

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 1.] Macao, Saturday, 6th January, 1844.

[No. 431.]

NOTICE.—We the undersigned beg to announce that we have this day established ourselves as Commission Agents at Hongkong under the Firm of DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

(Signed) D. DISANDT.
F. H. TIEDEMAN.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st Jan'y., 1844.

Our Mr. DISANDT having for the last eight year been connected with the Establishment of Messrs COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE & Co. at Calcutta, we have pleasure in offering our Services as Agents to the Army in China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.
Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. MACVICAR & Co.

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—MARK MOSS of Singapore, Merchant, having by Indenture, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in Trust, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said Indenture,—or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said MARK MOSS are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said MARK MOSS to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE, } Trustees,
ROBERT Mc EWEN, }
Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China.

ERSKINE DUNCAN.
Macao, 23d Nov. 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.
Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at *Praya Grande* where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.
Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec. 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A I teak ship ANNA MARIA, Capt. WEST, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

FOR SALE.



THE new and superior built Iron barque JOHN LAIRD 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an unexceptionable Sea Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working, Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts, Two new quarter boats with Sails and Awnings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to COMMANDING OFFICER on board at Whampoa.

FOR MANILA.



THE Spanish ship BELLA VASCONGADA, on the 15th January. For freight or passage apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 29th Dec., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.



THE CASTLE EDEN, Captain READE, will be despatched on the 10th proximo. For freight and passage apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.



THE Teak Ship ANN, Capt. THORNE, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE Canton.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE A 1 Ship JOHN MITCHELL, Capt. CABLE, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Barque MERMAID, Capt. GILL, will leave for the above Ports on the 10th January 1844. For Freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO, Macao, or JAMIESON HOW & Co. Hongkong.

N. B. The *Mermaid* has fine accommodations. For Passage enquire of Capt. Gill on board.
Macao, 21st December, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE First class British built Barque "HESPERUS" 330 tons Register, JAMES KILLEY, Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 8th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine A. J. river built Ship SLAINS CASTLE, 500 Tons Register, JAMES PETRIE Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or passage apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

(DAILY EXPECTED FROM THE NORTH.)



THE A. 1. Yarmouth built Barque "LOUISA CAMPBELL," 275 tons, old measurement, carries a fair Cargo and sails remarkably fast, was newly coppered immediately preceding her leaving England on her present voyage.

Also for Sale, separately or with the Vessel, 30 tons Small Kentledge. For further particulars apply to N. DUUS, Hongkong, or FEARON & SON Macao.

If not disposed of, within a week after her arrival, the Vessel will be despatched on another Voyage.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.



THE A. 1. Ship "INDIAN," Regr. 441 Tons, capt. ENGLISH. Now at Whampoa. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th, Novr., 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE Barque "INA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to

Macao, 2d Nov. 1843. B. A. BARRETTO.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.



ON an early day this month, JNO. SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, some time this month, by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously sold by private contract), the fast sailing Brigantine "FAIR BARBADIAN," of 134 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. as she now lies at anchor in the Tyra.

Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED ex "PANTALON". SPEED'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT, in one and two pound tins. Bengal SEALING WAX. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 30th Decr., 1843.

FOR SALE.—Fresh Gruyere and Goshen Cheeses, in cut; apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 1st November, 1843.

A FEW BLACK BEAVER HATS, just received for

Sale by JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 18th Aug. 1843.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOAT PIECES, and Doekskin for PANTALOONS, of admired patterns, just received on Sale by

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 25th August, 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

FOR SALE.—American TOBACCO, in boxes & casks. SHERRY WINE, in 2 dozen cases. CHERRY BRANDY, in 2 dozen cases.

W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, 15th Dec., 1843.

FOR SALE.—The following wines received per *Foam*, from Messrs SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co., London.
 Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, }
 Fine old MADEIRA, } in wood and bottles,
 SAUTERNE; MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE.
 LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to Capt. MORISON, on board the "Pearl" in the Typa.
 Macao, November 3d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Taber's Cochinchinese and Latin Dictionary, 2 vols. Quarto, with a large map of Annam. Price \$25. Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER Apply to A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALTOP GRISWOLD.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
 Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to FEARON & SON.
 Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
 Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. Bills on LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—BALLY RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine, Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE.
 Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
 The lasting-remembrance of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
 ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
 THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons. price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
 Bills of Lading and Exchange, p 100—\$ 1.
 Policies and folio pages . . . \$ 5.
 Letter paper size . . . \$ 3.
 Other work in proportion.
 The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
 Of Ships . . . \$ 5.
 Not exceeding 7 lines . . . \$ 1.
 " for 3 months . . . \$ 6.
 Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
 Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
 For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12
 For six Months . . . \$ 7
 For three . . . \$ 4
 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de Sé, at 30 cents each.

NOTICE.

Marine Board Office Madras, 9th Oct., 1843.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of January 1844, a Light will be exhibited on the New Light House erected at Madras immediately to the Northward of the Walls of Fort St. George; and that on and after the said 1st day of January 1844, the Light heretofore and now exhibited on the Old Light House within the Walls of Fort St. George, will be discontinued. The New Light (to be exhibited) will be elevated 128 feet above the mean level of the Sea,—and may be seen from the deck of a Ship at the distance of 20 miles. The Light is of the "Flashing Description" and the duration of the Flashes to that of the Eclipses or Dark periods is in the ratio of 2 to 3—but as the nature of the Motion is Reciprocating instead of Rotatory, the above ratio merely expresses the average portion of the

Light and Dark intervals which are themselves variable according to the position of the Spectator. The rapidity of movement is so adjusted, that the duration of the Flashes will vary from 0'' to 49'' and that of the Eclipses 0'' to 22'', the sums of the duration of Light and Darkness bearing however, in every position, the constant ratio of 2 to 3'. From the South Eastern extremity of Pulicat Shoal the New Light House bears S. 23° W. and is distant 13 miles; but no ship or vessel when hauling in from the northward for the Madras roadstead should bring the light to bear to the Southward of S. 28° W. or S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.,—unless her position is well ascertained. Commanders of vessels are hereby warned of the serious risk they incur by incautiously approaching the dangerous vicinity of Pulicat Shoal, as hazy weather or other causes may obscure the Light,—true Soundings therefore and a vigilant look out are imperatively called for. The limits of the Madras Roadstead (in 8 or 9 fathoms) are comprised within the following bearings, viz., from the Northward the Light House will bear S. 56° W., and from the Southward N. 81° W., or from S. W. b. W. to W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.

The New Light House at Madras is in Latitude 13° 5' 10" and in Longitude 80° 20' East of Greenwich.

Published by order of the Marine Board at Fort St. George.

J. R. BOYSON,
 Acting Secretary.

Examiner, Oct., 12.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 6th Jany., 1843.

We heartily wish a happy new year to our readers. This year in China is ushered in under more auspicious circumstances than the last, when only a few weeks before its commencement the houses and property of British and foreign merchants had been destroyed by the violence of a hostile mob, and when Canton was, to a certain degree, abandoned by its foreign residents. At the beginning of this year the British flag floats quietly before the residence of H. M. Consul, temporarily established at Howqua's hong, and its former owner would no doubt be somewhat unpleasantly astonished, could he see the guard of British marines posted before the house where for many years he was busied in accumulating thousands upon thousands, and in opposing as much as his secret influence would go, the British interest, or rather in upholding a system which secured to him the advantages of the Cohong-monopoly, and restricted, as much as laws could do it, the general and friendly intercourse between Chinese and foreigners. A new era has during the past year begun; many of the restrictions isolating the Chinese from the family of nations have been abolished, and the new system must gradually subvert many more. At four ports already British Consuls fully recognized by the Chinese government, reside, and we hope that another will soon be appointed to the Capital of Fuhkeen. The most friendly intercourse between the Chinese officers and those of western nations has frequently taken place during the year just closed, and the Mandarins seem insensibly to have dropped their pretensions to superiority over the rest of mankind. Our prospects of trade and intercourse with China are of the brightest, and we sincerely hope and trust that they may not be dimmed by any unfortunate and unforeseen accident.

Our last advices from Chusan have been brought by the *Mazepa* and are only to the 91th of last month. H. M. Steamer *Driver* had arrived there on the 16th, and Mr. Thom had proceeded to Ningpo on the day following. We hear that the port of Ningpo was to have been opened to foreign trade on the 1st of January. The *Driver* was to leave Chusan on the second for the South, and may therefore be hourly expected.

In mentioning last week the quick passages made by the clippers *Audax* and *Pantaloön* up the China sea, we stated that both vessels had light and favorable winds until within a few days sail of the coast of China. We have since been informed by Capt. Vaux, owner and commander of the *Audax*, that often as he has made the passage of the China sea, he has seldom experienced more unpleasant weather, with strong adverse winds, and a very high sea, than during the whole of this last passage.

With the new year newspaper literature at Hongkong has taken a new start. We observe that the *Hongkong Register* has considerably increased its size, and that the *Hongkong Gazette and Friend*

of China instead of his weekly issue now publishes twice a week, but has excluded shipping reports from his first bi-weekly publication. The third paper, the *Eastern Globe* seems however to be extinct; we have at least for some time past not heard or seen anything of it. Besides these papers in the English language, we understand that a great number of books and tracts are being published at a Chinese printing office, under the superintendence of the Revd. Doctor Bridgman. At that office the manner of printing in use among the Chinese is followed. The characters are cut out high on blocks of wood of the size of the sheet to be printed; they are inked with the common Chinese ink, the paper is then laid upon the block, and softly pressed by passing a brush over the back of the sheet, by which method a perfect impression is obtained. This process of printing is very quick, and by far cheaper than our own.

We learn that of the ground rented at Canton by the British authorities, thirteen lots to build on have been let out to British merchants. We hope soon to see the foundations of the new houses laid. The plan of the buildings has we understand not yet been submitted to the new tenants; but it is understood that it will be very different from that of the Hongks formerly occupying that ground. A sufficient space has of course been reserved for the British Consulate and other government buildings.

There are at present lying off the town three junks which have brought cargoes of Camphor from Formosa. A Gentleman who had some conversation with a part of their crews has favoured us with the following information derived from them. They have brought about a thousand peculs of Camphor from Had-ma-lon, a town situated near the northern extremity of the island and containing about twenty thousand inhabitants. They represent their native district as producing in abundance sugar and rice, and the interior of the island as abounding with large forest trees and inhabited by Aborigines who wear no clothing, subsist chiefly by hunting and procure their fire arms and powder from the Chinese. They cultivate rice to a small extent for the purpose of distillation and are extremely fond of ardent spirits. They lead a wandering life, but never venture into the Chinese settlements; they speak a language peculiar to themselves, but have no books. The Chinese occupying the northern portion of Formosa generally speak the Fokien Dialect, and one of the party remarked that his ancestors had lived at Hap-ma-lan for four generations. They carry on commerce with most of the ports on the Chinese coast, with Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai; besides Macao and Canton. An officer of the third rank resides in their district, which bears the same name with the city. They say that rice is selling there for \$ 1.75 per pecul, white sugar at \$ 5 per pecul and Camphor about \$ 30. They made the passage in five days, passing directly over to the coast of China near the mouth of the Min river and then the along the coast Southward.—*Hongkong Register*, 2d January.

An unfortunate occurrence (near Shanghai) threatened to cause the foreign residents to be put under more restraint than they had before experienced. Two Chinese boys, had been brought to the Consulate severely wounded in the face with small shot, and one of them having lost his sight. The Consul has in consequence published an injunction to discontinue for the present the use of fire arms; and the Mandarins had applied to the Consul to have the limits defined, beyond which foreigners should not pass. This is the more to be regretted as almost no restriction had formerly been imposed upon their movements.

The only vessel which had arrived since our previous accounts was the *William IV.*, Captain Woodin, with a cargo of Sandalwood.—*Ibid.*

SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1843.

Jan. 7th. October Overland Mail arrived at Hongkong on the 3d. Four of the villagers who attacked Captains Cécille and Page on the Lappa are paraded through the streets of Macao with the cangue round their necks. Acts of piracy continue to be frequent in the estuary of the river. The brig *William* was attacked at night and plundered lying off Praya Grande.

Jan. 14th. Elepoo, the Imperial Commissioner, arrived at Canton on the 10th. The lorcha *Enterprise* was attacked by pirates on the 5th near Fansiak Mr. Sharpe, her commander, was murdered; a passenger, steward, and Chinese female estaped in a boat; the lorcha was plundered of all she contained, and afterwards burned. Two shipwrecked Japanese arrived here on the 3d. having been brought here by the American Ship *Hopewell*.

Jan. 21st. Correspondence between H. E. Sir

Henry Pottinger, and the British merchants concerning the framing of a new tariff. The pirates who attacked the *Lorcha Enterprise* went in the guise of smugglers to Whampoa, were detected, and attacked by the Chinese authorities aided by ships-boats; many were killed, and drowned by jumping over board; twelve were taken prisoners to Canton. A well organized system of piracy seems to exist, of which the head quarters are suspected to be at Hongkong, where protective passes are purchased by masters of Chinese boats.

Jan. 28th. On the 20th H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger had an interview with the Imperial Commissioner Elepoo, at Whampoa on board the Hon. E. I. C. Steamer Akbar. The interview was one merely of ceremony. On the 21st Sir Henry addressed Elepoo on the subject of the new Tariff, and Messrs Morrison and Thom have taken up their residence at Canton to facilitate and quicken negotiations.

Feb. 4th. The Hongkong government lorcha was attacked off the Praya Grande by pirates, who after exchanging several shots, one of which struck a house in the town, were beaten off. A fire at Hongkong on the 2d of this month did considerable damage to some government stores and private property. Sir Henry Pottinger offers to the Chinese authorities the active cooperation of his government for the suppression of piracy in these waters. Attacks on houses by gangs of armed men landing from boats at night are frequent at Hongkong.

The Chinese Commissioner requests Sir Henry Pottinger to furnish him by means of the British merchants with a return of all fees and duties levied by the Hong merchants in former times.

Feb. 14th. November Overland Mail arrived on the 7th. A committee of respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood of Canton waited on the Imperial Commissioner with a memorial desiring him to drive the English from Canton altogether. On the 21st an insurrection broke out in the 3d battalion of soldiers of the line forming part of the garrison of Manila. It was suppressed, and a great number of the disaffected were either killed at the time, or afterwards executed.

The Committee of British merchants inform Sir Henry Pottinger that they find it impossible to furnish the information desired by the Imperial Commissioner. French Corvette *Héroine* arrived on the 4th from Manila. Elepoo under date of 25th January issues a proclamation to the Chinese people recommending them in strong terms, the war having now ceased, in future, to live in peace and amity with the foreigners visiting their country.

Feb. 25th. Eliang, governor of Fokeen and Chekiang is deputed by the Emperor to proceed to Formosa there to investigate the circumstances connected with the murder of the crews of the shipwrecked vessels the *Ann* and *Nerbudda*. The Hong merchants address a letter to the British merchants explaining their difficult position in consequence of the abolition of their monopoly, and of the misrepresentations made of their acts by others to the Chinese authorities. The Hong-merchants, about the end of January paid the first instalment, under the treaty, of their debt, amounting to about \$500,000.

March 11th. Elepoo, the Imperial Commissioner died at Canton on the 4th.

March 18th. H. M. Steamer *Vixen* arrived on the 16th with the January Overland Mail, and Lieut. Col. Malcolm in charge of the Treaty of Peace ratified by H. M. the Queen. Unfortunately the recent death of the Imperial Commissioner delays the exchange of the ratifications, as well as the negotiations regarding the new Tariff, and Mr. Morrison and Capt. Balfour have for the present left Canton, in company of two Chinese officers, Hienling and Woo, who had an interview with H. M. Plenipotentiary, at Macao to urge him, it is said, to await the arrival of Elepoo's successor here, instead of proceeding north, to which Sir Henry agreed. The Chinese have civilly declined Sir Henry Pottinger's offer to cooperate with them in the suppression of piracy, they themselves having taken active measures to that effect.

March 25th. Passes are being granted to cargo boats plying between Hongkong and Canton.

April 1st. The Comet was, owing to thick weather, for the first time visible here on the 28th of March. In Manila it was described in the first days of March. Another 500,000 \$ of the Hong debts are being distributed among the creditors by order of Sir Henry Pottinger.

April 15th. The French and U. S. Ships of war *Erigone* and *Constellation* are at the Bogue. Their commanders have proceeded to Canton to have an

interview with the high Chinese authorities. A disturbance between some boatmen and keepers of gambling houses occurred at Canton on the 13th, which at first caused some apprehension among the foreign community, but was speedily quelled. The villagers of Whampoa have petitioned the Canton authorities against permitting foreigners to build dwellings in their neighbourhood. Some efforts are being made at Canton to put a stop to smuggling on the river. All persons holding or occupying land at Hongkong are required by Sir Henry Pottinger to send in the fullest explanations as well as the proofs they possess of their claims to such land, without the least possible delay, and it is notified that until final arrangements can be made, no further buildings are to be commenced or locations cleared.

April 22d. Sir Henry Pottinger issues a Proclamation against the practice of smuggling, said to be extensively carried on in the river to the great detriment of the Imperial Treasury. The senior commanding officer of H. M. naval force at Chusan has issued a notice prohibiting merchant vessels from proceeding to the ports of Ningpo, Woosung and Shanghai. The losses suffered by British subjects during the riot at Canton of 7th December last, are to be paid by Capt. Balfour, by order of H. M. Plenipotentiary Capt. Kearny, of U. S. Ship *Constellation* has also succeeded in obtaining payment for losses suffered by his countrymen on the same occasion.

April 29th. On the 25th on the occasion of a strong body of Chinese Police attempting at Macao to apprehend a number of thieves, these set fire to the house they were in; several were wounded and a great number arrested and carried to Heangshan.

May 6th. Arrival of the February Overland mail on the 4th. The French Corvette *Héroine* liberated and carried to Singapore five french Missionaries who had been condemned with many others, to death in Cochinchina. A destructive fire has occurred at Tinghae (Chusan). The official notification of Keying being appointed Imperial Commissioner, vice Elepoo deceased, has been received.

May 13th. The Morrison Education Society at Hongkong was on the 9th attacked and entered by a gang of thieves; one of its inmates wounded, and property to a considerable amount carried off. Robberies continue to be frequent at Hongkong. It is understood that directions have been sent sometime since to the senior Naval Officer commanding at Chusan not to interfere with the British merchant shipping, and the latter may for the present proceed freely to whatever ports they please. Some mandarines of rank have been on a visit to Hongkong. Some attempts are still being made by disaffected persons at or near Canton, to produce or prolong illfeeling of the Chinese to foreigners and a singular proclamation, purporting to be from a British officer to the Chinese authorities has lately been published, no doubt with the object of keeping alive the ill will of the existence of which we had ample proof in December last.

May 20th. The Hong-merchants are being squeezed to make good to losses sustained in the riot of 7th December last.

May 27th. Some foreigners were lately pelted at Canton with bricksbats, on the occasion of a fire having broken out at Honan on the other side of the river. The American schooner *Ariel* was seized at Amoy by Commodore Kearny of U. S. S. *Constellation*, owing to an alleged informality of her papers. She was however speedily released, and returned to Macao. The Commodore issued a notice cautioning all persons against shipping property on board American vessels engaged in the Opium-trade on the Coast of China.

H. E. Vice Admiral Sir William Parker was on the 18th of May solemnly decorated with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable the Military Order of the Bath by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger G. C. B., on board H. M. S. *Cornwallis*.

On the 20th May H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart, was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, by H. E. Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, G. C. B. at the Hongkong Government house.

June 10th. Arrival of the March Overland mail on the 3d. By order in Council, a Court having criminal and admiralty jurisdiction is instituted at Hongkong. Another instalment on the Hong debts has been paid. Keying, the new Imperial Commissioner arrived at Canton on the 4th, where Mr. Morrison and Capt. Balfour called upon him. At Manila the Cholera has broken out, and two English tra-

vellers on the Island of Luzon were exposed to considerable danger from an impression prevailing amongst the natives of their having attempted to poison them.

June 17th. Much sickness prevailing at Hongkong on shore and afloat.

June 24th. April Overland mail arrived on the 19th. The *Calcutta's* (Storeship in the *Typha*) boat was cut off by her Chinese crew who murdered the mate and Serang and made off with 14 chests of Opium they had just received from on board a ship in the Roads. The *Canton Register* news paper removed from Macao to Hongkong.

July 1st. The Imperial Commissioner Keying and suite arrived at Hongkong in the H. C. Steamer *Akbar* on the 23d. On the 26th the important ceremony of exchanging the Royal and Imperial Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace took place. Sir Henry Pottinger took the oath of office as Governor of Hongkong.

July 8th. Colonel Malcolm, Mr. Morrison and Captain Balfour have proceeded to Canton to arrange the details of the Supplementary Treaty. Sir Henry Pottinger's appointment as Governor and Commander in Chief of Hongkong is officially notified. The new city on the Island of Hongkong has been named VICTORIA. Forty three justices of the peace have been appointed, and several other appointments are notified relating to the government of the Colony.

July 15th. The May Overland Mail arrived on the 10th. Much sickness continues to prevail at Hongkong. The troops from West Point Barracks are removed on board ship, owing to the great mortality on that spot. The *Lorcha* No. 11 from Hongkong bound for Macao missing.

July 22d. The Rules and Regulations and the New Tariff for the guidance of the future Chinese trade were published on the 21st, and place the trade upon a much more satisfactory footing than it has hitherto been. The *Lorcha* No. 11 has been cut off by pirates with the connivance of her Chinese crew. Doctor McKinlay of H. M. 98th Regiment who was passenger in her, her Portuguese master and another Portuguese were murdered and the vessel destroyed, after her cargo, consisting of cloves and other merchandize, had been put on board the pirate boats. One of her Chinese crew was arrested in Macao. The Cholera has broken out on board of H. M. Ships at Amoy.

July 29th. On the 27th of this month the New Tariff and Rules and Regulations of the Trade came in operation. Mr. Lay is appointed H. M. Officiating Consul at Canton. A plan for the fortification of the town of Victoria has been submitted to H. M. Government by Major Alrich, which plan Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has however seen no cause to recommend to the authorities at home. On the 23d Capt. Balfour gives notice to those concerned that the whole of the Hong merchants debts will be paid off between the 24th and 31st of July.

August 5th. The *Akbar* Steamer left here on the 1st, having on board Lieut. Col. Malcolm with the Supplementary Treaty and important despatches for the home government. The Imperial Commissioner issues a proclamation informing the Chinese people of the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce with England, and that the provisions of that treaty are to extend to all nations alike. Trade upon the new footing has already begun. Death of Mr. JOHN SLADE, at Hongkong on the 2d, for many years Editor of the *Canton Register*.

August 12th. Opium is by Proclamation of Sir Henry Pottinger, dated 1st August, declared as not admissible into Chinese ports.

August 19th. Some promise is made by the Imperial Government to punish the authors of the execution of the shipwrecked crews of the *Ann* and *Nerbudda*. The American Schooner *O. C. Raymond* left Chusan on the 29th of May with about \$40,000 on freight for Macao, and has not made her appearance here. It has since been ascertained that her Captain first went to the Sandwich Islands and afterwards to the South West Coast of America, where he, Samuel Denison by name, disposed of the vessel, and appropriated the freight to his own use. H. M. S. *Samarang*, Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, got ashore in the Sarawak River on the coast of Borneo, but has been got off again with trifling damage. Regulations for vessels announcing their arrival are published by the Canton authorities.

August 26th. The June Overland mail arrived on the 25th. Many deaths at Hongkong from fever. Messrs A. R. Johnson, J. R. Morrison and Major W. Caine, have been appointed members of the Le-

gislative and Executive Council of Hongkong. Mr. Morrison is likewise appointed Colonial Secretary during the absence of Lieut. Col. Malcolm. French ship of war *Alcmene*, Capt. Duplan arrived from Singapore. A Notification is issued that for the present no Crown lands at Hongkong are to be alienated for any greater length of time than would induce and enable tenants to erect substantial buildings. A committee is appointed to enquire into the equitable claims of all holders of land, and to arrange for the disposal of further lots.

September 2d. The honble Mr. J. R. Morrison, Member of Council, Chinese Secretary &c. and Officiating Colonial Secretary of the Government of Hongkong, died at Macao, of fever contracted at Hongkong, on the 29th August. On the following day his remains were buried in the Protestant burial ground, and were accompanied to their last resting place by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, many officers of the Hongkong Government, and the whole of the foreign community here. Complaints are heard of the trade at Canton not proceeding well under the new system, owing to claims set up by the linguists for fees and resisted by foreign merchants. The Chinese authorities claim large sums from the Hong-merchants as owing by them, in consequence of which the latter for the present abstain from foreign commerce. They have addressed a petition to the Vice roy, complaining of the injustice of the claims against them.

September 9th. The July Overland Mail arrived on the 7th. The trade at Canton, as far as discharging vessels newly arrived, is concerned, is for the present interrupted, owing to linguists demanding very considerable fees from the foreign merchants, to which payment the latter demur; the influence of the linguists meanwhile is sufficient to completely interrupt the trade.

Howqua, the well known Hongmerchant, died at Canton on the 4th. Arrival of H. M. Steamer *Spitfire*, last from Singapore, on the 8th.

September 16th. Several typhoons blew in the beginning of this month; one on the 1st September did some damage to the shipping at Woosung and Chusan; another on the 5th was felt by vessels at sea, about 100 miles north of Formosa. The French Consul Cte de Ratti Menton, and Capt. Duplan commanding Corvette *Alcmene*, had an interview with the Imperial Commissioner and Canton authorities, on the 6th. The linguists address a letter to the foreign merchants explaining the nature of their claim for fees. Lin, whilom Imperial Commissioner, is said to be dead.

September 23d. Captain H. Gribble has been appointed H. M. officiating Consul at Amoy. The foreign merchants have agreed to the greatest part of the demands made by the linguists, and the trade at Canton now proceeds as before. H. M. S. *Samarang*, Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C. B., arrived from Borneo.

October 7th. H. E. the new Governor of Macao, D. Joze Gregorio Pegado, arrived on the 6th in the Portuguese Brig of war *Tejo*. An affray occurred at Macao on the 1st, during a religious procession, in which three Chinese are said to have been killed. The Imperial Commissioner has made an arrangement with the authorities of Macao, in some respects more favorable than the conditions hitherto imposed upon this colony. Consuls are appointed to officiate at Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai. The Supplementary Treaty was signed by H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner at the Bogue on the 8th October.

October 21st. A typhoon blew on the 9th in the China Sea in about lat. 17° N, long. 117° E. Several vessels suffered severely, and the French ships of war *Erigone* and *Cleopatre* on their way to China from Manila felt its full force. A number of mathouses at Hongkong, inhabited, it was thought, chiefly by thieves, were set fire to by order of the magistrate.

October 28th. On the 24th and 25th a portion of the Suburbs of Canton was destroyed by fire. About 1200 Chinese houses and two foreign hongs, the Danish and Spanish, were consumed by the flames, and a portion of the French also—leaving now only seven of the thirteen (three were destroyed in December 41) standing, and of these only six are inhabited by foreign merchants. On the 18th Sir Henry Pottinger publishes an abstract of the Supplementary Treaty signed by H. E. and the Imperial Commissioner on the 8th.

November 4th. Owing to want of houses the British Consulate has after the fire at Canton been removed on board a boat in the river. Many of the foreign merchants are obliged to make boats their

emporary abodes. The Imperial Commissioner and Canton authorities issue a proclamation informing the people that the Co hong no longer exists and that every one may freely enter into the foreign trade.

November 11th. The August Overland mail arrived on the 7th. Death of Lieut. Col. Knowles, C. B. Royal Artillery, of the consequences of fever contracted at Hongkong. A general memorandum is published by H. E. Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, G. C. B., interdicting all British merchant vessels to proceed farther north on the coast of China than the 32d degree of latitude.

November 18th. Death of Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B., of fever at Hongkong on the 15th.

November 25th. The British authorities have rented the whole ground formerly occupied by the British, Dutch and Creek Hongs, at a ground rent of 6,000 \$ per annum. Many vessels have lately gone to Chusan and Shanghai, at which latter place Capt. Balfour, H. M. Consul for that place had arrived on the 14th.

December 2d. H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, G. C. B., and H. M. S. *Dido*, left Hongkong for Manila on the 4th. A new tariff for Macao to be in force from the 1st of this month. Capt. Balfour, H. M. Consul at Shanghai publishes a Notification dated 14th November, informing the public that that port has been officially opened to the foreign trade on the 17th November. Limits of the Port of Amoy published. French Corvette *Alcmene* arrived from, and Frigate *Erigone* sailed for Manila during the week. H. M. Steamer *Driver* with Mr. Thom, officiating Consul for Ningpo, sailed for Amoy and Chusan on the 4th.

December 16th. A public auction of crownland advertised at Hongkong. The ground of the three Hongs rented by the British Government is to be allotted, after reserving sufficient space for the Consulate and public buildings, to British merchants, who are invited to apply for lots.

December 23d. The September Overland Mail arrived on the 21st. By it the information has been received that the holders of Capt. Elliot's Opium scrip will be paid on or after the 30th August on application at the treasury for Patna £ 66 7 6³/₄, Benares, £ 61. 11. 3³/₄, Malwa, £ 61 11. 2. Turkey, £ 42. 3. 5. per Chest. The *Missouri*, U. S. Steam frigate, having on board Mr. Cushing Commissioner to China, was burned near Gibraltar. Mr. Cushing proceeded from Gibraltar to Alexandria in the *Oriental Seamer*.

December 30th. An act passed the British Legislature in August last conferring extraordinary powers on the Government of Hongkong and the Legislative Council. H. M. S. *Castor*, Capt. Graham, having on board Major General d'Aguilar, to succeed Lord Saltoun in command of the military force in China arrived at Hongkong on the 27th.

We have now finished a short review of the events most worth recording that have happened in China during the past year. It will be observed that we have but rarely had occasion to mention Chusan and Kolongsoo, where British garrisons are stationed. At the former place the garrison has enjoyed during the whole year remarkably good health, which is the more satisfactory, as from its extreme unhealthiness the Island of Chusan had during the first expedition become the grave of many hundred brave soldiers. At Kolongsoo sickness has prevailed in a greater or less degree during the whole year, and it is rumoured that on account of its unhealthiness it may possibly be restored to the Chinese before long. We close our review with a list of H. M. forces now in China, taken from the Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1844:

TROOPS AT HONGKONG.

Col. C. Campbell, C. B., H. M.'s 98th regt. commandant.
Lieut. Haythorne; H. M.'s 98th regt. Station staff officer.
European. Native.
Royal art., lieut. P. S. Parson, 1 com.
Royal sap. & min., lt. T. B. Collinson, half com.
Mad. sap. & min., lt. T. B. Collinson, Det. F. com.
H. M.'s 55th regt., capt. H. M. Casskill, 4 com.
H. M.'s 98th regt., col. C. Campbell, C. B. 6 com.
41st regt. M. N. I. lt. col. J. Campbell, C. B. 6 com.
Madras gun Lascars, lieut. P. S. Parson, Det. D. com.

FIELD FORCE AT CHUSAN.

Major-gen. sir J. H. Schoedde, K. C. B., comd'g field force.
Ca. t. A. O'Leary, H. M.'s 55th regt. brigadier major.
Capt. D. Bamfield, 56th B. N. I. military magistrate.
Lieut. C. J. Elphinstone, 12th M. N. I. Sub-assist. com. genl.
H. Green, Dep-assist. com. genl.
Lt. J. Hitchens, M. sap. and miners, Executive engineer, & barrack master.
Surgeon A. Shanks, H. M.'s 55th regt., Staff surgeon.

Troops.

Madras art. comd'ed by capt. Back, Hd. -qrs. D. com.
H. M.'s 18th regt. major Grattan, C. B., 4 com.
H. M.'s 55th regt. lt. col. C. Warren, C. B. 5 com.
2d regt. M. N. I. lt. col. J. K. Luard, C. B. 10 comps.
Madras sap. and min. lt. J. Hitchens, Hd. qrs. G. com.
Gun Lascars, captain J. Back, Hd. qrs. D. com.

GARRISON OF K'U'LA'NGSU.

Lieut. -col. J. Cowper, C. B., Comd'g the garrison
Lt. J. W. Graves, H. M.'s 18th R. I. Station staff officer.
W. T. Power, Acting dep. assist. com. genl.
Lieut. C. T. Collingwood, Madras art. Assistant engineer.

Troops.

Madras art. Lt. Collingwood, Det. D. comps.
H. M.'s 18th R. I. regt. lt. col. Cowper, 5 comps.
41st regt. M. N. I., left wing, capt. Hall, 4 comps.
Madras sap. & min., lt. Collingwood, Det. F. com.
Madras gun Lascar, lt. Collingwood, Det. D. com.

LIST OF H. B. M. NAVAL FORCES IN CHINA.

Agincourt, 72, bearing the flag of rear-admiral Sir Thos. Cochrane, K. C. B.
Cambrian, 36, capt. H. Dacie Glads, C. B.
Castor, 36, capt. Charles Graham.
Dido, 18, capt. hon. H. Keppel.
Pelican, 16, commander P. Justice.
Minden, hospital ship, captain Michael Quin.
Samarang, surveying vessel, capt. sir Ed. Belcher, K. C. B.
Plover, do. capt. Richard Collinson, C. B.
Serpent, 16, commander W. Nevill.
Childers, 16, commander G. G. Wellesley.
Wolf, 18, commander Arthur Vyner.
Wolverene, 16, acting commander H. Gage Morris.
Young Hebe, surveying schooner.
Driver steam vessel, commander Courtenay O. Hayes.
Vixen, do. commander Hough.
Proserpine, do. commander Hewitt.
Medusa, do. commander Hewitt.
Sapphire, troop ship, master-commanding J. R. Fittok.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d. per \$.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 22¹/₂
Rs per 100 \$.
SVCEE, large, 4 per Cent Premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

December, ARRIVED
31, (B.) *Mazeppa*, ———, Chusan and Amoy.
January,
1, (P.) *Amizade*, ———, Java.
6, (B.) *Orissa*, Smith, Clyde.
December, SAILED
31, (B.) *Wartlock*, Bell, Singapore and Calcutta.
31, (A.) *Cincinnati*, Wilson, Amsterdam.
31, .. *Ronaldson*, Fox, New York.
31, .. *Congress*, Hayes, do.
January,
1, (B.) *Earl Bricarras*, Baker, Sing. and Bombay.
2, .. *Foam*, ———, London.
2, .. *Emu*, Jones, do.
2, .. *James Campbell*, Pitcairn, do.
2, .. *Ruby*, Dangerfield, do.
3, .. *Diana*, Strickland, do.
3, .. *Charles Jones*, McFee, Cork.
3, .. *Chiefstain*, Boxnie, Liverpool.
5, .. *Andaz*, Vaux, Singapore and Calcutta.
6, .. *Pantaloon*, Porter, do. do.
6, .. *Earl of Clare*, Scott Sing. and Bombay.

PASSENGERS per

Earl of Clare, Mr. wanjee Jeejeebhoy, Manockjee Nanabhoj, Cursetjee Kuttoonjee, Byramjee Cursetjee, Cowasjee Franjee, Jamsetjee Eddujee.
Emu, Mrs. Darnley.
Foam, Mr. Anderson.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing & Calcutta, — *Mermaid* on the 10th.
For Sing & Madras, — *Eden* on the 10th.
For Manila, — *Sultan*, *Bella Vascongada*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Sept. SINGAPORE 4th Dec.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 15. MANILA, 18th Dec.
CALCUTTA, 12th Nov. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 1st Nov. CHUSAN, 15th Dec.
JAVA, 1st Nov.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 2.]

Macao, Saturday, 13th January, 1844.

[No. 432.]

NOTICE.—We the undersigned beg to announce that we have this day established ourselves as Commission Agents at Hongkong under the Firm of DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

(Signed) D. DISANDT.
F. H. TIEDEMAN.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1844.

Our Mr. DISANDT having for the last eight year been connected with the Establishment of Messrs COLVIN, AINSIE, COWIE & Co. at Calcutta, we have pleasure in offering our Services as Agents to the Army in China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.
Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. A. ACVICAR & Co.

A CARD.—MR. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong, No. 2 Wellington Terrace.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—MARK MOSS of Singapore, Merchant, having by *Indenture*, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in *Trust*, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said *Indenture*,—or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said MARK MOSS are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said *Indenture*, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said MARK MOSS to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT Mc EWEN, } Trustees,
Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China.

Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

ERSKINE DUNCAN.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.

Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

- 1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.
Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{4}$ p Cent p Annum.
- 2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the
Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ p Cent p Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged. Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, and after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque ROOKERY, Register 311 Tons, Captain BOURNE, now loading at Whampoa. For freight apply to BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque LOUISA CAMPBELL, Capt. DARBY, has part of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 12th Jan., 1844.

FOR AMOY.

THE fast sailing Danish Barque DANSEBERG, Captain HABUBIER, will sail on the 14th current. For freight apply to B. BARRETTO, Macao, or JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong.

Macao, 12th Jan., 1844.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Teak ship ANNA MARIA, Capt. WEST, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

FOR SALE.

THE new and superior built Iron barque JOHN LAIRD 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an unexceptionable Sea Boat. Masts and Yard-fitted in the best style for light working, Standing and running—rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts, Two new quarter boats with Sails and Awings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to COMMANDING OFFICER on board at Whampoa.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish ship BELLA VASCONGADA, on the 15th January. For freight or passage apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Macao, 29th Dec., 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship ANN, Capt. THORNE, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A I Ship JOHN MITCHELL, Capt. CAULLE, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 29th Dec., 1843.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.



THE First class British built Barque "HESPERUS" 330 tons Register, JAMES KILLEY, Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 8th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine A. I river built Ship SLAINS CASTLE, 500 Tons Register, JAMES PETRIE Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE Barque "INA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence, Apply to JOZE MARIA D' FONCECA.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to

Macao, 2d Nov. 1843

B. A. BARRETTO.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

ON an early day this month, JNO. SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 12th January, 1844.

FASHIONABLE Chesterfield and Dress Coats; Stout Blue Cloth; Canvas; Flannel; Oat Meal, and patent Barley and Groats, for sale by

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 12th January, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED ex "PANTALON".

SPEED'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT, in one and two pound tins, Bengal SEALING WAX. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 30th Decr., 1843.

TWO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to

Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—The following wines received per *Foam*, from Messrs SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co., London. Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, Fine old MADEIRA, in wood and bottles, Fine old PORT, SAUTERNE, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE.

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844

FOR SALE.—American TOBACCO, in boxes & casks. SHERRY WINE, in 2 dozen cases. CHERRY BRANDY, in 2 dozen cases.

W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, 15th Dec., 1843.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to

Macao, November 3d, 1843.

Capt. MORISON.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BATH SILVER Apply to

Macao, November 3d, 1843.

A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of

Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to
FEARON & SON.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.
BILLS ON LONDON.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

(BY EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PABLO)

(From the Globe, Sept. 6.)

The following telegraphic despatch is published in the *Official Gazette* of the 31st ult.:—"Bayonne, Sept. 4.—Mr. Aston, Minister Plenipotentiary of England announced on the 28th to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, in an audience he had demanded for that purpose, that his government had acknowledged the Provisional Government, and that the relations of good harmony and friendship which had hitherto prevailed between the two countries would continue."

MADRID, Aug. 29.—All the garrison has again taken arms during the night. Strong patrols traversed the streets. General Narvaez, at the head of his staff, despatched orders to all parts of the capital. Posts of infantry were placed before several houses. The most contradictory rumours were circulated as to the causes which could have induced the government to determine on this energetic measure, and which could have influenced this unusual display of force. Some declared that the government had discovered secret depots of musketry and ammunition. Others maintain that the government were anxious to provoke a collision between the garrison and the inhabitants, in order that they might have a pretext for placing Madrid under the control of exceptional laws. During the nights of the 28th and 29th the troops were under orders, and the greatest vigilance prevailed throughout the garrison.

Generals Narvaez and Concha rival each other in zeal and activity in the hope of maintaining order, and especially in the hope of re-establishing discipline in the army. The sending away the depot of all the officers, who do not wish to quit Madrid, causes some discontent, but it is acted upon with severity. The uneasiness which had been caused by the meeting of some of the National Guards in the house of the Deputy Cordoras has been entirely dissipated. The meeting was really one of little importance, no person of any distinction having taken part in it. The Queen is expected to-morrow.

"For several days past," adds a letter from Madrid of the 28th ult., "rumours have been afloat of impending seditious movements among the troops, who were said to be instigated by the disaffected Ayacuchos and others, with the view of preventing the departure of Generals Rodil, Capaz, San Miguel, Memusier, Chacon, and M. Lujan, whom the government has deemed it proper to remove to a distance from the capital. Little anxiety is, however, felt, because the authorities are on the watch, and determined to act with vigour. The hope of disturbing the elections and even of preventing their taking place, is now the object of all the enemies to the government. But it does not seem likely that they will succeed. The want of order and tranquillity is felt in all classes, in the provinces as well as at Madrid; and all respectable persons appear to unite in their efforts to secure those blessings, and to send sensible and moderate deputies to the Cortes. The accounts from Barcelona are, however, still unsatisfactory. The bulk of the inhabitants only require protection to prevail over the *canaille* that still keep them under their yoke; but hitherto the authorities have not acted with enough vigour against the rioters to reduce them to tranquillity, and this temporisation still causes anxiety."

The *Correspondant's* advices from Saragossa give not a more favourable account of the state of things at Saragossa. General Lopez Bagnos, who had assumed the station of Captain General but the day before, had just relinquished it, owing to the Junta refusing to dissolve before the convocation of a Central Junta.

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes a decree for the renewal of all the provincial deputations the moment the elections for the Cortes shall have terminated. The new provincial deputations are to enter upon their duties by the 1st of November.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(From the Morning Chronicle, August 31.)

It will be seen from the report of the Liverpool cotton market, that great excitement prevailed there yesterday (Tuesday) on account of the advices received from the United States, by the Acadia steamer, in reference to the growing crop of cotton. The statement generally made, and—if we may judge from the animation in the market—generally believed there, were to the effect, that the plant had been extensively injured by the unfavourable weather, and that the crop could not exceed 1,700,000 bales. These statements gave rise to a large speculative business, and caused an advance of fully one-eighth per pound on the prices of the preceding day.

We believe there can be no doubt, that the weather over the greater part of the United States had been, as in this country, more than usually wet in the months of May and June; and that the growth of the cotton plant (which was sown late) had been so far retarded as to make it certain that the picking, like our own harvest, would commence from three weeks to a month later than last year. There seems also little reason to doubt, that partial injury has been sustained in the low grounds, from floods and superabundant moisture; but, after reading a number of private letters from various parts of the cotton growing states, we can see nothing to justify the excitement prevailing in Liverpool yesterday. The lateness of the crop was previously well known in this country, and nothing new is stated respecting it; except, indeed, that some cotton was picked in Georgia, on the 16th July, somewhat earlier than had been previously expected. With respect to the accounts of injury to the plants these are such as we are in the habit of receiving about this time of the year—sometimes from one alleged cause, and sometimes from another; and they are so vague and loose in their character, and so partial in their application, that they do not seem entitled to much attention. From the general tenor of the letters which have come under our notice, we are inclined to think that, at the date of the last advice, the crop had received no serious injury; and, though the probable lateness of the picking would, no doubt, diminish the produce to some extent, yet with favourable weather, an average produce may be expected; and it is admitted on all hands, that the breadth of land under cultivation is decidedly greater than was ever before known.

The receipts of the crop of 1842 are now fast drawing to a close. The following are the latest particulars:—

Total receipts at the ports	2,367,000
Total exports	1,990,000
Export to Great Britain	1,460,000
Stock in all the ports	110,000

Manchester Guardian

THE MARKETS.

DONE INTO VERSE BY OUR OWN REPORTER.

Barley is very dull,
And wheat is rather shy;
Oats keep their prices full,
But there's a fall in rye.
In oil, the chief transaction
Has been confined to flasks
Sugar gives satisfaction,
Some has been sold in casks!

There have been strange devices
Pepper to sell in bags;
But all the trade in spices
Materially flags!

The cotton-trade lies fallow;
Nothing is done in bales;
Th' attempt to get off tallow
At present sadly fails.

Hyson is getting higher;
Of rice they've sold one lot;
And there has been a buyer
For—porter in the pot.

Punch.

THE WALLEY OF EDEN.

"What do you think of our prospects?" inquired Martin, with an air that plainly said he had avoided the question for some time. "Uncommon bright, air," returned Mark: "impossible for a place to have a better name, sir, than the Walley of Eden. No man couldn't think of setting in a better place than the Walley of Eden; and I'm told," added Mark, after a pause, "as there's lots of serpents there, so we shall come out, quite complete and regular."

"So far from dwelling upon this agreeable piece of information with the least dismay, Mark's face grew radiant as he called it to mind—so very radiant, that a stranger might have supposed he had all his life been yearning for the society of serpents, and now hailed with delight the approaching consummation of his fondest wishes. 'Who told you that?' asked Martin, sternly. 'A military officer,' said Mark.—

'Confound you for a ridiculous fellow!' cried Martin, laughing heartily in spite of himself: 'what military officer? you know they spring up in every field.' 'As thick as scarecrows in England, sir,' interposed Mark, 'which is a sort of militia in themselves, being entirely coat and westcoat, with a stick inside. Ha, ha! 'Don't mind me, sir; it's my way sometimes: I can't help being jolly. Why it was one of them invading conquerors at Pawkins's as told me. 'Am I rightly informed,' he says; 'not exactly through his nose,' at as if he'd got a stoppage in it, very high up, 'tho' you're going to the Walley of Eden?' 'I heard some talk on it, I told him.—'Oh!' says he, 'if you should ever happen to go to bed there, you may, you know,' he says, 'in course of time as civilization progresses—don't forget to take a axe with you.' I looks at him tolerable hard. 'Flees?' says I. 'And more,' says he. 'Wampires?' says I. 'And more,' says he. 'Musquitoses, perhaps?' says I. 'And more,' says he. 'What more?' says I. 'Snakes more,' says he; 'rattlesnakes. You're right to a certain extent, stranger; there are some catawampus chawers in the small way too, as graze upon a human pretty strong; but don't mind them—they're company. It's snakes,' he said, 'as you'll object to; and whenever you wake and see one in an upright poster on your bed,' he says, 'like a corkscrew with the handle off a sittin' on his bottom ring, cut him down, for he means venom.'—'Why didn't you tell me this before?' cried Martin, with an expression of face which set off the cheerfulness of Mark's visage to great advantage. 'I never thought on it, sir,' said Mark. 'It come in at one ear, and went out at the other. But Lord love us, he was one of another company, I dare say, and only made up the story that we might go to his Eden, and not the opposition one.'—'There's some probability in that,' observed Martin. 'I can honestly say that I hope so, with all my heart.'—'I've not a doubt of it, sir,' returned Mark, who, full of the inspiring influence of the anecdote upon himself, had for the moment forgotten its probable effect upon his master: 'any-how, we must live, you know, sir.'—'Live!' cried Martin. 'Yes, it's easy to say live; but if we should happen not to wake when rattlesnakes are making corkscrews of themselves upon our beds, it may not be so easy to do it.'—*Martin Chuzzlewit.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 13th Jan'y. 1844.

We have had no arrivals during the week from any parts to the west of Singapore; the portion of the September Mail, expected from Bombay direct, still keeps out, although it is full three months since it arrived there. The *Akbar* steamer had by the last advices from Hongkong not made her appearance there, and from her keeping out so long, we think it not unlikely she may have been detained

for the December mail. From Canton we hear nothing of interest, except that trade is going on its usual course, and that a good deal of business is transacted, and that prices for imports generally are satisfactory.

We give below a translation of "The articles whereby the New Tariff is to be regulated," as published by order of the Loyal Senate of Macao in the same volume with the original. The duties that are now levied are generally either four or six per Cent on a fixed valuation of most articles, although some, where the qualities are too various, and the difference in value too great, are *ad valorem*.

ARTICLES WHEREBY THE EXECUTION OF THE NEW TARIFF FOR THE MACAO CUSTOM HOUSE IS TO BE REGULATED.

This General Tariff is made in conformity with the New Tariff of 1841, for the Custom Houses of Lisbon, Port, and the Adjacent Islands; *i. e.* as to the Classification of Goods, and Articles of Importation; but their value has been regulated by the average China market price of the last three years.

Article 1st.

All Portuguese Manufactures, Produce Goods, or Articles, imported into Macao in Portuguese vessels, are Free from all Duties, in conformity to the Decree of the 2nd November, 1836; and, the importation likewise of Gold, Silver, or Copper Coins, of whatever stamp, or denomination, and imported by Portuguese or Foreigners, are also exempt from Duties.

Article 2nd.

All the Duties established and fixed in this New Tariff, are applicable *only* to Importation of Goods and Articles, in general, by Foreign Vessels—Portuguese Vessels are stipulated to pay only *one half* of the fixed Duties on Goods, &c. imported into Macao.

Article 3rd.

The Export and Transhipping Duties not being applicable in this city, for circumstances well known to all; and as it may often be the case, that all or part of various Goods or Articles imported here, from the Roads or elsewhere, may again be re-exported by Portuguese or Foreign Vessels; a *Draw-back* of *one third* of the net Duties will, in future, be allowed on all Goods and Articles that shall be legally re-exported to the Ships in Port, or in the Roads, within *four months* from the time of their entry in the Custom House, and on which Duties have been, or are being paid, and whether they be still in the Custom House or in private godowns, on producing the respective Certificates from the competent Officers of the Custom House.

Indian Goods noted in Schedule A. will only be entitled to the *Draw-back* of *one third* of the duties, on being re-exported from the godowns of the Custom House, direct to the Ships in Port, or in the Roads, within the time above mentioned.

Article 4th.

Emoluments, which have heretofore been levied on all Goods, and Articles of Importation into the Custom House of Macao, are from this date abolished. And in its place, the Importers will have to pay *only Three per cent* on the net duties according to the General Tariff;—this being as an *additional* duty for the Public Coffer.

Article 5th.

On all Europe, India, or Straits' Return Goods of Portuguese Vessels, trading to the Northern Ports of China, now open to all Nations; and likewise on all Goods and Articles imported by them from the New English Establishment of Hongkong, will be charged the respective half duties of the Tariff, except *China Goods*: such as Teas, Silks, Camphor, Cassia, &c. &c., which are as heretofore free from all duties.

Article 6th.

On all Goods and Articles damaged or much deteriorated, a proportional duty will be charged according to their actual value. And if requisite, the Collector of the Customs will name an Arbitrator, the party interested another, and both an umpire.

Article 7th.

Merchants of every nation shall pay on all Imports an *additional duty* of three per cent on the net duties; besides Coolie Hise, as stipulated in Tables No. 1, and 2, affixed to this Tariff; and Godown

Rent in the Custom House; which shall for the first month be free—the time of reckoning of the first month will commence ten days after the landing of the first batch of Goods.

Article 8th.

For Draw-back on Goods and Articles, Exported, application is to be made to the Loyal Senate for orders on the Treasurer of the Public Revenue, on the parties producing Certificates of Despatch (of the respective duties having been duly paid), from the Authorized Officers of the Custom House.

Article 9th.

All Articles subject to Extravagation or Corruption, must be despatched within six months from the time of their entry into the Custom House; and should the party not clear such goods within the time above specified, will have to pay double of the respective duties; and in case they are not cleared within twelve months, the Collector of Customs will give notice to the proper Authorities to adopt such measures as they may deem best.

Article 10th.

All Combustible Articles; such as Powder, Sulphur, Coals, Salpêtre, Tar, Turpentine, &c. will not be admitted into the godowns of the Custom House: the parties being obliged to despatch them immediately; and likewise all bulky Timber or Spars for building.

Article 11th.

To effect Draw-back of *one third* of the respective duties on Re-Exports, all Goods and Articles, whether in Bales, Boxes, or other Packages, (that shall be despatched from the Custom House,) will be stamped with a Red Seal: to identify the original packages.

Article 12th.

All Import Goods and Articles not mentioned in this Tariff, will pay duties *ad valorem*, according to the respective classes to which they may belong.

Article 13th.

The Loyal Senate may reform or alter the present Tariff, but such alterations will not be put in force, until four months after the publication of the same.

Macao, in Session of the 29th November, 1842.

(Signators) PEGADO. BERNARDINO.
G. GONZAGA. OLIVEIRA.
MARQUES. SANTOS.
VIEIRA.

Miguel Pereira Simoes, Clerk.

By accounts from Manila we regret to learn that the Spanish brig *Campechano*, from Liverpool bound to Manila, was on the 5th of last month totally lost on the Montufar shoal, in the Straits of San Bernardino. The sea was running high at the time the vessel struck, and she broke up almost immediately after, leaving to the crew the only alternative of saving their lives by swimming on shore, which most of them reached in safety, but four were unfortunately drowned in the attempt. The vessel had a very valuable cargo of piece-goods, worth between 30 and 40,000 £.

In the Manila paper of 17th December we observe a Government order permitting to the Chinese at Manila, the smoking of Opium from the beginning of this year, and directing the sale of the drug by retail to be farmed out, as is now done at Singapore, Batavia, and other places. The Indians and other inhabitants of Manila are not however permitted to smoke Opium; this permission applies to the Chinese only, and these are not to be allowed to smoke except in such place as pointed out by the authorities. Into their public Opium smoking house no Indians or other inhabitants are to be permitted to enter, and the magistrates are directed strictly to enforce this regulation. We know not whether the Manila Indians have a taste for the drug; it is likely they have it in common with most of the Islanders of the Archipelago, and if so they will soon know how to circumvent the authorities in procuring the drug, nor is the farmer likely to refuse to sell to them. The number of Chinese alone at Manila, although considerable, is not likely to make the Opiumfarm a very profitable branch of revenue to the government.

H. M. Steamer *Driver* arrived at Hongkong from

Chusan and Amoy on Sunday last. From the former she brings dates to the 1st of this month. The accounts from Shanghai are not so favorable as was hoped, many obstacles being thrown into the way of an unshackled trade. We have copied some particulars on this subject from the *Friend of China*; it is hoped however that the firmness of H. M. Consul will soon establish commerce on a satisfactory footing, agreeable to the letter and sense of the treaty, and Captain Balfour's management is highly spoken of in the letters we have seen. From Amoy we learn that sickness prevailed to a most alarming extent, the following extract from a letter has been kindly sent us: "The sickness here, chiefly ague, 'has been in the last month dreadful. Of 476, 'composing the European strength of the garrison, 'such was the condition, that there were actually '496 admissions into hospital!'"

H. M. S. *Dido*, Hon'ble Capt. Keppel, returned from Manila on the 7th, with H. E. Lord Saltoun, commander of H. M. military force in China. Lord Saltoun gave over his command to Major General d'Aguiar on Thursday last. It is said his lordship has taken his passage in the *Charles Forbes* for Bombay. The visit of the Vice Admiral and the General to Manila had been productive of much gaiety there, and balls and dinners were almost daily given to the distinguished visitors by Spanish and foreign residents of Manila. H. M. S. *Cornwallis* had left Manila for Singapore.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN in the month of December, 1842 in 42 vessels viz:—

To London—Simon Taylor, John Bruner, W. Jardine, Caylen, Ruby, Ariadne, Diana, *Ann*, *Emu*.

To Clyde—Charles Jones, Margaret Wilkin.
To Liverpool—*Chieflain*.

Congou	....	lbs.	5,290,308
Caper	....	"	409,684
Souchong	....	"	229,222
Hungmuy	....	"	20,062
Sorts	....	"	42,188
Pekoe	....	"	40,805
Orange Pekoe	....	"	232,849

total Black lbs. 5,955,498

Twankay	..	....	lbs.	160,323
Hyson	....	"	"	45,882
Hysonskin	..	....	"	39,843
Young Hyson	....	"	"	128,222
Gunpowder	....	"	"	148,160
Imperial	....	"	"	69,822

total Green lbs. 592,452

Total in month of December lbs. 6,547,950

Export of Tea to Great Britain in six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1842, in 44 vessels.

Congou	....	lbs.	17,145,868
Caper	....	"	156,212
Souchong	....	"	542,696
Hungmuy	....	"	92,472
Sorts	....	"	12,188
Pekoe	....	"	333,029
Orange Pekoe	....	"	427,447

total Black lbs. 18,978,837

Twankay	....	lbs.	953,746
Hyson	....	"	166,181
Hyson skin	....	"	79,526
Young Hyson	....	"	683,946
Gunpowder	....	"	363,439
Imperial	....	"	179,383

total Green lbs. 2,925,210

Total in 6 months lbs. 21,598,056

From the *Friend of China* and *Hongkong Gazette* of 9th January.

By the *Louisa Campbell* from Chusan the 1st instant we have news from Shanghai up to the 24th December. We have already mentioned that some difficulty had occurred owing to the circumstances of a Chinese boy hav-

ing been wounded by a shot fired by a European. It now appears that the Chinese refused to allow any place of residence in the city or suburbs for foreigners, and there is ample proof that they did so at the instigation of a number of Canton merchants, who had gone to Shanghai and entered into a combination both with the merchants and public authorities, with the view of establishing a Co-hong there, through whom, and through whom alone all business whether relating to articles of import or export should be transacted. Owing to the firmness of H. B. M.'s Consul this attempt has proved a signal failure, and the inhabitants of a portion of the suburbs of the city have been ordered to evacuate their houses that the foreigners may occupy them. The locality allotted, though good, is not the most favourable, being at some distance from the quarter of the city where business is carried on—both houses and land are however to be rented very cheap, the latter at from 20 to 30 taels per mu (equal to from £2 to £3 per acre). Merchants resorting to Shanghai will probably prefer paying the Chinese residents in the quarter of the city where business is carried on a somewhat higher rent in consideration of the facilities offered there for carrying on business, and as the attempt to hamper the trade has proved unsuccessful no difficulty will arise to prevent them from so doing.

It was to be expected, that finding themselves unable to cope with us in the field, the Chinese would endeavour to outwit us in carrying out the articles of the Treaty, and though they have been foiled in this the first instance, it will require the strictest vigilance on the part of H. B. M.'s Officers to prevent restrictions from being imposed. As an instance of the disposition of the authorities we may quote the following. The schooner *Mazepa* arrived at Shanghai and declared a few bales of Cotton and Woollen goods to pay duty as munsters; these however she did not land finding there was no market for them, and as she wished to depart without delay her Commander applied to the British Consul to permit the Chinese officers to survey the goods on board. The Taou-tai took alarm at this, well knowing that he had been the cause of no sales having been effected, and proposed that as such was the case *no duty* should be paid. The Consul however insisted that the duty should be received, and next day it was accordingly paid.

Trade is extremely dull, but there is every prospect of an improvement now that the Chinese are made aware that their attempts to establish a monopoly will not be allowed to succeed, and we doubt not that our next arrivals will bring us information of a more pleasing character than the present. We must again repeat that it will require constant vigilance on our part to prevent ourselves from being over-reached; though foiled in this instance, the Chinese will not be discouraged from making other attempts, and we hope a remonstrance will be made by H. E. the Plenipotentiary on this gross attempt to violate in the outset the terms both of the original and supplementary Treaties.

The restriction imposed by H. M.'s Consul with regard to the carrying of fire arms, was removed immediately upon the sailing of the American barque *Valparaiso*, and a party of officers who arrived from Chusan on a sporting excursion had no cause to regret the trouble they had taken.

From the Hongkong Register, 9th January.

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW NUMBERS OF THE OCTOBER

PEKING GAZETTES.

The Governor General of Fokien and Chekan-Lew, has sent a very earnest appeal to the Emperor, in behalf of a number of military officers, that have been condemned for having run away in the face of the enemy, during the last war. In this memorial he proves, that the culprits defended themselves to the last, until they were taken prisoners, and subsequently escaped from the clutches of the enemy. The Emperor's pleasure has been graciously recorded upon the application.

This change from rigor to clemency, exceeding the most sanguine expectation, has again emboldened the same magnate to request the Sovereign to order, that when any vacancies occur, those degraded officers may fill them up, in order to be reinstated in all their honours, and to receive as heretofore emoluments; and even to this bold request the Emperor has lent a favorable ear.

The discussions respecting the inundations are as numerous as ever. Taoukwang refuses to listen to any proposition of forgiveness to the officers by whose apparent neglect this great calamity took place. After all the misery they have caused, he thinks it only just that they should be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of the law, the more so as they have occasioned enormous expenses to the state.

For the immediate wants 800,000 taels have now been rated, and a native engineer has laid before Government a very elaborate plan for the reconstruction of the dikes, which he hopes will be carried into effect. In the mean while the various Provinces are directed to send in their respective quota of money instantly, that works upon a large scale may be commenced.

The Superintendent of the pleasure seat of H. M. at Zehol, reports, that in consequence of the bad times, all the public works and even the necessary repairs in the

Imperial establishments had been stopped. But since the walls of this magnificent estate had fallen down, so as to allow the very rags to browse in the garden, the Superintendent hopes that some provisions might be made, in order to save the pleasure grounds from total ruin.

Changpeih the acting Governor General of Keangnan and Keangse reports that the foundations of the various fortresses along the banks of the Yangtzekeang have now been laid, and that he anticipates, after a careful inspection of the nascent structures, that henceforth the defences of the river will be able to withstand the most determined attack.

The Lieut. General of the Mantchoo troops at Fuhchoo, has sent an able representation to the Emperor, in which he suggests various expedients, for rendering the eight standards more efficient. For this purpose he wishes, that the introduction of fire arms should be more general, and that the pieces used by the soldiers should be of the best description. He moreover insists upon frequent drills and reviews, and urges the change of various manoeuvres so as to render evolutions less complex.

The Lieut. General of Fokien reports the fitting out of a fleet of war junks during three successive years, and wishes to have several changes in the navy introduced to render it more imposing.

Liu the mandarin at Tekoson has been accused of some malversation and been sent up to the capital. The Emperor however has forgiven him, and he has been presented at the Board or officers.

EXCHANGE

On London, 6 mos. sight 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d per 8.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 222 a
221 Rs. per 100 8.
Sycce, large, 3½ a 4 per Cent Premium,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY, ARRIVED

7. H. M. S. *Dido*, Honble Capt. Keppel, Manila.
7. H. M. S. *Driver*, Com. Maitland, Chusan and
7. (B.) *Louisa Campbell*, Darby, Chusan, [Amoy.
7. (A.) *Valparaiso*, Lockwood, do.
8. (B.) *Eliza*, Gange, Manila.
8. „ *Ds of Northumberland*, Scott, Manila.
8. „ *Forfurshire*, Symonds, Hobart Town.
8. „ *Asiatic*, Barlow, Sydney.
9. „ *General Chasé*, Pace, Batavia.
11. (Du.) *Clara Anna Maria*, Bakema, Calcutta &
12. (B.) *Fortitude*, Buckholm, Columbo. (Soerabaya.

PASSENGER per

Eliza, Mr. S. Goodwin.

JANUARY, SAILED

9. (B.) *Harmony*, Elder, London.
10. „ *Thos Crisp*, Metcalfe, Amoy and Chusan.
10. „ *John Christian*, Withycombe, Liverpool.
10. (A.) *Delhi*, Heard New York.
11. (Sp.) *Sultan*, Rogers, Manila.
12. (B.) *Mermaid*, Gill, Sing and Calcutta.
13. „ *Felocipede*, Woodward Manila.

PASSENGERS per

Thos Crisp, Mr. Mackenzie,

Delhi, Capt. Woodbury.

Sultan, Mr. P. Wildridge.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London — *John O'Gaunt*, on the 15th at 4 p. m.
Indian

For Manila — *Felocipede*, this evening at 4 p. m.
Bella Pascongada.

The *Eliza* spoke the American Schooner *Petrel* from Macao bound for Manila off Cape Bolina on the 31st ulto.

Passed Anjer.—Nov. 22nd. Hamb. *Francisca*, Cape of Good Hope, Singapore; 23rd. Hamb. *Gustav*, Manila, Hamburg; Hamb. *Georg Heinrich*, from Hamburg to Singapore; 25th, Dan. *Indianerin*, Bremen, Singapore; 26th, Br. Steamer *Express*, Liverpool, Singapore,

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 6th Sept. SINGAPORE 4th Dec.
UNITED STATES, Aug. 15. MANILA, 29th Dec.
CALCUTTA, 12th Nov. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 1st Nov. CHUSAN, 15th Dec.
JAVA, 3rd Dec.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
*Ann Bridson	—	Blackston	Dirrom Grey and Co.
Algerine	—	Hill	„
Antares	—	Drewett	H. Pybus.
Anna Maria,	—	West,	Jardine M. & Co.
Asiatic	—	Barlow	„
*Ann,	789	Thorne,	„
Belhaven	—	Watt	„
*Belle Alliance	—	Pryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Bombay	—	Furley	Jardine M. and Co.
Cecilia,	—	Buttrey	J. Burd and Co.
*Charles Forbes	—	Wills,	Jardine M. & Co.
*Chusan	—	Laird	Dent and Co.
*Coromandel	—	cunningin.	„
Cornwall	—	„	„
*Canton	—	Crouch,	Macvicar & Co.
Crishna	—	Fletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
*DofWellington	—	Dinning,	Macvicar & Co.
Dss of Nithbrland	—	Scott	Turner & Co.
Eliza	—	Grange	Boustead & Co.
Eliza Stewart,	—	McLeod,	B Barretto.
Emma	—	Dawson	Nesservanjee.
Fair Barbadian	—	„	„
Flora	—	Turnbull	„
Forfarshire	—	Symonds	Lindsay & Co.
Fortitude	—	Buckholm	„
Flora Muir	—	Brown	Macvicar & Co.
Fortescue	—	Hall	„
Florida,	—	Hoggup	Jardine M. & Co.
Gness	—	McKellar	John Smith.
*Hygeia	—	„	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Harlequin,	—	Edwards,	H. Pybus.
Hope	—	Crawford	„
*Hastemy,	533	Buckle,	B. Seare.
*Hector	—	Flockhart	Turner and Co.
*Hesperus	—	Killey	„
*Indian,	—	English,	Bell and Co.
Isa,Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
*Ina	—	Lakeland	Lindsay and Co.
*John O'Gaunt	—	Robertson	Turner and Co.
*John Bull	—	Crawford	Fox, Rawson & Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
John Dalton	—	Denton	„
*John Laird,	—	„	„
Lord Amherst,	—	Zabell,	Dent and Co.
Lady Amherst,	—	Bruce	„
Mary Bulmer	—	Gaskin	Turner and Co.
Moffat	—	Gilbert	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Orissa	—	Smith	Macvicar and Co.
Potentate	—	„	„
Pearl	—	Capper	D & M. Rustonjee & Co.
*Ranger,	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
*Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
Ruparell,	—	„	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Semiramis	—	Cairnie	„
*Sighalien	—	Brown	Turner and Co.
*Scotia	—	Drayner	Jardine M. and Co.
Sylph	—	McDonald	„
*Slains Castle	—	Petrie	Dent and Co.
*Ths. Arbuthnot	—	Smith	Russell and Co.
Water Witch	—	Reynell	Dent and Co.
Wm. Hughes	—	McFarlane	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Zenobia,	—	Kenney,	Olyphant & Co.
Don Juan	—	Harding	Russell and Co.
Valparaiso	—	Lockwood	„
Cayuga	—	Starbuck	„
*Stieglitz	—	Blackler	„
Fred. Warren	—	Pratt	„
*Natchez	—	Waterman	„
*Charlotte	—	Gerry	„
Oscar	—	Eyre	Wetmore and Co.
Probus	—	Sumner	„
*Panama,	—	Griswold,	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood	„
Henry Pratt	—	Keene	J. D. Sword & Co.

DUTCH.

Anna Eliza	—	Drent	Russell and Co.
General Chasé	—	Pace	„
Caroline & Johanna	—	Remkes	Reynvaan & Co.
Clara Anna Maria	—	Bakema	„

PRUSSIAN.

*Princess Luise	—	Rodbertus	Russell & Co.
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FRENCH.

Frig. Cléopatre,	—	Captain Cécille.	„
Corv. Alomène,	—	Captain Duplan.	„
*Leocadie	—	Brindejongue	Reynvaan & Co.

SPANISH.

Bella Vascongada	—	Marcaida	Wetmore & Co.
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* At Whampoa,

Printed and published by EDMUND MULLER,
at the Canton Press Office—N. 4, Travessa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 3.] Macao, Saturday, 20th January, 1844.

[No. 433.]

"NOTICE."

Marine Board Office:
Madras, 9th October, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of Jan'y. 1844, a Light will be exhibited on the New Light House erected at Madras immediately to the Northward of the Walls of Fort St. George; and that on and after the said 1st day of January 1844, the Light heretofore and now exhibited on the Old Light House within the Walls of Fort St. George, will be discontinued. The New Light (to be exhibited) will be elevated 128 feet above the mean level of the Sea,—and may be seen from the Deck of a Ship at the distance of 20 miles. The Light is of the "Flashing Description" and the duration of the Flashes to that of the Eclipses or Dark periods is in the ratio of 2 to 3,—but as the nature of the Motion is Reciprocating instead of Rotatory, the above ratio merely expresses the average proportion of the Light and Dark intervals which are themselves variable according to the position of the Spectator. The rapidity of movement is so adjusted, that the duration of the Flashes will vary from 0" to 48", and that of the Eclipses from 0" to 72", the sums of the duration of Light and Darkness bearing however, in every position, the constant ratio of 2 to 3. From the South Eastern extremity of the Pulicat Shoal the New Light House bears S. 23° W. and is distant 13 miles; but no ship or vessel when hauling in from the northward for the Madras roadstead should bring the light to bear to the Southward of S. 28° W. or S. S. W. 4° W.,—unless her position is well ascertained. Commanders of vessels are hereby warned of the serious risk they incur by incautiously approaching the dangerous vicinity of Pulicat Shoal, as hazy weather or other causes may obscure the Light,—true Soundings therefore and a vigilant look out are imperatively called for. The limits of the Madras Roadstead (in 8 or 9 fathoms) are comprised within the following bearings, viz.: from the Northward the Light House will bear S. 56° W. and from the Southward N. 81° W., or from S. W. by W. to W. 4° N.

The New Light House
At Madras is in Latitude 13° 5' 10" North,
And in ... Longitude 80° 20' East of Greenwich.
Published by order of the Marine Board at Fort St. George.

J. R. BOYSON,
Acting Secretary.

NOTICE.—We the under-signed beg to announce that we have this day established ourselves as Commission Agents at Hongkong under the Firm of DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

(Signed) D. DISANDT.
F. H. TIEDEMAN.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st Jan'y. 1844.

Our Mr. DISANDT having for the last eight year been connected with the Establishment of Messrs COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE & Co. at Calcutta, we have pleasure in offering our Services as Agents to the Army in China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE
Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. MACVICAR & Co.

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, Rua de Hospital, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—MARK MOSS of Singapore, Merchant, having by Indenture, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in Trust, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said Indenture,—or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said MARK MOSS are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted

to the said MARK MOSS to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT Mc EWEN, } Trustees,
Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China—

ERSKINE DUNCAN.
Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.
Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

- 1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.
Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ p Cent p Annum.
- 2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the
Rate of 1 p Cent p Annum.

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 5,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Ship "DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
FOR LONDON.

THE A I Ship "SCOTIA," Captain DRYNER, will have quick despatch.
For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
FOR BOMBAY.

THE A I Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. CONNOR, now at Whampoa, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque ROSEMARY, Register 311 Tons, Captain BOWMAN, loading at Whampoa. For freight apply to
BELL & Co.
Macao, 10th January, 1844.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque LOUISE CAMPBELL, Capt. DABBY, has part of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
FEARON & SON.
Macao, 12th Jan'y. 1844.

FOR AMOY.

THE fast sailing Danish Barque DANSEBERG, Captain HABUBIER, will sail on the 14th current. For freight apply to
B. BARRETTO, Macao,
or JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong,
Macao, 12th Jan'y. 1844.

FOR SALE.

THE new and superior built Iron barque JOHN LAIRD 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an unexceptionable Sea Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working. Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts, Two new quarter boats with Sails and Awings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine Spars 60 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to COMMANDING OFFICER on board at Whampoa.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish ship BELLA VASCONGADA, on the 15th January. For freight or passage apply to
WETMORE & Co.
Macao, 29th Dec., 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE First class British built Barque "HESPERUS" 330 tons Register, JAMES KILLEY, Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Macao, 8th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A. J. river built Ship SEAIN CASTLE, 500 Tons Register, JAMES PETRIE Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or passage apply to
DENT & Co.
Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "INA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy HOUSE, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence, Apply to
JOZE MARIA D'FONCECA,
Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to
B. A. BARRETTO.
Macao, 2d Nov. 1843.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to new parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.
Macao, 4th November, 1843.

ON an early day this month, JNO. SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, bolts stores, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.
Macao, 12th January, 1844.

FASHIONABLE Chestfield and Dress Coats; Stout Blue Cloth; Canvas; Flannel; Oat Meal, and patent Barley and Groats, for sale by
JNO. SMITH,
Macao, 12th January, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED ex "PANTALON".
SPEED'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT, in one and two pound tins. Bengal SEALING WAX. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 30th Decr., 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to Macao, 18th Aug., 1843. JNO: SMITH.

FOR SALE—The following wines received per *Form*, from Messrs SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co., London. Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, } in wood and bottles,
 Fine-old MADIRA, }
 Fine old PORT, }
 SAUTERNE, MORELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE. LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844

FOR SALE.—A few Bolls of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to Capt MORISON, on board the "Pearl" in the Typa. Macao, November 3d, 1843.

FOR SALE—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER Apply to A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 28th Sept 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to FEARON & SON.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger-Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to W. LANE. Macao, 13th Feb, 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE

FOR SALE.—BALLY RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks. SINGAPORE BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, O'OLD ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

BOMBAY.

(From the *Madras Record*, Oct., 21.)
 In the *Boletim* of Goa of the 30th ultimo, we find a remarkable document, which is the sentence of the Court Martial at Lisbon on the late Governor-General of Portuguese India, the Senhor Joze Joaquim Lopez de Lima, who was accused of deserting his post on the 27th of April 1842, and betaking himself on board a frigate in the harbour. His explanation was that the provisional Battalion of the Infantry from Lisbon had revolted and compelled him, in order to save his life, to escape from that capital. From the documents it appeared that Battalion, on being required to embark at Goa for Macao, declared, that it would not do so in that Frigate, and instead of so embarking, they broke out into mutiny and so bewildered the Governor, that he got on board in their stead and came to Bombay.

The defence describes the then desperate situation of the Governor, and his alarm and how glad he was to get off with his life, and how much obliged to him were the people of Goa, for not causing a civil war to break out there, and how much easier it was to run away than to make any resistance, when he had no means of fighting. In order therefore to avoid greater evils, he had relinquished the Government to the other authorities of the colony.

Under all these circumstances the Court Martial declared him 'not guilty.'

Thus one of these extraordinary changes which are occasionally produced in small colonies by a handful of soldiers, let on by a few intriguers, has been allowed to pass with impunity, for the inquiry made at Goa into the conduct of the soldiers ended in nothing.

The *Boletim* states another fact, that the Conde das Antas, whose health obliged him in the beginning of this year to give up the Governorship of Goa, had arrived safe in Lisbon on the 22nd of July. The Government of Goa does not appear to be now an object of ambition to the noblemen of Portugal.—*Gentleman's Gazette* October, 11.

CALCUTTA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(From the *Friend of India*, Nov., 2.)

The Governor General has resolved again to proceed to the Western Provinces after a residence of less than four months among us, without having accepted the invitation of the Civilians to a public entertainment. They will thus learn the value of being earlier in the field when his Lordship again returns to the Presidency, and is prepared to receive the congratulations of the public service.

Lord Ellenborough's departure appears to be sudden, without being unexpected. After his declaration at one of the public dinners that his proper place was by the side of the Commander-in chief, more especially when any work had been carved out for our military friends, it was naturally to be expected that the departure of his Excellency for the Army of Exercise would be followed by that of his Lordship. The recent journey of the Governor General's Military Secretary, to the same destination, was regarded by the discerning as an index of his Master's intentions which could not be mistaken; and so it has turned up.

Lord Ellenborough returns to the North Western Provinces divested of all the encumbrance of their internal administration. During his previous residence there, he combined in his own person the office of Governor-General of India and of Lieut. Governor of the Agra Presidency; but he has entirely altered the character of the administration by separating the duties of Deputy Governor of Bengal and Lieutenant Governor of the North West, from the post of Governor-General, and by reserving himself exclusively for the Political and Military responsibilities of the Empire. Though the arrangement has been made the subject of animadversion, and will in all probability come under the revision of Parliament during the next Session,—that is if O'Connell and Rebecca should leave that assembly any leisure—yet in our humble apprehension, it appears to be reasonable and beneficial. Any inconveniences it may entail appear to be outweighed by its substantial advantages. It is perfectly absurd to crowd on the Governor-General all those details of business to which he can give no adequate attention without injury to the general interests of the Empire. It is the dictate of common sense to place the internal economy of the country under the direction of men who have a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of it. This overloading of the Governor-General with the minutiae of business is the last relic of the commercial system of the Company, under which the chief of the Factory was mixed up with the details of all its transactions. In this country the Head of the Government ought to occupy the same position in the administration which the Premier does in the administration of Great Britain, and should be burdened with no duties which it would be considered preposterous to cast upon that functionary.

On the present occasion, when large political questions have arisen out of the revolution at Gwalior, and yet larger questions may grow out of that in the Punjab, it seems eminently proper that the Governor-General should be on the spot to direct every diplomatic and military movement, and to provide for every emergency as it may arise. As it regards Gwalior, it is to be hoped that the vigour and decision which have marked his Lordship's career, may be displayed in putting that state out of a condition to give us any future annoyance or disquietude. It would be a matter much to be deplored if any half measure should be pursued in reference to it, or if the present opportunity of giving to its oppressed inhabitants the benefit of a British administration, be neglected. It is time that the independence of these principalities should cease, and their chiefs be consigned to the indolent repose of a pension, for which alone they are fit.

October Overland Mail.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

A telegraphic dispatch announcing the total loss of the steamer *Mennon*, with the Mail of the 19th July, reached London 3rd October.

The government having determined that Southampton shall in future be the port for the arrival and departure of mails; those for Egypt and India will be made up on the 1st day of each month, and dispatched by the morning mail, instead of the evening; as heretofore. When the 1st of the month falls on a Sunday, the mail will be made up and dispatched on the morning of the previous day.

The Roman Catholics have in India, China, and

the rest of Asia, 69 bishops, 20 coadjutors, 1856 priests, and 2,211,000 members.

Our private correspondence from Erivan announces the important fact of the death of the King of Herat, Kamram Shah, whose throne has been usurped by his Vizer, Yar Mahomet Khan, who has expelled the sons of the late king. The usurper has been acknowledged as King of Herat by the Shah of Persia, to whom he sent his submission.

The King of the French has appointed M. Steyert, formerly secretary to the Duke of Orleans, Royal Commissioner of Tahiti.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* states that orders had reached Toulon from Paris to fit out the *Africaine* frigate for a long voyage. It was believed that Rear-Adm. Laine would hoist his flag in her, and proceed to take the command of the Pacific Ocean station from Rear-Adm. Massieu de Clerval. The corvette *Zélée*, was being speedily re-armed, in order to relieve, at Bourbon, the corvette *Sabine*, which was to form part of the small French division to be sent into the China seas.

An iron steamer, called the *Iron Queen*, was launched at Liverpool on the 26th Sept. of 5,000 tons burden, from the yard of Messrs. Davenport, Girindrod, and Patrick, Queen Dock. She is built for a house at Calcutta, and is intended to run between Calcutta and Singapore. It is said Messrs. Vernon have received orders to build two iron steamers of 600 tons for the East India Company, and two accommodation boats of large burden, for the navigation of the Ganges. Orders, too, are expected for vessels calculated for the Indas, but at present none have been absolutely given.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. DYCE SOMBRE.—Some speculation, mingled with alarm, has been excited by the sudden disappearance from the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, of Mr. Dyce Sombre, who married the daughter of Lord St. Vincent, and was lately pronounced insane by a Court of lunatics inquiring. About ten days ago Mr. Sombre arrived in Liverpool from London, accompanied by a physician and three servants, and put up at the Adelphi Hotel. The object of his visit was change of air and scene. It was intended to purchase a yacht, in which Mr. Sombre was to take pleasure-trips on the Mersey. Occasionally he walked about the streets of the town, and conversed with several individuals on the docks, shipping, &c, in a very rational manner. His attire, when he thus went abroad, was magnificent. On the night of 7th Sept., a servant, as was his wont, went several times into the bedroom of his master. His last visit was at twelve o'clock, and he then found the gentleman asleep. It appears, however, that about four o'clock on the morning of the 28th he proceeded down stairs in his night-dress, opened the hall-door, which had a very peculiar latch, and went out. He has not since been heard of. Persons were despatched through all parts of the town in search of him; and on the 29th, one of them went to the Adelphi, "breathless with haste, and fiery hot with speed," to announce that the lost one had been found, and was approaching in the care of a constable. The anxious friends of the gentleman rushed to the door, and saw a tall black man coming towards the hotel in the custody of an officer; but the captive turned out to be the steward of a vessel in the King's Dock, who had been captured because, like the East India gentleman, he was a tall and handsome man of colour. It is supposed that the missing stranger took with him a considerable sum of money, and that he has fallen into the hands of crimps, who are keeping him locked up until his gold shall have been exhausted.

Since the above was written we have learned that Mr. Dyce Sombre has forwarded a letter to his friends, in which he gives them to understand that he is in Paris.

From the Monthly Times.
 LONDON, OCTOBER 6, 1843.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Her Majesty—as we stated in our latest intelligence last month would be the case—returned to Brighton on the 8th of September from her visit to the King of France. The press of both countries—with the exception of a few of the ultraradical journals in Paris—scribe no political object to this happy monarchical intercourse; but, on the contrary, wisely regard it in the light of a sincere pledge of international peace and friendship. The Queen re-embarked from Brighton on the 12th of September on a similar visit to the King of the Belgians, landing at Ostend, where the royal cortege were received with the same degree of cordial welcome and gorgeous pageantry which characterised their sojourn on the coast of France. For further details of these rare rejoicings we must refer the reader to our court intelligence.

After an entire month of intense anxiety for the fate of the overland mail, the *Times*, in a second edition, published on the 3d inst., relieved the suspense of the public at home by announcing the wreck of the *Memon*, and the safety of her passengers. The loss of the dispatches has, of course, occasioned deep disappointment, among the mercantile class in particular; but the fortunate escape of the passengers affords some consolation under the calamity.

This month's mail will not be overloaded with matter of deep interest to India. The non-arrival of the mail causing inconvenience to many and disappointment to all, has been the constant theme of conversation in Indian circles, where at least "one thousand and one" reasons have been assigned for the failure. The disappointment has, however, produced a movement which may obtain a better system of intercourse than now prevails, the details of which, given under our East India Intelligence and also in our advertising columns, will be read with interest and demands the co-operation of the mercantile interests throughout India and China.

To descend from the pleasant to the painful, it is our sorry task to state that the disturbances in Wales have grown with their growth, and assumed the formidable appearance of a chronic disease, which will require much time and skilful treatment to eradicate. Unhappily during the month, the mobocracy and the armed force have come into collision, and the consequent bloodshed has seriously aggravated the malady. The Government, however, seem fully alive to the emergencies of the case and it is to be hoped that their vigilance and prompt remedy of actual grievances will speedily put a stop to the infectious tumour.

In Ireland, also, the indefatigable irritations of the agitator serve to keep up the excited animosities of the sister kingdom. Weary of the usual hum-drum routine of repeal agitation, he has not been idle in inventing other sources of alleged oppression; but despite his eloquent and insidious blusterings, we can trace the decay of his pernicious popularity, and can plainly perceive, to boot, that many who have paid the "rhine," find that the said "rhine" don't yield an equivalent "at all at all." Like Rasselas, they begin to discover that "the promises of the present day" are pie-crusty enough not to be fulfilled by "the morrow."

With regard to Spain, so extremely fluctuating have been its politics, and its military manoeuvres to upset one party one day and exalt the other on the following one; that we candidly confess we are at a loss, in a few words, to convey to the Indian reader anything like a substantial resume of the month's vagaries in this part of the world, or to venture the remote guess at the follies of the next. Among our Spanish intelligence, passages of the greatest interest have been selected, in order to furnish as correct an idea as possible of these really puerile oscillations; but like the preceding items of intelligence upon this subject, our present information is but a type of the past—bluster—rage—speculation—caprice—bloodshed—anarchy—confusion;—in short, as the Calcutta catalogues have it, "another lot of the same!"

Espartaco, meanwhile, lives quietly, and in comparative seclusion, in the Regent's Park. During the month he has paid visits to several of our national establishments, but his ignorance of the English language is a great drawback to his thorough enjoyment of the novel scenes by which he is now surrounded. On the 27th ult. he dined with the Lord Mayor, when the ex-regent made a speech in Spanish, which has been rendered into our mother tongue, and civic spouting, venison, turtle, and a welcome in rhyme to the refugee, contributed to the enthusiasm and hilarity of the festive scene.

In regard to France, we have nothing to communicate of much political importance. The King, with his numerous cortege, returned to Versailles, immediately after her Majesty's departure from Treport, and great disappointment was experienced in Paris at his return without his Royal guest, for the Parisians had considered it a settled affair that the Queen would extend her visit to "the capital of the world," and general preparations were made accordingly to welcome the august rover. The affair of the fisherman to which we called attention last month, has as we opined, been buried in oblivion, saving by a few malcontents, who still harp upon the untoward event as one of the many crimes of "perfidious Albion." As our Gallic neighbours must have some theme of popular excitement, they have also fallen foul again of the fortifications of Paris, which on the eve of their completion, furnish angry material for the exercise of their invective. Under the head of "France" will be found faithful portraits of the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*.

At Athens, a rather serious revolution has taken place, happily, however, with bloodshed. Some very important reforms in the Government have, nevertheless, been the consequence, particulars of which will be found recorded in our foreign intelligence.

Perhaps, within the retentive memory of that immortal wight, "the oldest inhabitant," a lovelier autumn was never known. With the exception of a few intervals of seasonable rain, we have had the most exquisite succession of sunny days, with the thermometer, at times, above eighty in the shade, and albeit, that woefully discontented genus, the British agriculturist, conceives that there has been either too great an abundance of the solar, or too scanty a modicum of the aqueous

system; reasonably contented people speak of the weather in terms of rapture, and are meekly thankful for the providential sequel of a teeming harvest.

Trade, we are happy to observe, is steadily reviving, and the news from America is also favourable to commercial operations, where it appears there will be a fair crop of cotton.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Liverpool Mercury*, says—"The experience of the last fortnight only bears additional proof of the improvement that still continues to take place in the general character of mercantile operations. All branches of trade receive advantage from a prosperous business in the manufacturing towns; and it is no longer a matter for argument that very important improvement is manifested, not only in Manchester and the neighbourhood, but generally speaking, in all those localities where, but a few months ago, distress, and distress only, was the subject for conversation and alarm. Great anxiety continues to prevail for the arrival of the next India mail, and should she bring, as it is expected she will, advices of a favourable nature, the effect will no doubt be immediately perceptible both here and in Manchester. From China the accounts are expected to be highly important as regards trade in that country."

CASSIA BUDS, good flower, 70s to 80s.
GALANGAL ROOT, Dull, for sound, 10s to 10s 6d.
Of Pongee Silks 5,000 pieces were announced, but about 2,000 were withdrawn, and are held for higher prices. The remainder sold at an advance of fully 26 per cent. on June sales. Pongee Handkerchiefs sold freely at previous rates; and of Black Silk Handkerchiefs 1,000 pieces of common quality were disposed of at 20s 6d to 21s; the market is now quite bare. A few Damasks were sold at 98s to 93s; the remainder were bought in at 105s to 110s, and are held for these prices. Yellow Naukenes are still inquired for; good 7-yard at about 4s; of those in the sales, of inferior quality, from Singapore, but very few were sold. There is inquiry for some Blue Naukenes, of good quality, at 4s 9d to 5s.

RAW SILK.—The activity which prevailed in Bengal has been maintained, and prices have further advanced, for most classes, from 5 to 10 per cent. There has also been more demand for exportation to France and Germany, which tends to support the opinion, now generally held, that prices will for some time preserve their present position, if they do not even experience a further rise. China deliveries have been good. There has been some inquiry for the better classes of Tsaltee, but notwithstanding advanced prices, there is no anxiety to sell. Tsaltee may be quoted as 1s 6d higher. Brussa has been sold at advanced rates, and Persian has improved about 5 per cent.

China, Tsaltee, 19s to 22s 6d; Yum-fa, 18s to 21s; Taysam, 14s 6d to 18s; Canton, 10s to 15s 6d; Chin Chew, 5s 6d to 13s 6d; China thrown, 19s.
Stock—Bengal: Sold, 5,808; unsold, 1,722.
China: Sold, 536; unsold, 243. Total, sold and unsold; Bengal, 7030; China, 1070. Deliver in Sept. 1843; Bengal, 973; China, 264.

RHUBARB has sold, sound flat, at 3s 6d; part dark grain, 3s 2d; sound and flat mixed dark grain, 2s 4d to 2s 5d.

TEA: considerable disappointment was manifested last month at the non-arrival of the mail; and the trade have purchased sparingly. With the exception of the sales on the 29th Sept., at which Hysons went 1d. cheaper, the business has been confined to private contract, without any change in prices. Stock on 30th Sept., 1843, 27,666,000 lbs.; 1842, 31,235,363 lbs.

It is fixed that M. de Lagrene, Ambassador from the Court of France to the Emperor of China, shall sail for Canton or Nanking on the 15th October, in a vessel of 90 guns, accompanied by three frigates and two Corvettes.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia is at present on a visit to Her Majesty.

No accounts of the Bombay Mail of August at the time of going to press.

Though letters from Alexandria via Marseilles reached London on the 4th, announcing the arrival of the *Hindatan*, at Suez, no portion of the mails from Calcutta, &c., have arrived.

Dr. Wolff leaves England on the 4th, in prosecution of his mission to Bokhara. Another public meeting of those interested in the fate of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly is to be held on the 10th inst.

Mr. Wood, M. P. for Kendal, expired suddenly while attending a scientific meeting at Manchester on 2d inst. There is no abatement of the disturbances in Wales.

The Irish Government has been solicited to put the Coercion Act in force in the country Roscommon.

The *Tay*, just arrived, brings information of a dreadful conflagration, which broke out at Kingston, at mid-

day, of the 26th of August, destroying nearly ten thousand houses, and a vast deal of other property, to the amount of 350,000*l.* computed at a rough calculation. The wind was very high, and the fire spread with the greatest rapidity, the negroes looking on with unconcern, and not lending a helping hand to extinguish the flames; there was besides a great scarcity of water. Had not the sailors in harbour, soldiers of the 60th regiment, and the respectable inhabitants of the town rendered assistance, the whole must have fallen a prey to the devouring element. There was only one life lost—that of a gentleman, who was killed in consequence of the bursting of a shell. Fever, however, ensued, and affected those principally who had over exerted themselves, and several lives fell a sacrifice. The fire broke out in the western part of the town, and continued for 24 hours before its ravages were stopped.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 20th Jan'y. 1844.

By the *Zephyr* arrived yesterday, from Bombay 19th November, we are put in possession of the October Overland Mail, and have made such gleanings from the *Monthly Times* and *London Mail* of 6th October as we thought would prove most interesting, although, comparatively barren as have been the last two or three Overland Mails of intelligence of much interest, the present still exceeds them in barrenness. The disturbances in Wales continued as bad as ever; Mr. O'Connell was agitating as before for the repeal of the Union, and in Scotland there have been several riots, by the Free Church party opposing the induction into their parishes of the newly appointed clergymen. The Queen had paid a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, and had by that people been everywhere most enthusiastically received. The greatest part of Kingston, Jamaica, has been reduced to ashes in a tremendous conflagration, in which about 10,000 houses and property to the amount of 350,000*l.* were destroyed. Some meetings were held to devise means for accelerating the intercourse between England and India. Although the loss of the *Memon* Steamer was known in London on the 3rd October, by telegraph via France, the arrival at Suez of the *Ikbar* was unknown at the time of the mail closing. The trade in general is represented to be improving.

By the *Celestial* from Bombay a portion of the September Mail has been received, the remainder of which is expected to come on in the *By the Celestial* we have a *Sing. Free Press* of 14th December from which we observe that H. M. St. Spieghel arrived there on the 7th and left again for Bombay on the 9th December. Another Steamer, the *Express*, had also arrived at Singapore from Liverpool. She was to proceed to Niam immediately, having been bought by the King of that country.

From Bombay our papers brought by the *Zephyr* are to the 15th November only. We observe that the *Kelpie* arrived there on the 12th, and the *Anonyma* on the 13th of that month. Two new clippers intended for the China trade had likewise arrived at Bombay, namely the English Barque *Lanrick* from Liverpool, and the American brig *Antelope* from Boston. The *Bombay Times* speaks in commendation of the looks of both these vessels. The same paper gives a report on the 11th, which in that of the 15th seems to require confirmation, that Dost Mahomed whilst reviewing some troops near Caubul was shot by them, it is said, at the instigation of the King of Bokhara, who was likewise reported to be marching an army into Afghanistan. A brother of Shah Soojah it was said, had been invited to assume the sovereignty of Caubul.

H. M. S. *Dido*, Honble Capt. Keppell, is now at Whampoa to receive three Millions of dollars from the Chinese as part of money due by them according to the Treaty. The H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* arrived here yesterday morning from Hongkong and left again for Canton a few hours after with Mr. Stewart, the Treasurer to the Superintendent. A portion of this sum will we understand be applied to the use of the Hongkong Government; part will be sent to England; and about two thirds be remitted to Calcutta.

CANTON MARKET REPORT.

Cotton,	Deliveries in Dec.	Stock 1st Jan.
American	1,155	9,720
Bombay	23,925	90,372
Bengal	5,892	9,365
Madras	10,916	24,613
Total Sales 41,878		127,996

The demand for Cotton has been brisk, and quotations are according to quality for

Bombay 5.8 a 7.4 Bengal 6.2 a 8.6
American 6. a 6.5 Madras 6.4 a 8.

Of Cotton Goods very considerable sales are reported, and the demand continues brisk. Long-cloths grey 2.90 a 3.90, white 3.40 a 4.20. American Sheetings 2.45 a 2.60. Drills 2.30 a 2.35. Of Cotton Yarn the stock is heavy, and the demand slow at 22 a 24 for Nos. 16 a 32.

Woolens are not in great demand at present; Spanish Stripes 1.20 a 1.30. Longells 7.25 a 7.50 assorted colors.

Rice 1.30 a 1.50 per Picul.

Exports.—A great many vessels have sailed for England and America with Cargoes of Teas during this and the past month, and shipments are still being actively made.

Congou, ... 15 a 25 T.
Hyson, ... 22 a 70 T.
Young Hyson, ... 25 a 36 T.
Hysonskin, ... 14 a 35 T.
Gunpowder & Imperial, 38 a 70 T.
Cassia, ... 8 a 9. 50.

Rau Silk.—We hear of some considerable purchases of fine quality; prices are quoted \$465, a \$520 for good to superior Nankin Silk.

Opium is quoted at Canton at \$890 per Patna; \$620, Benares; and 730 a 740 Malwa. Here the following prices obtain: Patna, 675; Benares, 690; Malwa, 700 a 710; Turkey, 400 a 410 \$.

There has been a discussion carried on relative to the right of the *Petrel* to discharge the cargo which she brought last week from China. The *Petrel* was originally an American built schooner but was purchased by a British Firm at Canton on account of her sailing powers. She came to Bombay in the beginning of this year, when the question of her right to trade with this port was mooted. She then paid double duties and was allowed to depart, and having gone with a cargo to China, she came back last week with a quantity of Sycee Silver on board. Doubts having again arisen, an application was made to the Law officers, who decided upon the authority of a regulation of the President of the Council of India in Council dated 2nd December 1839, which declares that "all foreign ships, European or American, may freely enter the British sea ports and harbours in the East Indies, whether coming directly from their own ports on from any other place, and shall there have liberty to trade, but not to receive goods on board for any other Indian port."

The *Petrel* is also under the protection of the British flag, having a pass from Sir Henry Pottinger, as Governor of Hongkong, a privilege which she enjoys in common with many swift sailers.

The difficulty in this case arose from the provisions of the Navigation Act, which order that no foreign vessel shall be allowed to enter and discharge her cargo at a British Port, unless the goods be the product of the country to which she belongs. After one or two days discussion the difficulty was solved in this case by allowing the *Petrel* permission to land the bullion. On this occasion the sycee silver paid no duties, but yet the delay caused in granting the permission to land it, might have produced bad consequences, for if any accident, such as fire or a storm had destroyed the schooner the proprietors of the Sycee would have to suffer the loss—as the Insurances were then void.

We have mentioned this case in order that it may receive proper consideration from the persons interested in that description of vessels.

Bombay Gentleman's Gazette.

We have much pleasure in giving a prominent place to the following extract from a communication kindly sent by a friend lately at Ningpo.

The Ice houses around Ningpo, and especially on the banks of the river between that city and Chihnae are beyond calculation. They are built above ground and generally upon a platform of earth raised so as to be above the level of the surrounding fields. Upon such a mound a bamboo frame is thrown which is well and closely thatched with paddy straw. The Ice is collected in tanks or ponds which the proprietors of the Ice houses take care to keep duly filled with water in the winter season. When the Ice is of a sufficient thickness they collect it, and as

it is brought in, each layer is covered over with dry straw, and in this manner the Ice is preserved during the whole summer. Each house has its own drain to draw off the water formed by the melting ice.

"The article is not used in Ningpo for private consumption, but solely as an antiseptic for flesh and fish during the heats of summer. The inhabitants know nothing of the mode of cooling their liquids, except as they have observed foreigners use it for that purpose, and then they are very willing to retail it to them at the rate of from eighty to one hundred cash per bucket, a charge by no means excessive during the dog days. In places like Foo-chow for the seat of Chinese luxury, ice is occasionally used to cool fruits, sweetmeats, &c."—Friend of China.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette of 13th January.

PROCLAMATION.

Major General D'AGUILAR, C. B., appointed to command Her Britannic Majesty's Land Forces in China, having been likewise graciously nominated by Her Majesty to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Hongkong, and having arrived in this Colony on board Her Majesty's Ship "Castor," on the 27th Ultimo, the annexed Copy of a Warrant, under Her Majesty's Signet and Sign Manual is hereby proclaimed and published for the general information and guidance of all Her Majesty's Subjects and others whom it may concern.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, January 11th, 1844.

[L. S.] VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To our Trusty and well beloved GEORGE CHARLES D'AGUILAR ENQUIRE, Major General of our Forces, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Greeting; We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Integrity and Ability Do by these Presents constitute and appoint you to be Our Lieutenant Governor of our Island of Hongkong. To have hold exercise and enjoy the said Place and Office during Our Pleasure, with all the Rights, Privileges, Profits Perquisites and advantages to the same belonging or appertaining And further in case of the death, or, during the absence of Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Island of Hongkong now and for the time being, We do hereby authorize and require you to exercise and perform all and the singular powers and directions contained in Our Commission to Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, according to such Instructions as he hath already received from Us and such further orders and Instructions as he, or you shall hereafter receive from Us And We do hereby Command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers and loving Subjects in Our said Island and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly. Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace the thirty-first day of July 1843, in the Seventh year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed.) STANLEY.

(True Copy.) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Major General D'Aguiar, Lieutenant Governor Hongkong.

The Honorable Major General D'Aguiar C. B. Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Land Force in China, Lieut. Governor of Hongkong, &c., and the Honorable Major William Cairne of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot, Chief Magistrate of Hongkong &c., have this day taken the oaths and their seats as Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

By order of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong in Council &c. &c.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, January 11th, 1844.

Richard Burgess Esq. M. A. of the Middle Temple Barrister-at-law has this day taken the oaths as Clerk of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong. Captain Ormsby of H. M.'s 95th Regiment is appointed to act as Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong during the absence of Captain Brooks of H. M.'s 55th Regiment.

This appointment is to take effect from the 28th day of December, 1843.

By order of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, January 11th, 1844.

Tenders will be received at this office for Bills to be drawn by H. M. Plenipotentiary in China, on the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, in Council, for two Lacs of Company's Rupees (2,00,000) in sets of Co. R. 10,000 payable at Fort William thirty days after

sight, in exchange for Mexican, or other Republican dollars of equal Standard, payable into this Treasury on or before the 1st proximo. The Bills will be delivered on the 2nd, or on receipt of dollars.

By order, CHAS. E. STEWART.

Treasurer and Financial Secretary.
Treasurer's Office, Government House, Victoria, 9th Jan'y., 1844.

From the Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China of 16th January.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tee following appointments upon the Staff of the Honorable Major General D'Aguiar Commanding the Land Forces in China, to take effect from the 1st of January 1844, are published for general information.

Captain Henry Torrens D'Aguiar of the Grenadier Guards to be Assistant Military Secretary.

Lieut. Charles D'Aguiar of the Royal Artillery to be Aid-de-Camp.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 13th January, 1844.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the Leases of Crown Lands in this Colony will not be ready for delivery until Monday the 22nd instant.

The Mails for the Northern Ports and Chusan to be despatched by H. M.'s Steamer *Vixen*, will be closed at the Post Office Victoria at 5 P. M. on Friday the 19th instant.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 15th January, 1844.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 6d. sellers, few buyers.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 234

Rs per 100 \$.

SYCEE, large, 3 1/2 a 4 per Cent Premium Scarce.
MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4 per Cent Disc't. Sales.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

11. (B.) Robert Fulton, Drinker, Mauritius.
13. .. Celestial, Methven, Bombay & Singapore.
14. .. Allerton, Phillips, Liverpool.
14. (A.) Argyle, Cooksey, Callao, 58 days.
15. (B.) Oriental, .., Liverpool.
16. (Sp) Lingayen, .., Manila.
- 19 (A) Zephyr, Johnson, Bombay.
19. .. Queen Victoria, .., Madras & Sing.

SAILED

11. (B.) Algerine, Hill, Calcutta.
14. .. Lady Amherst, Bruce, Bally.
14. .. Florist, Huggup, London.
14. .. Natchez, Waterman, New York.
16. .. John O'Gaunt, Robertson, Liverpool.
19. .. Indian English, London.
20. .. Harlequin, Goodwin, Sing. and Calcutta.
20. (F) Corv. Alcandre, Capt. Duplan, Manila.
20. .. Leocadie, Brindjougne, do.
10. H. M. St. Vixen, Com. Gifford Amoy & Chusan.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—Harlequin, this day at 4 P. M.

For Manila.—Leocadie, this day at 4 P. M.

The Clipper *Petrel*, Pruen, left Bombay on the 15th November, and arrived at Chusan on the 10th January, having made the remarkably short passage of only 56 days.

The *Celestial* Schooner, experienced bad weather on her passage to Bombay—she refitted at Point de Galle and Singapore.

The *Allerton* spoke ship *Colon* from Cadiz bound to Manila on the 19th November.

Arrived in England from China.—September 8th, St. Lawrence; 9th, Tapley; 12th, Sam; 13th, Edinburgh; H. M. S. Bellisle; 14th, Liverpool; 15th, Frances Burn; 16th, St. Hilda; 20th, Bella Marina, Monarch; 21st, Grecian; 23rd, Gazette, (Manila); 25th, New Zealand, (Manila); 30th, Athena; October, 2nd, Olympus, (Manila); 3rd, H. M. S. Pylands.

Sailed from England for China.—September, 8th, Bangalore, Canopus, Magnolia; 19th, Lady Howden, (Manila); 26th, Old England; 13th, Royal Albert.

Ships loading for China.—London: Anne Jane, William Hyde, Palmyra.—Liverpool: Thomas Lowry, John Bibby, James Matheson.—Glasgow: Christina and Countess of Durham.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th Oct.	SINGAPORE 15th Dec.
UNITED STATES, Sept. 15.	MANILA, 3rd Jan'y.
CALCUTTA, 12th Nov.	AMOY.
BOMBAY, 19th Nov.	CHUSAN, 12th Jan'y.
JAVA, 3rd Dec.	

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa de 56.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 4.] Macao, Saturday, 27th January, 1844.

[No. 434.]

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late Firm of **LOPES, MOSES & Co.** of the Philanthropic Hotel from the 20th June to the 2nd Dec. last will be pleased to furnish their accounts to Mr. J. J. LOPES, he alone being responsible for the same, **Macao, 2nd January, 1844. G. MOSES & Co.**

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that Mr. J. J. LOPES of Macao having no interest in the firm of **G. MOSES & Co.** from the 2nd December last, the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts and dues contracted by the said firm of **LOPES MOSES & Co.** before and after the above date. **G. MOSES & Co.**

Macao, 2nd January, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public that boarding and lodging may be had and also rooms to let on moderate terms at the Loyal Hotel opposite to Captain PYBUS' office.

PEREGRINO A. DE PORTARIA.

NOTICE.—We the undersigned beg to announce that we have this day established ourselves as Commission Agents at Hongkong under the Firm of **DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.**

(Signed) **D. DISANDT.**
" **F. H. TIEDEMAN.**

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1844.

Our Mr. **DISANDT** having for the last eight year been connected with the Establishment of Messrs **COLVIN, AINSIE, COWIE & Co.** at Calcutta, we have pleasure in offering our Services as Agents to the Army in China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.
Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. A. CAVICAR & Co.

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c, begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—**MARK MOSS** of Singapore, Merchant, having by Indenture, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in Trust, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said Indenture, or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said **MARK MOSS** are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said Indenture, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said **MARK MOSS** to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT Mc EWEN, Trustees,

Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China:

ERSKINE DUNCAN.

Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. **JOHN MCKENZIE** has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.

Macao, 15th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS** situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE,** Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{8}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE 'FORFARSHIRE' will sail from this on the 1st of March next. For passage only, having superior accommodations; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 25th January, 1844.

FOR LONDON.



THE A 1 Ship "DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.



THE A 1 Ship "SCOTIA," Captain DRAYNER, will have quick despatch.

For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE A 1 Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. CONNOR, now at Whampoa, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.



THE A 1 Barque **ROOKERY**, Register 311 Tons, Captain BOURNE, now loading at Whampoa. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

FOR LONDON.



THE A 1 Barque **LOUISA CAMPBELL**, Capt. DABY, has part of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch.

For freight apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 12th Jan., 1844.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE First class British built Barque "HESPERUS" 330 tons Register, JAMES KILLEY, Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 8th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine A 1 river built Ship **SLAINS CASTLE**, 500 Tons Register, JAMES PETRIE Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or

DENT & Co.

passage Apply to

Macao, 1st December, 1843.

FOR SALE.



THE new and superior built Iron barque **JOHN LAIRD** 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an unexceptionable Sea Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working. Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worth of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts. Two new quarter boats with Sails and Awings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to **COMMANDING OFFICER** on board at Whampoa.

FOR LONDON.



THE Barque "INA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to **JOZE MARIA D' FONCECA.**

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to

B. A. BARRETTO.

Macao, 2d Nov. 1843.

TO LET.—A new and well furnished **WASHINGTON'S PRESS** with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

ON an early day this month, **JNO SMITH** will sell to the highest bidder, the Portuguese Bark "ANGELICA," 345 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats stores, &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 12th January, 1844.

FASHIONABLE Chesterfield and Dress Coats; Stout Blue Cloth; Canvas; Flannel; Oat Meal; and patent Barley and Groats, for sale by

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 12th January, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED ex "PANTALON," **SPEED'S INDIAN ARROW ROOF**, in one and two pound tins. **Bengal SEALING WAX.** Apply to **JNO. SMITH.**

Macao, 30th Decr., 1843.

TO COMMANDERS.—Blank Forms of **SHIP'S ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT**, printed on strong English extra folio size sheets. Apply to

Macao, 18th Aug., 1843.

JNO. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—The following wines received per *Foam*, from Messrs **SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co.** London. Fine old pale and brown **SHERRY**, Fine old **MADEIRA**, Fine old **PORT**, **SAUTERNE**, **MOSELLE**, **BURGUNDY**, and **CHAMPAGNE.**

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Bults of **CANVAS** of different Nos. Apply to **Capt MORISON** on board the "Pearl" in the Type. **Macao, November 3d, 1843.**

FOR SALE.—**PERUVIAN DOLLARS** and **BAR SILVER** Apply to **A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.**

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of

Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bally **RICE**, **COCONUT** oil, **COFFEE**, **JAVA** ARRACK in cases and casks, **SINGAPORE BEAMS** and **PLANKS**; **PORT WINE**, **SHERRY**, old **RON** and **WHISKY** in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. Wm. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

October Overland Mail.

From the London Mail.

PRECIS OF MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.

FROM SEPT. 7 TO OCT. 5.

The subscription in aid of the new movement on the part of the National School Society already exceeds 108,000. Of this sum 630 individuals have contributed no less than 70,000.—The London and Blackwall Railway cost 326,670*l.* per mile, which is the highest cost of any railway in the kingdom. The Greenwich comes next for expensiveness, and cost 264,733*l.* The three lines which were executed at the lowest cost per mile are the Arbroath and Forfar, the Aylesbury Junction, and the Hayle Railways, which severally cost 9,130*l.*, 8,710*l.*, and 6,940*l.* per mile. The London and Birmingham cost 63,760*l.* per mile, the Great Western 55,390*l.*, and the South Western 27,750*l.* The Liverpool and Manchester cost 49,320*l.* per mile, the Manchester and Leeds 59,800*l.*, and the London and Brighton 64,370*l.*—The Rev. J. Jord. Welldon, M. A., late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and second master of Shrewsbury School, has been elected, by the Skinner's Company (the governors) to the mastership of Tunbridge School, in the place of the Rev. Dr. Knox, deceased.—The rebuilding of St. Glave's church in the early part of the last century cost the parishioners a less sum than the organ. The old church having fallen down, the new one (that recently destroyed by the fire) was erected by raising an annuity of 700*l.*, and the grantor died after receiving the first half-year's payment of 350*l.* The organ was the most ancient instrument in the metropolis.—W. Lockhart, Esq., B. A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and for the last twelve months an inmate of Mr. Newman's house at Littlemore, has become a convert to Roman Catholicism, and it is stated that the Rev. H. L. Oxley, late a Romish priest, has renounced the errors of the Church of Rome.—It is said to be intended to hold a dissenting convention at Birmingham as soon as the arrangements can be matured, the object being to cement more closely the ties which bind all non-conformists together, and thus to strengthen themselves the more effectually to resist encroachment upon liberty of conscience.—Alderman Lanson has resigned his gown as alderman of Breadstreet ward, owing, we understand, to indisposition. It will be recollected that the worthy ex-alderman declined serving the office of Lord Mayor for the present civic year from the same cause. An election for alderman in Mr. Lanson's room has terminated in the return of Mr. B. Lawrence, by a majority of 7 over Mr. H. Hughes, formerly Member for Oxford.—A fatal and extraordinary duel took place a few days since, in the commune of Maisonsfort (Seine-et-Oise). Two gentlemen, named Lenfant and Malfant, having quarrelled over a game at billiards, drew lots who should first throw the red ball at his adversary's head. Chance favoured M. Malfant, who threw the ball with such force and correct aim at the forehead of the other as to kill him on the spot.—At the Town-hall, Liverpool, a box of bread was lately opened which was packed at Rio Janeiro nearly two years ago, and proved as sound, sweet, and in all respects as good, as on the day when it was enclosed. This bread is manufactured of a mixture in certain proportions of rice meal and wheat flour. The coarsest quality of flour may be used, and will produce bread not inferior to that of the finest description by the ordinary method. It was stated that it is also extremely nutritious, very beneficial to the system, and a certain antiscorbutic. Some of it was eaten by the Mayor, who pronounced it excellent, in which opinion he was joined by all present. It was asserted by M. Alzard, the discoverer of the process, that the bread would keep two centuries without the slightest alteration.—Hafod, with its magnificent domain and splendid mansion, and the beautiful, estate and mansion of Cwmslan, on the banks of the Elam and Wye, with other properties, situated in the counties of Cardigan and Radnor, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, were lately sold at the Auction Mart, for 109,000*l.* One article for sale consisted of a monument in a niche in the church of Eglwys Newydd, which was the production of Sir F. Chantrey. It represented Col.

and Mrs. Johns at the couch of their daughter, in her last moments. Another article was declared to be excepted from the sale, which was a chimney-piece in the dining-room of the mansion at Hafod, which cost 1,400*l.*

There seems to be no truth in the rumour that John Anderson, under sentence of transportation at Liverpool, has offered, upon certain terms, to disclose the murderers of Mr. Bibby.—The number of Baptist chapels in England and Ireland is 1,677. The increase of members during the year was 9,639.—Richard Dadd, who is charged with the murder of his father, has been arrested in France, for attempting the life of a fellow-traveller. He states himself to be the son and envoy of God, sent to exterminate the men most possessed with the demon. He relates, with the greatest coolness, that in the park of Lord Darnley he was seized, being with him who is said to be his father, with a divine inspiration, which commanded him to sacrifice him; he immediately plunged his knife into his breast, and as death came not fast enough, he made deep wounds in his neck with a razor. After committing this crime, Dadd proceeded to the nearest port, embarked went to France, crossed Paris and Fontainebleau, and was arriving at Montecau, when he was taken, he says, with another inspiration, and attempted to commit another crime.—In the year 1749, the grand jury of the City of Cork, made the following presentation:—"We find and present Charles Wesley, (the brother of John, the founder of Wesleyan Methodists) to be a person of ill-fame, a vagabond, and a common disturber of his majesty's peace, and we pray that he may be transported!"—Mr. J. Weippert, the leader of the fashionable band, was thrown from his chaise near Bushy, and killed.—A coroner's inquest was lately held at Woolwich, to inquire into the death of a convict, named John Leon Campbell, aged 56 years, late a major in the 42nd regt. Surgeon Phillips stated, that the deceased was convicted at Chelmsford, in Essex, and sentenced to be transported for life, for rape, in the year 1842. He had been there about 18 months, and since last May had been in the hospital from consumption, during which time every attention was paid to relieve his unfortunate condition, but he sunk under the disease from mental affliction. The jury remarked that such a skeleton of a fine man they never beheld before, and then returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes." It is stated that the deceased possessed a fine fortune, but was consumed for debt in Chelmsford jail, and the assault was committed upon the daughter of one of the debtors, but the deceased always protested his innocence of the crime.—Mr. Ridgway has published a pamphlet by Lord Brougham, in the form of Letters to Sir J. Graham, containing a proposition for a digest of the Criminal Code, as well as a retrospect of recent law reforms; but closing with what is in fact an extra-Parliamentary address replying to divers assaults on the writer, and touching up his "noble friends."—The meeting of the Lichfield Agricultural Association on 26th Sept. was distinguished from other such festivals by the presence of the Prime Minister, who made a good-humoured and appropriate speech on the occasion. Politics were of course eschewed, or mentioned merely to be repudiated; eulogies on the institution of course abounded, as well as practical advice to landlord, tenant, and labourer, in which Lord Altherton took the simply agricultural, Sir R. Peel the social or political department. The suggestions of the right hon. bart. were principally three—that farmers should travel, that land lords should grant leases, and the labourers should have garden allotments.—Mr. Usher, the clown, closed his mortal career on Sept. 23, after a protracted illness of some months. As a stage clown he was second only to Grimaldi.—The *Law Times*, in answer to a correspondent who requests some advice as to his studies as an articled clerk, has the following pithy language:—"Live like an hermit—work like a slave—learn everything—read men as well as books—mingle in all business—shun all pleasure—for one hour you dedicate to reading give two to reflection, three to observation. Deem no art nor science worthless—accustom yourself to act as well as to deliberate—to speak as well as to think—confirm reading by practice, and improve practice by reading—store your mind with all sorts of knowledge, you never know when it will be required, and even that which is not useful will always prove ornamental—for methods, make your own—adopt those you find most apt; experience in this will be the best teacher, your own habits the best adviser. There is no royal road to knowledge, and but one golden rule—work! work! work!—Especially has been entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor of London, when were presented to his Excellency the resolutions passed by the Court of Common Council expressive of regret at his retirement. General Nogueras, who has been denounced by Lord Renelagh as the murderer of the mother of Cabrera, was present.—The Bristol papers lately mentioned the discovery, in All Saints Church, in that city, of the remains of Bristol's great philanthropist, Edward Colston. In compliance with the request of his lineal descendant, Mr. F. E. Colston, of Boundaway park, Wilts, the churchwardens of All Saints had the coffin again raised. On the cover being removed, the body of the illustrious citizen was disclosed. After the lapse of 122 years, it had suffered no decay, nor had the countenance lost that tranquil appearance which doubtless

marked the departure of so pious and exemplary a Christian. A cap covered the head, and the body was clothed in a shirt, drawers, and stockings, and swathed in a cerecloth—all of which were yet strong and perfect; the enamel of the teeth was scarcely discoloured. On a portion of the upper part of the shirt being removed, the breast appeared almost of the colour of living flesh, and was firm to the touch; the face and arms were very dark; the only portion of the grave-clothes that bore any marks of decay were the gloves that covered the hands. About 100 gentlemen were present at the exhumation, after which the tomb again received its sacred deposit, to remain (we trust not to be again disturbed) till the resurrection of the just. One of the Bristol papers expresses strong doubts as to the identity of the remains, observing that Colston was 85 years old when he died, whereas the body exhumed was that of a robust middle-aged person, and not in such a state of decomposition as would have occurred in the lapse of more than 120 years. The writer thinks it more probable that the remains were those of Sir S. Nash, who died in 1792.—The Anti-Corn-Law League has resumed its Metropolitan agitation, in a manner more imposing than ever; the first of a series of monthly meetings having been held on the 28th in Covent-Garden Theatre, fitted up for the purpose. The stage was arranged as a saloon, the sides and back having tiers of seats for spectators: the chairman's seat was upon a raised platform or rostrum; and in the centre, immediately before the stage-lights, was a table to which the speakers advanced on addressing the audience. The doors were opened a little after six o'clock; and no favourite performance on the boards ever attracted a greater crowd. It seemed composed chiefly of respectable persons of the middle class, and included a large number of ladies. At seven o'clock, entered Mr. G. Wilson, Chairman of the Council, accompanied by Mr. Cobden, and other leading Corn-Law Repealers in and out of Parliament. There was a loud burst of applause, renewed on the entry of Mr. W. J. Fox; and again when the chairman formally opened the proceedings in a brief speech. A report of the past proceedings of the League was read by Mr. A. W. Paulton. It appears that the contributions to the League Fund had amounted to 50,210*l.* 14*s.*; the expenditure had been 47,814*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; balance in hand, 2,476*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The League had distributed 2,028,000 tracts, weighing upwards of 100 tons, to 237,000 electors in 24 counties, and 259,226 electors in 187 boroughs, in all to 496,226 electors; and the distribution has yet to be made in 47 counties and 23 boroughs. On the motion of Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, seconded by Mr. Scholefield, M. P., the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and distributed. Alderman Magnay has been elected Lord Mayor of London.—On the 30th Sept. the newly elected sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, Mr. Ald. Musgrove and Mr. F. G. Moon, were presented to Wm. Banks, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Exchequer, for the purpose of receiving Her Majesty's approbation to the choice of the Livery, which was given. The late Sheriffs attended to render in accounts of the receipts of their offices. The usual ceremony of chopping sticks, counting 6 horse-shoes and 61 hob-nails, having been performed by Mr. Alderman Gibbs, the senior Alderman present, this ancient ceremony ended by the Recorder inviting the learned Baron to the sheriffs' inauguration dinner, at Clothworkers' hall, which invitation his lordship accepted.—At the Central Criminal Court, Thomas Jenkins was tried for stealing a box containing plate, valued at 500*l.*, from the house of Lord Fitzgerald, in Belgrave-square. The evidence was the same as that which has been repeatedly described. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

AMERICA.

The principal points of interest in the American papers relate to the progress of the state elections, and their probable effect on the coming Presidential contest. The candidates for the Presidency are understood to be, on the Whig interest, Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky; and on the side of the Democrats, Mr. John C. Calhoun and Mr. Martin Van Buren. The elections, so far, were in favour of the Whig party, but to so trifling an extent, that the election would have to be decided by the House of Representatives, unless the Calhoun and Van Buren parties were to form a coalition, or one of them give their interest to the Whig candidate. We quote as follows from the *New York Herald*:—

"As an estimate of the probable position of the parties in the House of Representatives, should the election of the President devolve on that body, we give below the result taken from the popular vote in each state, including the lost elections. So far as we have returns, we place them unless their respective heads.

CLAY.	VAN BUREN.	CALHOUN.
Whig.		Democratic.
Vermont,	New York,	Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island,	Connecticut,	Maine,
Massachusetts,	New Hampshire,	Virginia,
New Jersey,	Maryland,	South Carolina.
North Carolina,	Georgia,	Alabama,
Tennessee,	Missouri,	Mississippi,
Kentucky,	Indiana,	Louisiana—7.
Ohio,	Illinois,	
Michigan,	Arkansas—9.	
Delaware—10.		

It will, therefore, be seen that neither of the candidates will have the majority the constitution requires; and unless a coalition takes place, the whole will be left in a beautiful state of uncertainty. Should the Van Buren states continue firm in the stand they take, it will compel the Calhoun states to compromise the contest, or throw their force into the hands of the Whigs."

The *New York American* of the 15th of September says:—"The certainty that the cotton crop will be considerably shorter than that of last year, and the apprehension that early frosts may catch the crop, which, owing to the wet and cold spring, is unusually backward, have, together with the last accounts from England, given more firmness to the cotton-market."

A fatal duel, marked by circumstances of disgraceful ferocity, has taken place between a Mr. Abel Labranche, a newly-erected Democratic member of Congress for Louisiana, and a Mr. Hueston, the Whig editor of a paper called the *Baton Rouge Gazette*. The cause of the difference was the publication in the *Gazette* of an article censuring Labranche on political grounds, which he considered a personal insult. He is a man of large muscular frame; and, seeking his opponent in a billiard room in New Orleans, commenced upon his person a most aggravated attack, which it seems the bystanders countenanced or tolerated, and which resulted in the removal of Hueston in a state of perfect insensibility. A challenge followed. The parties fought with double-barrel guns, loaded with ball; and each had fired six shots at his opponent without injury, when, at the seventh fire, the ball of Labranche took effect, and Mr. Hueston died in five hours.

A Philadelphia correspondent says—"You will doubtless have read in most of the New York papers reports of Mr. Robert Tyler's speech at the Irish Repeal meeting on Tuesday, in New York. It is, indeed, a strange and extraordinary spectacle, to see a son and secretary of the President of this Republic meddling with the affairs of Europe. Very few native Americans attend these meetings. His speeches are full of the bitterest malignity against England. He said, 'I appear to denounce a government which I hate! I abhor the history of the British Government' (with which his father has just made a treaty). Again, he professes 'irradicable detestation of those who are now the enemies (the English) of Ireland.' Again, 'I (Mr. Robert Tyler) claim legislative emancipation for Ireland—I (Mr. Robert Tyler) demand it in the name of the enlightened age to which we live,' &c. After all, the sum of eighty dollars only was collected. He talked in one part of his speech of 'churches desecrated, daughters ravished in sight of mothers, sons slain, and Ireland's halls of justice turned into worse than Saturnalian orgies, and where the British judge has stained his very ermine with the blood of victims.' These are the pictures this man (son of the President) holds out as indicative of the state of Ireland under British rule."

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 27th Jany. 1844.

We copy from the Hongkong Gazette a communication from the Canton authorities to H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, concerning the punishment by death of the murderers of Doctor McKinlay and Mr. Sharpe. We hope that the example which has thus been given of just punishment will have a salutary effect, and that we may henceforward have not any more to record, as was but too often our duty during the past year, atrocious cases of piracy and murder committed in the estuary of this river. We call attention likewise to the extract from a letter addressed by H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade to H. M. Consul at Amoy, denouncing the practice of smuggling, in which, H. E. has been informed, some British subjects have been engaged. We regret that there should have been any occasion for such warning, since the prosperous establishment and steady continuance of trade under the stipulations of the new Treaty will greatly depend upon its conditions being scrupulously fulfilled on both sides, and by avoiding all cause of just complaint from the Chinese. Besides, in most cases the duties are so moderate that no excuse is left to the smuggler. It is well known that the Chinese are ever prone to evade their own fiscal regulations, and wherever smuggling is carried on, they of course are those immediately engaged in it, although it may be partly on account of foreign merchants; we trust however that such coalitions to defraud the revenue will no longer be countenanced by the latter. The suppression of such practices by legislation, however, taking into consideration the peculiar manner of carrying on trade here, we believe to be impracticable; besides, it is the business of the Chinese, not of the English, to protect their own revenue, and until they have at each of the ports open to foreign trade an efficient establishment of honest custom house officers, we fear that smuggling will never be entirely suppressed.

We copy from the *Friend of China* of 23d Janu-

ry, a list of the result of the sale of land at Hongkong on the 22d, the price paid at the public sale is for annual rent, on a lease of 75 years, after which the land with the buildings thereon is to revert to the Crown absolutely and for ever. Six months rent to be paid in advance, and buyers are obliged to expend upon building on their ground ten years value of rent, within 12 months after possession is given. The price paid for each lot is for the quarter of an acre, and will therefore be increased or reduced according to size. The prices obtained appear to us to be very high, and there seems to have been considerable competition for the more eligible situations at least. We understand that several parties consider themselves injured by some of the lots that were on this occasion put up for sale forming part of what they considered their property, it having long since been registered under their names at the Land Office, and held in all respects upon equally good titles as any held by others on the Island. These parties have protested against this proceeding, reserving to themselves hereafter to question the propriety and justice of such sale. In another column will also be found a table of fees payable in the Magistrate's and Land Offices. From their being so very heavy we deduce that it is determined that Hongkong is not to become a burden to the home treasury. Hitherto occupiers of land were ignorant of the terms on which they were to hold it, the first sale under Capt. Elliot's auspices, was of annual quitrent; but it has since been contended by the authorities that that sale was not valid: whether those that have built at Hongkong expecting much more favorable terms than a lease of 75 years will now be told to submit to the same terms as offered at this last auction, remains to be seen; we doubt much, had they thought so, that such large sums would have been laid out in building. If the annual ground rent is to be regulated by the average of last Monday's sale, the previous owners or occupiers of land will also find their land burthened with a heavy ground rent. We find that the sale in question netted £2562.10, annual rent, for 102 lots, or 25½ acres, thus netting £100. for every acre. At that rate many of the lots previously granted will be excessively dear. We have no means at present of estimating how many acres may have been disposed of previous to this sale, but on a rough guess cannot suppose them to be less than ten times that number, thus giving to the Hongkong treasury an annual income of £25,625 for ground rent alone, exclusive of the sites on which the bazars are built, which, of course, pay much higher in proportion.

Accounts from Chusan to the 13th and from Shanghai to the 9th have been received by the *Peitree*; we are glad to learn from them that the difficulties thrown into the way of free trade at Shanghai had been overcome, and that a good many sales of manufactured goods at satisfactory prices had been effected. Trade had not opened at Ningpo on the 9th; we are without later advices from that port. For some time, we believe, H. M. Consul was unable to hire for himself and establishment a suitable house, but has since, we learn, succeeded in obtaining one. Several vessels had gone to Ningpo.

Owing to some dispute between the Hoppo and Linguists concerning fees, there has been a temporary stop of two or three days to all shipping business at Canton, chops for either shipping or landing Cargo having been refused at the Hoppo's office. The latest accounts from Canton we have seen (of 24th inst.) are to the effect that these differences have been settled and that business was proceeding as usual. It is said that the stoppage of the trade was caused by the Hoppo declaring himself unable to pay his people, the duties received under the new Tariff being carried altogether to the credit of the Imperial treasury, without making the necessary deduction for the pay of the Custom-house officers. Should this be the case, such manifest infraction of the Supplementary Treaty would require the interference of H. M. Superintendent of Trade, as from the ample amount of duties now flowing into the Imperial Treasury, allowance ought to be made for the expenses of the Hoppo's establishment, without any further burthening the trade with fees and exactions. In how far the three millions of dollars now in course of being paid on board H. M. S. *Dido* at Whampoa may have distressed the Hoppo's treasury, we have no means of knowing, but think it a not unlikely to have contributed to the short interruption of the trade.

We have been kindly favored with the following extract from the log of the *Duke of Wellington*, giving details of the loss of a vessel on the *Prata*

Shoal. What barque that may have been remains matter of conjecture, but we believe it is not long since that a vessel, the *Linnet*, was despatched to the *Prata* Shoal, soon after the news of the loss of the *Porter* from Bombay reached here. We hope she may be successful in saving the crew of the shipwrecked vessel, should they not have escaped in the boats, and in saving such part of the cargoes of the wrecks there as may not yet have been destroyed by the sea. The *Prata* Shoal has of late been fatal to a great number of vessels. After writing the above we learn that it was reported at Hongkong that Admiral Sir Thos. Cochrane was about to despatch H. M. Brig *Childers* to the *Prata* Shoal to render all practicable assistance.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF THE "DUKE OF WELLINGTON," FROM BOMBAY, JAMES HARGRAVES, COMMANDER.

Thursday 18th January, 1844, 4 P. M.—*Prata* Shoal bearing about N. W. distant 10 miles, observed a vessel to the westward apparently on the starboard tack; at 5, prepared to tack, and saw same vessel, her head to S. E., with a great list to windward, all sails clewed up and evidently on the reef, night coming on, wind increasing and threatening a gale, obliged to tack ship and stand to the eastward, wind increasing with heavy gusts. Reefed mainsail, at 8, gale increasing with thick weather, double reefed topsails and fore sails; midnight, blowing a heavy gale with hard squalls.

Friday 19th, 8 A. M.—Standing in for the Shoal, thick weather, at 9.30 saw the breakers on the lee quarter and the wreck of the vessel lying high out of the water, the sea making a complete beach over her; squared yards and ran down the edge of the reef to render assistance. At noon the wreck bore from us N. W. 3 or 4 miles, could see no signs of any person on board, and no signal of any kind made from the vessel. At 1 P. M. hove to, head in shore towards the reef, and could perceive no signs of boats. At 2 P. M. filled and stood round the south and western edges of the reef, breakers within about 5 miles. At 3 P. M. the island bore N. E. distant about 5 miles. Saw the remains of three other wrecks on the South extreme of the Shoal, could discover no signs of boats. At 4 P. M. stood to the N. N. W. on our course.

The vessel proved to be a barque of about 800 tons with painted ports, long top gallant masts and top gallant yards across, flying jib-boom out and topsails and courses hauled close up, top gallant sails and jibs stowed.

From the *Hongkong Gazette* and *Friend of China* of 20th January.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed translation of a Communication from the Viceroy and Lieutenant Governor of Canton regarding the executions of some of the miscreants engaged in the outrages on the *Enterprise* Corcha, and on *Locha* No. 11 is published for general information.

By order of His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

RICHARD WOODNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, January 16th, 1844.

Kekung, Governor General of Kwangtung and Kwang-se &c., &c., and Chiang, Lieut. Governor of Kwangtung &c., &c. make known the following.

Whereas Fanzase a Menghalan boatman originated a plot to encompass the death of Sharpe and others, in all seven persons, in conjunction with Wookwanyuh and others, and boatman Chin-ning and others were conjointly the authors of the murder of Mr. McKinlay and others, in all two individuals; the Provincial Judge in both these cases has prosecuted the said robbers Wookwanyuh &c., for the same crime and found them guilty—And

Whereas, we the Governor and Lieut. Governor have personally revised the sentence, and they have pleaded guilty of the above charge, we have respectfully asked for a death-warrant, and directed the Judge to proceed against Wookwanyuh, who plotted the death of one individual viz. Sharpe, for the sake of obtaining his property, and to proceed against Chang-a-yew and Kuang-yew-tac on account of their being the authors of the murder of the English Doctor Mr. McKinlay and two Portuguese sailors. These three criminals are now sentenced to be decapitated, and forthwith to be fettered and sent to the place of execution, and there to undergo death.

And we moreover, condemned the ringleader, Fanzase, for being the Author of an attack upon, and subsequent murder of Sharpe, and for having beaten to death one watchman, to die a lingering and ignominious death (to be cut to pieces) but he having died of sickness, we had his corpse mingled according to law, and his head, as well as those of the remainder and of Wookwanyuh, sent to the place where the crime was committed, there to be stuck up on poles as a warning to the multitude and to make an example, in order to restrain (ruffians).

The two criminals Chinshingyuh and Ching-a-fuh who

merely were aware of Fanasse's and the others having plotted the death, and subsequently did not denounce them, they have been sentenced to receive a flogging according to the Law, in order to strike terror.

After having respectfully sent in a detail of our proceedings to the throne, we have requested the Emperor's pleasure thereon.

The case of Tanchaoufung and others however, is not yet brought to an issue, nor are the proceedings of the Judge closed, but we have urged him to prosecute them, as is on record.

Determining it our duty to communicate this for the information of the Honorable Envoy, we wish you every happiness and address this as the most important object of the statement to,

His Excellency

H. B. M. Plenipotentiary,

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B.

Taou-Kwang, 25d, year, 10th month, 29th Day,

(20th December, 1843.)

True Translation,

(Signed,) CHARLES GUTZLAFF,

True copy, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G. C. B.

His Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade in China, is pleased to direct, that the annexed extract of a letter addressed on the 16th instant to Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai be published for general information.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXTRACT.

I have already, in my letter of this date No. 7, given you my opinion on the subject of transit duties, but I most fully concur in your opinion as to the disadvantage, both to the Foreign Commerce and Chinese Government Revenue, of the system of licenses which the local authorities at Shanghai had introduced and I trust that the very judicious steps you took to point out the evils of such a system (to say nothing of its being an infraction of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Treaty) will have opened both the eyes of the Mandarins and Merchants to the great mistake that had been made, and will have led to its being rectified.

Should I find, however, on the receipt of your next Report that such has not been the case, I shall address the High Commissioner on the subject, and you may take a fitting opportunity of intimating my sentiments and intentions to the intendant, who cannot doubt my anxiety to act impartially and justly between the Governments.

I am extremely sorry to see that you speak in one passage of your letter of some smuggling transactions in silk having gone on subsequent to your arrival at Shanghai and add that British subjects are said to have been concerned in them. Should you have subsequently obtained any certain information on this disgraceful proceeding I depend on your having unscrupulously denounced the parties engaged in it to the Chinese authorities (and it would afford me great satisfaction to learn, that they had not only obliged the vessels receiving the smuggled goods to leave the Port, but that they had further refused to admit any vessels belonging to the same persons (or Firm) to entry in future at the Port of Shanghai).

It appears to me, that it is only by some decided step of this kind that this "infamous system" (as it is termed in a recent despatch from Her Majesty's Government) will be effectually checked, and with the extraordinary Powers of Legislation now entrusted to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade in China it will be strange if means cannot be devised to put a stop to practices which must speedily injure, if they do not entirely ruin, the Legal Trade, which are a stain on the National faith and character of England, and which subvert every principle of honest and fair competition amongst mercantile men.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

A true Extract, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

The following tables of Fees to be taken in the Chief Magistrate's Office having been approved of by His Excellency the Governor in Council are published for general information.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1844.

No. 1.

Table of Fees to be taken in the Chief Magistrate's Office, in Cases where the sum of not more than 200 Dollars is claimed.

Summons .. 2 Cents.

Warrant to apprehend before Summons served .. 2 "

Warrant to apprehend after Summons served, & Defdt. not appearing in time .. 6 "

Summons to every Witness .. 50 "

Swearing every Witness .. 50 "

Every order of Arbitration or compromise .. 50 "

Deciding every Case .. 50 "

Warrant to seize Goods .. 2 "

Poundage .. 1 Cent.

Warrant to seize Goods .. 2 "

Poundage .. 1 Cent.

No. 2.

Table of Fees to be taken in the Chief Magistrate's Office, in Cases where the sum of not more than 200 Dollars is claimed.

Summons .. 8 Cents.

Warrant to apprehend before Summons served .. 1 "

Warrant to apprehend after Summons served, & Defdt. not appearing in time .. 6 "

Every Case called on for enquiry .. 4 "

Summons to every Witness .. 40 "

Swearing every Witness .. 40 "

Every order of Arbitration or compromise .. 40 "

Every Case decided .. 10 "

Warrant to seize Goods .. 1 "

Poundage .. 1 Cent.

In Cases where not more than 50 Dollars is claimed one half of the above Fees, and when not more than 20 Dollars, one quarter thereof.

No. 3.

Table of Fees to be taken in the Chief Magistrate's Office, when the amount claimed exceeds 200 Dollars.

Summons .. 8 Cents.

Warrant to apprehend before Summons served .. 4 "

Warrant to apprehend after Summons served, & Defdt. not appearing in time .. 20 "

Summons to every Witness .. 1 "

Every Case called on for enquiry .. 20 "

Swearing every Witness .. 1 "

Every order of Arbitration or compromise .. 1 "

Every Case decided .. 40 "

Warrant to seize Goods .. 4 "

Poundage .. 1 Cent.

Read and approved of

In Council, January, 17th, 1844.

R. BURGASS,

Clerk of the Council.

The following table of Fees to be taken in the Land Office having been approved of by His Excellency the Gov. in Council is published for General information.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1844.

Table of Fees to be taken in the Land Office at Hongkong.

Preparing any lease or grant .. 10 Per cent on the amount of annual rental.

Affixing Public Seal thereto .. 5 Per Cent. on do.

Registering any assignment mortgage .. 5 Per Cent. on do.

or other alienation .. 1 Do.

Every certificate .. 5 Dollars.

Every search .. 1 Do.

Copy of any document per folio of 80 words 25 Cents.

R. BURGASS,

A. T. GORDON,

CHAS. ST. GEORGE CLEVERLY,

CHAS. E. STEWART.

Land Office, Victoria,

Hongkong, 13th January, 1844.

Read and approved of

In Council, January 17, 1844.

R. BURGASS,

Clerk of the Council.

LIST OF PURCHASERS AND PRICES AT LAND SALE, VICTORIA, 22D JANUARY, 1844.

Lots. Price. Purchasers. Lots. Price. Purchasers.

1 £ 27. 5 Hughesdon. 59 £ 6. 5 Scott.

2 27. 5 Porter. 60 7. 10 Bruce.

3 Reserved. 61 8. 5 do.

4 do. 62 7. F. Jamsetjee.

5 22. 10 Larkins. 63 7. Hughesdon.

6 17. P. Stewart. 64 5. 10 do.

7 18. do. 65 11. 00 Pyke.

8 do. 66 11. 00 Stewart.

9 21. 5 Strachan. 67 Reserved.

10 17. 15 Leage. 68 do.

11 26. 15 do. 69 do.

12 22. 00 P. Stewart. 70 do.

13 16. 10 Kerr. 71 23. Scott.

14 20. 10 P. Stewart. 72 100. Braine.

15 18. 00 Kerr. 73 73. Dr. Anderson.

16 21. 10 Porter. 74 45. Lattey.

17 21. 15 Larkins. 75 Reserved.

18 21. 00 A. Scott. 76 do.

19 21. Strachan. 77 30. Hawkins.

20 21. do. 78 Reserved.

21 22. 10 do. 79 66. Strachan.

22 15. 5 Edwards. 80 70. 15 Hawkins.

23 15. 10 Hawkins. 81 41. Strachan.

24 15. 10 G. Strachan. 82 48. Porter.

25 22. 00 H. Jackson. 83 44. 10 do.

26 15. 10 Strachan. 84 55. 10 Ford.

27 15. 5 Larkins. 85 28. Tarrant.

28 16. Stevenson. 86 32. 5 Kimsing.

29 15. 5 do. 87 36. Bowra.

30 10. 5 Hughesdon. 88 38. 5 Kimsing.

31 13. 00 Edwards. 89 28. 5 Kerr.

32 10. 5 Hughesdon. 90 30. Porter.

33 10. 10 Spring. 91 24. 10 F. Jamsetjee.

34 10. 10 Scott. 92 27. Tarrant.

35 10. 10 Hughesdon. 93 22. F. Jamsetjee.

36 11. 10 Henry. 94 26. 15 do.

37 14. 00 do. 95 23. 15 do.

38 11. 5 F. Jamsetjee. 96 22. 15 Ford.

39 48. 5 Burd. 97 24. do.

40 45. Strachan. 98 27. Strachan.

41 38. Strachan. 99 30. do.

42 24. 10 Bowra. 100 22. 10 G. Strachan.

43 17. 10 Kerr. 101 20. 10 Tarrant.

44 do. 102 25. 5 Hughesdon.

45 35. Lattey. 103 26. 10 F. Jamsetjee.

46 40. Braine. 104 23. 10 Scott.

47 46. do. 105 20. 5 Strachan.

48 55. do. 106 24. Hughesdon.

49 46. do. 107 20. 5 F. Jamsetjee.

50 32. Christopher. 108 21. 10 A. Scott.

51 25. Braine. 109 20. 5 Strachan.

52 Reserved. 110 20. 5 Hughesdon.

53 do. 111 21. 10 F. Jamsetjee.

54 do. 112 24. 10 A. Scott.

55 do. 113 20. 5 Strachan.

56 15. 15 Edwards. 114 27. Hughesdon.

57 17. 15 do. 115 26. 10 F. Jamsetjee.

58 15. 5 do. 116 21. Strachan.

Ibid, 23rd Jan.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 6d. a 4s 7d

On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 224

Rs. per 100 8.

SVCE, large, 3½ a 4 per Cent Premium Scarce.

MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4 per Cent Disc't.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

January, ARRIVED

17. (B.) Larkins, Hibbert, Bombay.

18. do. Louisa, Forgan, Chusan.

19. do. Lord Petre, Lukey, Sydney.

20. do. Duke of Wellington, Hargraves, Bombay.

21. do. Hope, Crawford, Amoy.

21. do. Poppy, Cole, Namoa.

22. do. Petrel, Pruett, Chusan and Bombay.

22. (A.) Petrel, Rogers, Manila. 13th January.

24. (B.) Emperor. do. Liverpool.

PASSENGERS per

Lord Petre, Mr. and Mrs. White, Nicholas Burns,

Ann Burns, George Hume, Mary Hume, R.

Reid, Ann Greenless, and four children.

Lingayen, (omitted in our last) Don Sinibaldo Mas,

Agent for the Spanish Government.

January, SAILED

21. H.M. St. Fizeu, Com. Giffard, Amoy & Chusan.

22. (B.) Thos. Arbutnot, Smith, London.

23. do. Hector, Floekhart, Halifax N. S.

24. (Sp.) Bella Fascogada, Marcanda, Manila.

24. (A.) Fred. Warren, Pratt, do.

24. do. Zenobia, Kenney, New York.

25. (B.) Charles Forbes, Wills, Sing. and Bombay.

25. do. Lord Petre, Lukey, Batavia.

25. do. Asiatic, Barlow, Manila.

25. (Du.) Anna Eliza, Drent, Batavia.

26. (B.) Ann, Thorpe, London.

27. do. Antares, Drewitt, Sing. and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS per

Charles Forbes, Mr. Moxhed, Belgian Consular

Agent.

Ann, Mrs Wigston.

Hector Mr. Hare.

The Wanderer arrived at Chusan from Hong-

kong on the 6th January. Advices from Manila

mention that the Urgent thence bound for Chusan

had on the 13th December put into Sambaongan to

refit.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Cal.—Antares this evening at 4 o'clock.

Poppy, on the 6th February.

For Bombay.—Louisa on the 1st February.

For Madras.—Castle Eden.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th Oct. SINGAPORE 15th Dec.

UNITED STATES, Sept. 15. MANILA, 13th Jany.

CALCUTTA, 12th Nov. AMOY.

BOMBAY, 19th Nov. CHUSAN, 13th Jany.

JAVA, 3rd Dec.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,

at the Canton Press Office—N. 4, Travessa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 5.] Macao, Saturday, 3rd February, 1844.

[No. 435.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH begs to acquaint the Public, that he will sell on Thursday next, the 8th Inst. by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Hull, and a stream Anchor and Cable of the Portuguese, Bark "ANGELICA," and her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, Boats, Guns and Ammunition, and all her stores will be put up into separate lots. Further particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 2nd February, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established a House of Agency and Commission at Hongkong, under the firm of **BUSH & MILLER.**

(Signed) T. F. BUSH.
ALEX. A. MILLER.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st Feby., 1844.

MR. LATTEY, CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of **MR. PAIN's** new house, Queen's Road, opposite Chinam's Hong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late Firm of **LOPES, MOSES & Co.** of the Philanthropic Hotel from the 20th June to the 2nd Dec. last will be pleased to furnish their accounts to **Mr. J. J. LOPES**, he alone being responsible for the same, **Macao, 2nd January, 1844** **G. MOSES & Co.**

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that **Mr. J. J. LOPES** of Macao having no interest in the firm of **G. MOSES & Co.** from the 2nd December last, the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts and dues contracted by the said firm of **LOPES MOSES & Co.** before and after the above date.

G. MOSES & Co.

Macao, 2nd January, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public that boarding and lodging may be had and also rooms to let on moderate terms at the Loyal Hotel opposite to Captain **PRYB's** office.

PEREGRINO A. DE PORTARIA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE

Macao, Dec. 8, 1843.

MACVICAR & Co.

A CARD.—**Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c.** begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N.B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—**MARK MOSS** of Singapore, Merchant, having by *Indenture*, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in Trust, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said *Indenture*,—or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said **MARK MOSS** are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said *Indenture*, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said **MARK MOSS** to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT Mc EWEN, } Trustees,
Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China—

ERSKINE DUNCAN.

Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS** situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE,** Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—**Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE** has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.
Macao, 15th November, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others
Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum
Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE 'FORFARSHIRE' will sail from this on the 1st of March next. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 25th January, 1844

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Ship "DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Ship "SCOTIA," Captain DRYANER, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A 1 Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. CONNOR, now at Whampoa, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Barque ROOKERY, Register 311 Tons, Captain BOURNE, now loading at Whampoa. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE First class British built Barque "HESPERUS" 330 tons Register, **JAMES KILLEY,** Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 8th December, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "INA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A. J. river built Ship SLAINS CASTLE, 500 Tons Register, **JAMES PATRIE** Commander, will leave Whampoa about the 10th January. For freight or passage apply to
Macao, 1st December, 1843. **DENT & Co.**

FOR SALE.

THE new and superior built Iron barque JOHN LAIRD 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an unexceptionable Sea Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working. Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts, Two new quarter boats with Sails and Awnings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to **COMMANDING OFFICER** on board at Whampoa.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to
JOZE MARIA D' FONCECA.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to
Macao, 2d Nov. 1843. **B. A. BARRETTO.**

TO LET.—A new and well furnished **WASHINGTON'S PRESS** with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The following wines received per *Foan*, from Messrs **SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co., London.**
Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, } in wood and bottle,
Fine old MADEIRA, }
Fine old PORT, }
SAUTERNE, MOSELE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE.

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to
Capt. MORISON,
on board the "Pearl" in the Tyne.
Macao, November 3d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER
Apply to
A. A. RITCHIE, or I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of

Messrs **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Baily RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and FLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP, do. Hanging LAMPs with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. **W. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE.**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS, apply to
BILLS OF LONDON.
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lastest resentment of Miss KEAGU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Semons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages . . . \$ 1.

Letter paper size . . . \$ 1.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships . . . \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines . . . \$ 1.

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Nov. Overland Mail.

(From the Monthly Times, November 6.)

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Ireland and the Agitator have occupied much of the public attention at home during the past month. In order to carry out unflinchingly the firm determination expressed in Her Majesty's speech, on the prorogation of Parliament, "to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries"—the Legislative Union, Government have, at last, resorted to the sword and the law to suppress the agitation for Repeal. A few days subsequent to the departure of the last overland mail to India, the body politic was startled from its lethargy by a Proclamation issued by the Lord Lieutenant and his Council, prohibiting, *et cetera*, a "monster meeting" of repeaters intended to be held (on Sunday the 8th of Oct.) at Conquer Hill, Clontarf, which is about three miles distant from Dublin. Coming, as this Proclamation did, at the eleventh hour when, as many supposed, the agitation had nearly died a natural death, it was generally considered a needless recourse to coercion, and the result of the step was regarded with feverish uncertainty. For some cogent reason, best known to "the proper authorities," this Government veto only made its appearance a day previous to the meditated meeting, which led to the supposition that large multitudes would hasten to the rendezvous from various parts of the country in total ignorance of the proclamation. The Whig organs of the press augured from these alarming circumstances, that the Irish capital would be deluged in blood; but the Duke of Wellington, with characteristic ability and caution, had gradually assembled so formidable a military force in all parts of the country where disaffection mainly existed, that it would have been "midsummer madness" in the unarmed mob to offer the slightest resistance to such a bristling array of bayonets. Instead of bloodshed, then, not even a single shillalah was raised to oppose the resolute fiat of the Government. It remains to be stated, however, that at this juncture the crest-fallen Agitator, prompted by the dread of originating a fearful carnage, or anxious to make the best of a ruinous bargain, issued counter-proclamations to the people, most earnestly imploring them to disperse quietly, and not to "place themselves in peril of any collision." Combined with the manifest determination of the Government, such is the demi-god influence of "the Pacifist," that his praiseworthy advice had a very salutary effect, and special messengers were dispatched in various quarters, to announce to the crowds flocking towards Clontarf, the startling fact that Government would not suffer the meeting at that place. Tardily as this determination came, it was evident that the *mauvais in modo* was henceforth to be wholly abandoned for the *fortiter in re*, for three days after the issue of the proclamation the Arch-Agitator and eight of his principal colleagues were arrested on a charge of conspiracy and sedition. Bail has been given for their appearance, and the judicial investigation will take place at an early date not announced. As the measures adopted this month for the suppression of the Repeal movement and arrest of its principal instigator have occasioned much popular excitement at home, we have endeavoured to furnish an outline here of the present state of the question, and refer the reader for further particulars to our Irish intelligence in another column. We may be permitted, perhaps, to add, as a feature not altogether devoid of interest to the Indian reader, that the force in

Dublin was commanded by two officers who have recently served in India; the cavalry being under the command of the Earl of Cardigan, and the infantry under that of Colonel Fane, of the 54th. We may also observe in this portion of our paper, that Mr. Montgomery Martin has recently published a work on Ireland, descriptive of the condition of the country "before and after the Union," in which he ably demonstrates the vast advantages she has derived by the alliance.

Next in political importance to the events above recorded is the trial of the rioters in Wales, and her Majesty's Commission of Inquiry into the discontent and outrage so long prevalent there. This highly important investigation commenced at Carmarthen on the 25th ultimo, when Baron Guiney delivered an admirable charge to the Grand Jury and the Right Honourable T. F. Lewis the Chief Commissioner, addressed the Court in a speech replete with sound sense, feeling, and ability. We gather from these interesting documents, that although every reasonable allowance will be made for the frailties of our nature, the strong arm of the law will no longer suffer a reckless disturbance of the public peace. Baron Gurney very clearly, and in a tone not to be mistaken hereafter by the evil-doer, expresses the earnest resolve of the Government steadily to repress violence and protect the rights of property, whilst the Commission promise in the most Christian spirit closely to investigate the causes of the public grievances, and to redress them if rational and just. As the *Times* pitifully observes, "the Judge represents the majestic severity of the law; the Commissioner aims at exhibiting the paternal care of the Executive."

With such elements we look cheerfully forward to a speedy settlement of this knotty question on the soundest principles of justice and humanity. Since our last dispatch to India, the Rebeccaes have not been so violent in their destruction of turnpike gates, but we regret to say that incendiarianism—a crime equally if not more reprehensible, has been substituted to an alarming extent, and a great deal of public property has been heedlessly destroyed. As in Ireland, however, there is now no shilly-shallying with our Cambrian neighbours, and we have reason to hope, at last, from these vigorous demonstrations, that peace and quiet will be soon restored as well to the Sister Kingdom as to the Welsh Principality.

In Spain, matters rest much in *status quo*—that is to say, discontent and disaffection still reign triumphant. During the past month, although the tumults of the mass have not been of quite so violent a character as it has been our painful task to chronicle of late, party-spirit still distracts the land, and it is as difficult as ever to divine the upshot. The Lopez Ministry seem at present to be somewhat popular, and it is, perhaps, with the view of cherishing popularity, that among the pageants of the people, the members of the Government have gratified them with the appearance, in public, of their Sovereign at their national pastime of a bull-fight, when the slaughter of harmless animals, amid revolting scenes of agony and bloodshed, appear to have greatly gratified the Grandees of the Court of Madrid. They may consider that such exhibitions are fitting spectacles for a youthful Queen, but we entertain a very different opinion.

From France we have little to record of particular interest. The main topic of political controversy during the month, has been the indefatigable perseverance evinced in the construction of the fortifications of Paris—involving an immense outlay of public francs, and exciting the "special wonder" of the world at such vast preparations for hostility during the profoundest prevalence of peace. "A burnt child dreads the fire," quoth the adage, and this homely axiom may, perhaps, furnish some little clue to the timely provision of a Monarch whose wisdom and sagacity in such matters will bear the closest scrutiny. It is some solace, however, in the midst of such formidable preparations, to find that the Gallic King has some prospect of recreation, for it is said that monies to a large extent have been extracted from the French Exchequer to defray the expenses of a gorgeous visit, next summer, from Louis Philippe to the shores of "perfidious Albion."

From the Monthly Times, 15th November,

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Grand Jury of Dublin have found a true bill against Daniel O'Connell and the other Repeal leaders, but the state prosecutions have, for the moment, been suspended, owing to the necessity the Law officers are under of amending the form of some of the other indictments. Advantage is, of course, taken by the counsel for the prisoners of every trifling literal flaw, as, under the accumulation of counts, all susceptible of the strongest support, there is little prospect of the escape of the offenders from the main charges of sedition. Meanwhile, the "tail" of the Agitator has ceased to wag, more, we suspect, from a wholesome awe of the formidable military force with which Ministers are upholding the due course of the law, than from any particular respect for the injunctions of O'Connell which savor of the Jesuitry of the Roman orator over the dead body of Cæsar.

The Commission of Inquiry proceeds in Wales, but the refusal of the Commissioners to admit newspaper reporters keeps the public in the dark regarding the course

of the investigation. The refusal is grounded upon the propensity of many witnesses to make inconsiderate statements in the hope of seeing them published. The three convicts under sentence of transportation for the attack on a turnpike gate and the police placed there to protect it, have published an address confessing their guilt, and warning others by their fate. There is, on the whole, an evident tendency to the return of a good understanding. Deputations of farmers have waited on one of the Magistrates offering to be sworn in as special constables, and Colonel Hankey has been sent down to act as Police Magistrate for the districts where there are no resident Magistrates.

Spain still continues distracted, and there seems but little prospect at present of any material change for the better. Hostile parties are as hostile as ever. A foul attempt has been made to assassinate Narvaez; Senor Olazaga has been elected to the presidency of the Chamber of deputies, and the Queen has been "pronounced" of age to the infinite triumph and rejoicing of the ministry.

The letter of Sydney Smith, upon American debts, to which we briefly referred in our "Latest Intelligence" on the 4th, has since given rise to some discussion. General Duff Green has addressed a letter to the *Times* relative to American affairs in general and American debts in particular, whereupon the redoubtable Canon of St. Paul's has discharged another of his great literary guns, and recrimination has been rancorous exceedingly. To our humble thinking, however, with pen, ink and paper for weapons, and Pennsylvanian peculation for a *casus belli*, the gallant general is no match for his "potent, grave, and reverend" antagonist.

GENERAL REMARKS.

(From the London Mail, Nov. 15.)

The despatch of an intermediate mail, via Marseilles, has taken the public completely by surprise, so that very many persons, who would gladly have availed themselves of this means of communication, will be in ignorance of the present opportunity till it has entirely passed away. This is indeed most inexcusable, especially when we consider the great irregularity which has recently prevailed in the receipt of Indian intelligence; for every facility that can possibly be afforded, is absolutely necessary to restore the disarranged correspondence to its wonted regularity. There is no good reason which can possibly be assigned, why the notice published on the 13th, announcing the transmission of the present mail, should not have been given several days earlier. Whether the neglect, in this respect, so justly complained of, is to be attributed to the authorities at the Post Office or to the Treasury we do not pretend to determine; but we can safely say that, but for the exertions of the Secretary to the East India and China Association, there is every reason to believe that the *Akar* would have left Suez without a single letter for India.

The very brief period which has elapsed since our last publication, affords little scope for comment. The events which have transpired are, however, neither few nor unimportant; but they are completely absorbed in the overwhelming interest which attaches to every circumstance connected with the State Prosecutions in Ireland. From the details, which are elsewhere given, it will be seen that true bills, occupying over thirty yards of parchment, have been found against Mr. O'Connell and others. These charges are of sedition only, but the Attorney General has given some dark hints of a dreadful conspiracy, and threatened another indictment supposed to be for high treason. There is no doubt the Government are in receipt of information, whether true or false, of a most alarming character, and the belief is very general that there are traitors in the Repeal camp who have been bought over, and will appear for the prosecution on the day of trial. The mistake of Mr. Bond Hughes, the reporter, as to the identity of Mr. Barrett, and discussions originating in a clerical error in the bills, and a laxity of expression in making "the jurors for our lady the Queen" (one of them was a Quaker), "upon their oaths, &c." instead of "upon their oath and affirmation, &c." served to occupy earlier stages of the proceedings. Since the bills have been found, the struggle has been, on the part of the prosecution, to compel the accused to plead within four days, so as to bring on the trial at once; on the other side to delay it till after the revision of the Dublin jury-list, which it is supposed will be favorable to the traversers. In his manner of conducting the proceedings hitherto, the Attorney General has not justified the expectation of his friends; he has shown neither tact nor temper. The last accounts state that Mr. O'Connell is not in the possession of that robust health which the hon. gentleman has enjoyed almost uninterruptedly during his life, and it has been recommended that he should take the benefit of a change of air, for which purpose he has removed to the country residence of his son, Mr. John O'Connell.

The dreadful massacre at Lahore has occasioned some sensation in the country, and the question is, what course will the British government pursue? We believe that instructions are transmitted by this mail forbidding any interference in the affairs of the Punjab; but Lord Ellenborough no doubt remembers his late Majesty's

very pithy postscript to the famous Navarino dispatch to Sir E. Codrington, in which hostility was officially deprecated—"Go it, Neddy!"

COURT AND FASHION.

It has been rumoured that her Majesty intends to have a marine villa erected at Cowes, Isle of Wight, as an occasional residence during the summer and autumnal months. The Woods and Forests have caused an *employé* to survey and inspect the Osborne and Norris properties at East Cowes, as a preliminary. The Queen, when Princess, resided for some time at Norris Castle, and has always manifested considerable partiality to that spot, as it combines beautiful marine scenery with a privacy not to be generally met with at watering places.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours reached Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty, on the 11th. The Duchess de Nemours, who is first cousin of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, being the daughter of the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Goburg-Gotha, the brother of the reigning Duke, was married to the Duke de Nemours, the eldest surviving son of the King of the French, in April, 1840. It is expected that their Royal Highnesses' visit to her Majesty will be prolonged till about the 25th or 27th inst.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux, who had intended to visit London about the 15th instant, has deferred his journey for some weeks, in consequence of the expected arrival of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. His Royal Highness will take advantage of this circumstance to visit some of our manufacturing towns, making excursions from Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, where he arrived on the 4th attended by the Duc de Levis, the Duc d'Eschamps, Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, and his suite. M. Bernier and a distinguished party are invited to meet the Duke. His Royal Highness went on the 7th to Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire; on the 8th, to Trentham; on the 10th to Manchester, and returned to Alton Towers. On the 13th, his Royal Highness set off for Alnwick Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Northumberland, who, it will be remembered, appeared at the coronation of Charles X., the young Prince's grand father, as the ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain. On the 25th, the Duke contemplates departing for Ireland.

Prince Alexander of the Netherlands embarked at St. Catherine's Dock on 5th, in the steam-ship *Batavier*, for Rotterdam. M. Dedel attended his Serene Highness to the Dock.

The marriage of the Emperor of Brazil took place on 4th Sept. at Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Imperial squadron having arrived the day before from Naples. Rio de Janeiro was very gay on the occasion, for having been sometime looked for, almost all the people in the empire had congregated to partake in the festivities and general rejoicing. The city was illuminated at night, and fireworks—both very brilliant—resounded through and bespangled the sky. Her Majesty's brother accompanied his sister, and the Princess Januaria the Emperor her brother. People began to speculate on another princely wedding taking place.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Arthur Aston, Esq., late Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary the Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The late Lord Rodney is succeeded in his title and property by his next brother, the Rev. Spencer Rodney, Fellow of All Souls, instead of by his nephew, Robert Dennett Rodney (son of the Hon. Capt. Robert Rodney), as had been previously stated.

Lord Brougham has, by the advice of his legal friends prudently abandoned the prosecution for libel which he had instituted against the Editor of the—*Examiner*.

CHINESE TARIFF.

(From the *Atlas for India*, November 6.)

Having made many inquiries among the best informed parties, we are happy to find that a general feeling of satisfaction exists with regard to the details of the new tariff with China, which has been just promulgated. The universal opinion appears to be that it will be a vast improvement on the old methods of conducting trade, through the close monopoly of the Hong corporation, and that the duties are so moderate in amount as to afford us fair access to the market of the immense Chinese empire for every description of our manufactured commodities. Of the extent to which we shall avail ourselves of this access, it would be premature to speak. Undoubtedly, free-trade with an industrious and commercial population exceeding that of united Europe is a magnificent result, and we may speculate confidently on the superiority of English capital, enterprise, and machinery being able to undersell the produce of many native manufactures, and to distance the tardy competition of the overland caravan-trade from Russia. But, on the other hand, we must recollect that reciprocity is the essence of

commerce, and that our exports to China must be, for some time at least, limited to a comparatively small amount by the limitation of our imports. The exorbitant duty, exceeding 100 per cent, on tea, effectually limits the consumption of the staple article of Chinese produce. In order to enable our manufacturers and exporters to develop fully the advantages offered them by access to this new market of 300,000,000 souls, it would appear indispensable that we should establish something approaching to a fair reciprocal scale of duty upon the commodities which, in the long run, must constitute the return made by China for her purchases of British manufactures, and the home freight of the vessels employed in the trade between the two countries.

The probability would certainly appear to be, that unless some reduction is made in the duty on teas and other articles which may be brought from China, the trade will, in the first instance, be overdone, and heavy losses sustained, as was the case when the market of the East Indies was first open to private enterprise. We must recollect, also, that the Chinese are a peculiarly stationary people, conservative not only of ancient laws and institutions, but of usages, national habits, and costume. A considerable time must, therefore, necessarily elapse before taste for foreign manufactures is created, even by a decided superiority in point of cheapness. A most essential point for the development of the capabilities of the Chinese market, would appear to be the establishment of a quick line of regular steam communication by way of Singapore, Ceylon, and Suez. It is most important that our manufacturers should be able to receive orders and patterns, ascertain the course of the Chinese markets, and follow the fluctuation of fashion at Peking and Canton, with as little delay as possible. We hope, therefore, that the Government and the East India Company will lose no time in establishing such a line of communication, either in conjunction with the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, or, if they prefer it, by their own vessels, provided such vessels are equally qualified for the service, and managed with as much punctuality and attention to the public interests as those in the service of the private company.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *London Mail*, November 15.)

Cassia Ligna has declined 3s to 4s for good middling and good, 2s for low middling, and 1s for ord and good ord descriptions. The demand, however, has been good, and 1809 chests 1030 boxes were nearly all disposed of at and after the public sales—viz. good thin quill at 65s to 66s, good middling 68s to 69s 6d, low middling 54s to 55s 6d, good ordinary coarse 54s to 55s, ordinary doxy 50s to 53s, mouldy first class 52s 6d to 53s 6d, country damaged 51s, mouldy 51s to 54s 6d, broken ends 52s 6d to 53s 6d, broken 46s to 46s 6d, loose and broken 46s 6d, and sea-damaged 45s 6d to 46s.

Silk—East India and China Silk have maintained their former value, and a good demand has existed.

Tea—At the public sales the biddings were languid throughout for both black and green tea; of 17,282 packages brought forward, only 7,900 were actually disposed of at a reduction on the rates of the auctions held on Tuesday last of 3d for Congou, 4d to 3d for Twankay, 1d to 2d for Pouchong, 4d for Orange Pekoe, and 2d to 3d for Young Hyson; other descriptions of tea went a shade under former rates. The chief part of the Tea offered was Pouchong, and the prices paid were as follows—viz. Congou, low ord sold at 7d, good ord new 1s, but mid blisk leaf str 1s 2d to 1s 3d, mid blisk 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; str Pekoe 1s 8½d; Pouchong 3d to 1s, and very low 1d; Souchong, but mid 4s 2d, ord 3½d to 7d; scented Hong Muey 1s 5d; Caper but mid 1s 4d; Young Hyson, mid ra str 2s 5½d to 2s 6d, but mid 1s 5½d to 2s 2d; Orange Pekoe, but mid 1s 4d to 1s 4½d, mid ra str 4s 4½d to 1s 5d; scented Orange Pekoe str 2s 5½d to 2s 5½d; Twankay, but mid 1s 2d; Hyson, mid str 2s 6½d to 2s 6d, good 2s 9½d to 2s 10½d, good 3s 6d, but mid ra fresh 2s 4½d to 2s 5d, but mid rather flat 2s 1d, mid 1s 4d to 1s 4½d; Imperial ord 1s (Canton) 1s 4d to 1s 10½d; Gunpowder, good ord 1s (Canton) 2s to 1s 2½d, but mid 1s 4d to 2s 3d to 2s 4½d per lb.

FRANCE.

The excitement regarding the fortifications of Paris has extended to the provinces. Several petitions from the large towns have been presented to Government on the

subject, and the opponents of the fortifications are now greatly delighted with a strong and numerous signed remonstrance, which has been sent by the city of Lyons.

The misery of the Parisian population is shown by a return published in the papers of the consumption of butcher's meat in Paris; there is a falling off in the month just ended, notwithstanding a diminution in the price of cattle, equal to 4½d. per pound.

A despatch received by the Government announces a great and destructive flood of the Rhone and Durane.

Wednesday's journals are occupied with the dispute between the Church and the University, the fortifications of Paris, and the late news from India, which they regard as most favourable to this country.

SPAIN.

On the 8th the two legislative bodies assembled in the whole congress, having declared the Queen of age. Number of voters, 209; for it, 193; against it, 16. This vote was enthusiastically received. General Narvaez, on leaving the hall, was the object of a sort of ovation. The Queen took the oath on the 10th, before the two Chambers assembled in the hall of the Senate.

An attempt at assassinating Gen. Narvaez took place on the 6th, at Madrid. Seven shots were successively fired at his carriage in the same street, but at different points. The three last shots killed his aide-de-camp and wounded a person by his side. The General was not struck, and immediately appeared at the Circus Theatre, where the Queen was. The assassins could not be captured.

Vigo is in a state of blockade, in consequence of the National Guard having declared in favour of the Central Junta.

AMERICA.

New York papers have arrived. There is little in them, however, of importance. Accounts from the southern states bring intelligence of severe frosts at Alabama, Charleston, and other places on the 14th and 19th of Oct., which, it was feared, would injure the cotton-crops. It is remarkable that about the same time the weather in England was unusually severe, the thermometer on the 19th having descended to 30 degrees, and on the 23rd Oct. to 28 degrees.

MEXICO.

A letter from Mexico, Sept. 26th, says our relations with England are becoming daily less and less friendly. The nonfulfilment of some pecuniary contracts has given cause for several bitter communications, and the conduct of the new *Chargé d'Affaires* is such as to make us believe that England wishes to bring things to a crisis. Among the flags and colours taken by the Mexicans from the Texans, an English flag had, by some accident, been found, and already Mr. Pakenham had, before his departure from here, applied to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting that, if an English flag should be found among the trophies, it might be given up to him, as it could not, by any possibility, be said to belong to the Mexicans. Mr. Pakenham had received no answer to this application, and nothing more had been heard of the affair, until the other day, when the anniversary of the surrender of the Spaniards at Tampico, in the year 1829, was celebrated by a ball, and the great saloon was decorated by the flags and colours above mentioned. Mr. Doyle, the present *Chargé d'Affaires*, heard, before attending the ball, that an English flag was paraded among the rest, but on inquiry this was denied. Nevertheless, on his arrival, he found the flag as stated, and immediately applied to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bocanegra, to have the obnoxious flag removed during supper, when it might be done without being observed. This also was denied, after an application by Bocanegra to Santa Anna; consequently, all the Englishmen left the ball-room, and several bitter, nay hostile notes, have been exchanged. On the 27th, a second national festival was celebrated, and the captured flags, the British among the rest, were again paraded. Mr. Doyle declared, in a note dated 12 o'clock on that day, that the diplomatic relations between the British and Mexican nation had ceased.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—In the Anglo Chinese Calendar for this year, I see my name upon the list of foreign Consuls &c., in China, with the qualification of "*Commercial Agent for the Netherlands*." As this may lead persons, and especially my countrymen, into the error that I am to perform consular duties; I once more beg to state through the medium of your valuable paper, that I have been sent hither by your Government, on a special mission and that there is presently neither Consul nor Commercial Agent for the Netherlands in China.

I hope you will do me the favor of inserting this letter in your next number, and am
 Sir,
 Your most obedt. Servant,
 TONCO MODDERMAN Jr.
 Macao, 27th January, 1844.

CANTON PRESS. Macao, 3d Feby. 1844.

By the *Sesostris* Steamer arrived at Hongkong on Wednesday morning last, we have received dates from England to the 15th November, from Bombay to 26th December, and Singapore 15th January. The mail hence per *Abkar* reached London per the *Oriental Steamer* on the 12th October. The November Overland Mail was forwarded from Bombay to China by the *Antelope* Clipper on the 14th December; three days after her the *Anonymous* likewise left Bombay for China; and both these clippers may therefore be hourly expected. The *Sesostris* has not brought any portion of the November Mail, but an intermediate mail was on the 15th November made up in London for Egypt, and thence taken to Bombay per Steamer *Abkar*, and the despatches for the Hongkong Government were forwarded from Bombay per *Sesostris*. H. M. Steamer *Spitful* from China 1st December, arrived at Bombay on the 25th of that month, having made a fine run of only 24 days. We have made copious extracts from the Overland papers of 4th and 15th November. The most important item of the intelligence they contain is the impending trial of Mr. O'Connell and several of his party for sedition. In Wales some of the ringleaders of the rioters had been tried and sentenced to transportation. Trade is generally represented in a satisfactory state, but we regret to observe that the staple article of Chinese Exports, Tea, had again declined. The Chinese Tariff appears to have given very general satisfaction in England, and shipments to this country were actively preparing. We see it stated that the Export of Cotton goods and yarn during the first 9 months of last year exceeded those of the corresponding period of the preceding year 91 per cent. We do not see any mention made in any of the papers come to hand, of the probable successor to Sir Henry Pottinger in the Government of Hongkong, but hear it said that Sir Richard Jenkins is likely to be appointed.

By the *Rob Roy* we have advices from Calcutta to the 3d December; the Governor General had left Calcutta for the North Western Provinces. Via Singapore accounts from Calcutta are to the 20th Dec. The advices from China per Steamer *Spitful* would reach Calcutta via Bombay previous to the first Opium sale, and will we hope have the effect of lessening competition, and reducing the price of the drug.

We have had no arrivals from the north during the week. At Canton trade continues as usual, though rather duller owing to the near approach of the New Year holidays. We have copied from the *Hongkong Register* some important correspondence between the Canton authorities and the Hong merchants, on the subject of the latter's liabilities, and we regret to observe that the intention seems to exist of burdening the trade at Canton with new imposts in order to raise the necessary sum for the discharge of the government claims, and that the Hong merchants propose that an extra duty be levied on Tea, Cotton, and other articles of trade, and that all native merchants indiscriminately are to pay this, and, in fact, become beforehand responsible to their government for such payments. If this be submitted to, the trade will again be forced into the hands of a few, and become a monopoly resembling the defunct Co-hong. We hope H. M. officiating Consul at Hongkong will watch over the interests of the trade and do his utmost to oppose measures so pernicious.

We are glad to read the following in the French Journal "*La Legislation*," and heartily congratulate the gallant officer on his promotion.

"Capt. Cécille, commanding the French Naval Forces in the China Seas, has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

"It is said that this officer will remain on the

station where he has rendered such signal services. Several other ships are about to be sent into the China seas."

H. M. Steamer *Driver* has put to sea from Hongkong; it is said she has been despatched by the Admiral to the Prata Shoal to render what assistance may be practicable to the wreck reported to have been seen from on board the *Duke of Wellington* of which we gave particulars in our last. It is however now generally supposed that the wreck seen is no other than that of the *Porter* of which the crew reached China some time since.

We observe that robberies again are frequently occurring at Hongkong. In one instance about 70 men made an attack upon a godown, but were driven off. Another band forcibly broke into the Hospital and carried off much valuable property belonging to Doctor Anderson, the Colonial Surgeon.

Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, arrived at Singapore in H. M. S. *Cornwallis* on the 13th January, and was about leaving for Calcutta by way of Penang, at which latter place the Admiral intended, we hear, to make a stay of a few weeks. From Calcutta H. M. S. *Cornwallis* will proceed to England. The *Wanderer* would take in about a Million of dollars of the three millions received by the *Dido* at Whampoa (she sailed for Singapore yesterday) and proceed to England. The *Dido*, we understand, will proceed to Bombay with Lord Saltoun, after which Captain Keppell will return to take command of the Straits Station.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN in the month of January, 1844, in 9 vessels, viz

To London,—*Harmony, Indian, Thos. Arbuthnot, Ann, Duke of Wellington.*

To Cork,—*John Mitchell.*

To Liverpool,—*John Christian, John O'Gaunt.*

To Glasgow,—*Chusan.*

Congou	....	lbs.	4,838 003
Caper	....	"	46,311
Souchong	....	"	124,311
Hungmuy	....	"	64,985
Sorts	....	"	2,790
Pekoe	....	"	17,686
Orange Pekoe	....	"	71,987

total Black lbs. 5,166,073

Twankay	..	lbs.	202 601
Hyson	....	"	51,568
Hysonskin	....	"	93 057
Young Hyson	....	"	68 592
Gunpowder	....	"	223 943
Imperial	....	"	76 547

total Green lbs. 716,608

Total in month of January lbs. 5,882 681

Export of Teas to Great Britain in seven months from 1st July 1843 to 31st Jan. 1844 in 50 vessels.

Congou	....	lbs.	21,994,866
Caper	....	"	204,523
Souchong	....	"	666,937
Hungmuy	....	"	157,457
Sorts	....	"	14 978
Pekoe	....	"	350,715
Orange Pekoe	....	"	749,434

total Black lbs. 24,138,910

Twankay	....	lbs.	1,156 347
Hyson	....	"	217,749
Hyson skin	....	"	172,583
Young Hyson	....	"	952,876
Gunpowder	....	"	587,382
Imperial	....	"	255,930

total Green lbs. 3,342,927

Total Export in seven months lbs. 27,481,737

We have been kindly favored with the following account of the

LOSS OF THE BRIG PELORUS.

The *Pelorus*, Capt. Triggs, bound to China from Calcutta left the Sandheads 23rd Nov., and after a very fine run of only 13 days arrived at Singapore 6th Dec. She sailed again on the 9th and for a

week after her departure had nothing but calms and light baffling winds, then a succession of heavy squalls and gales of wind with a very high tempestuous sea.

On Sunday 24th Dec., the weather broke and with the wind about N.N.E. the ships head was kept to the Eastward, to enable her to weather the London Shoals on the next tack and she stood on so all that night, her course being about E. & N. a little before 4 on the morning of Christmas day, and during the chief mate's watch, she brook off to E. & S. and immediately after struck heavily. The head yards were thrown back as quickly as possible, in the vain hope of getting her off, but without effect, as she tailed round and went broadside on, every succeeding roller, lifting her higher up on the reef. When day broke, she was found to be firmly fixed on a most extensive shoal, having rocks here and there above water, with breakers as far as the eye could reach from the Poop, both North & South, and as it was evident there was no chance of getting her off, preparations were made to lower the boats.

The Jolly boat was first launched and got safely down, and made fast off the Larboard Quarter, when she rode well for some time, but on the flood tide making, broke adrift and went a shore on the reef, with some difficulty the men were saved, and the boat hoisted, in but the larboard bow was found stove in. In lowering the longboat, a heavy roller came, and dashed her against the ships side before she was put in the water and her starboard side was knocked in. The Captain and carpenter turned to to mend her, and during that afternoon and the next day, nearly new planked the starboard side while the remainder of the people were occupied in constructing a raft; that part of them however for whom the longboat was intended, having declared their desire rather to remain on the wreck if the captain would proceed to Singapore in the gig, and return with assistance, this step was adopted; while 30 of the *Lascars* preferred starting on the raft, and were placed in charge of an intelligent seacunny, who was provided with compass, quadrant, epitome, &c. and capable of navigating with them.

On Thursday 28th in the afternoon the weather being fine and the water tolerably smooth, the gig was lowered and run out to a kedge, which captain Triggs had himself carried off on a catamaran of his own construction. The necessary provisions were rafted to her, when captain Triggs, two sea cunnies, a youth named Thomas Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Francis (passengers) with their two children, of three and five years old, and a native Ayah all got safely into her and sail was made. By the blessing of Divine Providence they succeeded in reaching Pulo Aur on the following Wednesday, where they obtained fresh water, and a little fruit and were well treated by the Malays. They left this place in the evening and the following afternoon landed safely in Singapore, having accomplished a voyage of upwards of 800 miles, in a small deploded boat, during the N. E. monsoon, in the China Sea.

Capt. Triggs left Singapore again with the *Victoria* Steamer on the following Sunday, to proceed to the wreck and take off the people left there, with any Cargo they may be able to save, and the two men of war, the *Harlequin* and *Wanderer* also went to Sea in hopes to fall in with the raft, but returned unsuccessful.

By good observations taken on the wreck, the latitude found was 8° 8' 30", and Longitude by Chronometer 113° 30' and as the Boat was navigated down by this Chronometer, and the land made with precision, there seems no reason to doubt its accuracy, though no danger was laid down in this position, on either of the two charts with which Capt. Triggs was provided.

From the vessel, the extremes of the breakers bore N. N. E. ahead and S. W. by W. astern, the shoal extending as far as the eye could reach, round by the East, where there was an appearance of low land or sand bank. Between this and the Ship, and running through the length of the shoal, was a belt of deep water, with apparently an opening to the N. E.

The Vessel lay on her beam ends, bilged on the starboard Side, and the tide ebbing and flowing in her, but with the exception of the false keel and grip nothing else had started, and as during the N. E. monsoon she is sheltered by the reef, there is every probability she will hold together for some time, being a very strong built Vessel.

The setting in of the S. W. monsoon however and the consequent sea to which she will be exposed must knock her to pieces, and it is to be hoped all

hands will be saved before then. There would remain on board after the departure of the raft, about 20 persons, among whom are a Dr. Leduc, Mr. Robt. Wise and a few merchant passengers, the remainder being the officers, carpenter and servants belonging to the vessel.

From the Hongkong Register, 30th Jany.
EDICT OF THE KWANG CHOW FOO TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

Hwang, the Treasurer issued directions to the acting prefect of Canton, Lew, to enquire into the payment of money, amounting to about 3,600,000 (Three Millions and Six Hundred Thousand) Taels owed by the Hong merchants to the public Treasury.

1.—For Ginseng. The Hong merchants received this article and sold it, but have not yet paid for it.

2.—Tribute forwarded to the Court. They engaged of their own accord to discharge this in yearly instalments, but when it comes to the point, they want to throw it upon the new Merchants.

3.—Payments made to the Army in Turkestan. It was agreed in 1832, that this sum should be forwarded in annual instalments. But though the term for discharging this liability is extended, still they must not endeavour to escape the obligation.

4.—Payments made to the Superintendent of the Grain department and other small items. They ought not to think, that on account of the newly established regulations, they will avoid the discharge of these sums.

5.—The payment of 2,800,000 Taels to foreigners for which they gave a bond. This they have to pay within four years. Already has one year's respite been granted to them, in consideration of their remaining debts, but let them not cherish delusive hopes, because we have postponed the time for no further delay will be allowed.

Now in the original petition, the Hong merchants state, that on each pecul of Tea they will pay five mace, and on Cotton two mace. But they can form no estimate of the sum of money they would be able thus to furnish annually. They also say, that Tea and Cotton should not be the only articles, that ought to pay towards the clearing of the debts. Moreover they show, that the new establishments, without specifying them, should likewise bear a share in liquidating the sums they owe.

They must however first pay up their instalments, as they have become due, and we shall then take into consideration and report to the throne whatever items ought to be remitted. Thus the new Merchants will have no pretext to excuse themselves, of being involved on behalf of others, neither can the old Merchants get rid of their liabilities.

Let the Hong merchants therefore after mature deliberation report on the above.

Taoukwang, 23rd year, 11th month, 20th day,
9th January, 1844.

THE HONG MERCHANTS' REPLY.

We now beg to lay before Your Excellency in obedience to the orders received the following statement: Hitherto all the sums either paid on public account or to discharge debts were taken from the Consou Food and levied upon the trade; which is on record.

We are willing to pay for Ginseng and other items, and although the time when the money was due has elapsed, still we shall make up for the delay.

Respecting the six millions of dollars, paid in 1841 to the English, we received orders from the officers of Government to contribute in the first instance two millions of dollars, whilst four millions were advanced from the public treasury; and the remaining expenditure on account of public emergency, is not below several lakhs of dollars. To this we must add the three millions of Hong debts which we discharged to the foreigners, and moreover above 310,000 Taels on accounts of the consignment of the factories. Our non-payment and discharge of liabilities, did therefore not arise from any unwillingness on our part, but was owing to the heavy contributions we had to make for public purposes.

Our distressed circumstances have frequently been laid before Government, and since the Hong Monopoly is now abolished, and our privileges have ceased to exist, it is only proper, that the new merchantile establishments who share in the same advantages, should also bear the same burdens. And for this purpose they should give a bond, and a certain sum which they could annually furnish in payments of debts, should be stipulated. Nor should these contributions solely fall upon Tea and Cotton only. And though these are the staple articles of trade, and the consumption may vary from year to year, still we shall be enabled to fix an average sum, which they annually will yield payable in instalments according to the extension of the terms, to be fixed by the supreme Government. We should moreover feel deeply obliged, if the result of our deliberations were communicated to the Court.

Without date.

From the Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China]
of 30th January.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following ordinance passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, is published for general information.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1844.

An ordinance for Her Majesty's Subjects, within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship, or vessel at distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China.

Anno Sexto et Septimo Victoriae Reginae.
N^o. 1.

By His Excellency Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Major General in the Service of the East India Company, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies, and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects, trading to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An ordinance to render Her Majesty's Subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, subject in all matters to the Law of England, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice at Hongkong over the same.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act of Parliament, made and passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria entitled "An act for the better Government of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to "China," Her Majesty did, by Letter Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, authorize the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China, (so long as such Superintendent should be also Governor of the Island of Hongkong) to enact, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said Island of Hongkong, all such Laws, and Ordinances as might, from time to time, be required for the good Government of Her Majesty's Subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel, at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to enforce the execution of such Laws, and ordinances, by such Penalties, and Forfeitures, as to him, by the advice aforesaid, should seem fit.

1. Be it therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Law of England shall have the same force, virtue, power and effect over Her Majesty's Subjects, within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, in all matters whatsoever, whether civil, or criminal, that it has over Her Majesty's said subjects actually within Her Majesty's Colony of Hongkong.

2. And be it enacted, that the Courts of Justice at Hongkong, which are now, or shall be hereafter erected, shall have the same power, jurisdiction, and authority in all matters whatsoever, whether civil, or criminal, over Her Majesty's Subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel, at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, that the Courts aforesaid have, or shall have over Her Majesty's Subjects actually resident within Her Majesty's Colony at Hongkong.

3. And be it enacted in case of any murder, felony, robbery, theft, trespass, wrong or crime whatsoever being charged to have been done upon the person, or property of any one whatsoever, within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any Ship or Vessel, at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China, by any of Her Majesty's Subjects, that it shall not be lawful for the person charged therewith, to object to the locality of the Jurisdiction of the said Courts at Hongkong, but he shall be indicted, tried, convicted and punished, or acquitted or deemed in all respects as if the offence wherewith he may be charged, had been committed within the Colony of Hongkong, upon the body, or property of a person within the Peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

4. And for the prevention of doubts upon the subject, be it enacted, that the Peninsula of Macao, shall for the purposes of this Ordinance, and of all other Ordinances, made by virtue of the Power herein before mentioned be deemed, and taken to be within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Superintendent of Trade and Governor
of Hongkong, &c. &c. &c.

Passed the Legislative Council,
on the 24th day of January, 1844.

RICHARD BURGESS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger Bart. G. C. B. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China &c. is pleased to direct that the following Letter, addressed to Her Majesty's Officiating Consul at Amoy, be published.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1844.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1844.

Sir,—In your letter No. 10 of the 12th of last month you have omitted to state when you received the Government Notification of the 27th (not 18th as you erroneously quote it) of November, accompanied by a copy of a communication which I had addressed to the Viceroy and Lieutenant Governor of Canton regarding certain foreigners having gone from Amoy to the city of Chang-chow-foo.

I have now to inform you, that I have received a complaint, couched in very strong language from His Excellency the Governor General of the Fokien and Chekeang Provinces, calling on me to enforce that article of the Supplementary Treaty (the Vth) which provides for no British Subjects (or others) going into the country beyond certain distances, to be fixed by the local authorities in concert with the Consuls.

This complaint evidently relates to that part of your letter, now under reply, in which you state, "On the 1st instant a party of English Officers asked my permission to proceed to Chang-chow-foo to see the place and country. As it was not in my power, had I felt inclined to do so, I forwarded the application to the Taoutai (Intendant) of Amoy, and he sent to me by the Hai Hong a private communication that no objections would be raised; at the same time stating, that he had no jurisdiction out of this City."

"The party had, however, left without further reference to me, before the above message was delivered. They proceeded to the City of Chang-chow-foo; were well received by the Mandarins, and returned without accident."

On comparing dates and likewise adverting to the fact, that Her Majesty's Steamer "Vizen" (which conveyed the Government Notification to you) only left this on the 4th of December. I am satisfied that the "party of English Officers" alluded to in the above quotation had gone to Chang-chow-foo previous to the receipt of my Notification of the 27th of November, but, I cannot overlook that they had done so above two months after the publication of my Proclamation of the 18th day of October, with which I promulgated an Abstract of the Supplementary Treaty, and called on all Subjects of Her Majesty, by their allegiance and loyalty to their Sovereign, to be obedient to, and guided by that Abstract.

How the Senior Naval and Military Officers at Amoy (as the case may have been) could have considered themselves justified in granting their leaves to a "party of English Officers" to go to a distance of 30 or 40 or more miles into the Country, in defiance of the above Proclamation and the Vth article of the Treaty, is to me perfectly inexplicable, and I must add that your not explicitly refusing the application, which was made to you by the "party of English Officers," is not less unacceptable than your referring that application to the Intendant of Amoy, in the face of the minute and explicit instructions which have been furnished to you for your guidance.

I presume that it is unnecessary for me to point out to you that the previous non-receipt of the Government Notification of the 27th of November can make no difference in, or form no apology for, your neglect (or that of the other Officers over whom my immediate supervision does not extend) in tacitly setting at naught my Proclamation of the 18th of October, and an article of a solemn Treaty. It is impossible that I could have done more than I did do, to apprise all Her Majesty's subjects of the engagements into which I had entered with the Government of China on behalf of the Queen, and to call the attention of all loyal subjects to their bounden duty to Her Majesty's Royal word and dignity, which, it is needless to observe, are directly implicated, in any infraction, however slight, of the Treaty.

As I have already published a Notification on the very subject of this letter, as referring to individuals not owing any allegiance to Her Majesty and who, it is to be added, erred before the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty were made generally public, common justice requires, that this letter should also be published, and that will accordingly be done.

I also intend to send copies of it to the Rear Admiral and the Honorable Major General commanding Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in China, in order that they may take such steps as shall appear to them fitting towards calling for explanation.

In the mean while I have to peremptorily desire, that you will, on the receipt of this letter, have the limits defined by the local Authorities at Amoy, beyond which no British subject is to proceed into the interior, and, that in the event of your ascertaining that those limits

have been exceeded, on any pretence, you will in the case of Officers, instantly bring the circumstance to the notice of the Senior Officer of the Service to which such Officers may belong; and, in the case of any other class of Her Majesty's subjects, that you will have them apprehended and sent to me at this place. I have &c.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

HENRY GAMBLE, Esq.
H. M. S. Officiating Consul at Amoy.

A true copy. RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 6d. a 4s 7d.
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 22 1/2
Rs. per 100 8.
SYCEE, large, 3 1/2 a 4 per Cent Premium Scarce.
MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4 per Cent Discet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

January,
27, (A.) Akbar, Hallett, Manila, 19th January.
28, (B.) Emerald Isle, Carling, Sydney, 23d Dec.
30, .. Rob Roy, White, Calcutta, 6th and Sing.
31, .. Alfred, Robinson, Manila, 20th January.

February

1, H. E. I. C. Steamer *Saxostis*, Comr. Ormsby,
Bombay, 26th December, Sing. 16th January.

PASSENGERS per

Emerald Isle, Messrs Fraser, A. Smith, Fielder and Mitchell.

Emperor, (omitted in our last) Messrs A. Scotland and S. Garnett.

Rob Roy, Messrs G. Lyall and W. Cragg.

SAILED

24, (A.) Henry Pratt, Keene, Manila.
28, .. Valparaiso, Lockwood, New York.
29, (B.) Chusan, Laird, Glasgow.
29, (Sp.) Linguyen, .., Manila.

February

2, H. M. S. *Dido*, Hon. Capt. Keppell, Singapore.
3, (B.) *Castle Eden*, Reade, Sing. and Madras.

PASSENGERS per

Anea Eliza, for Batavia (omitted in our last) Messrs Bicker, Oelrichs and Wolf.

H. M. S. *Dido*, Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C.
B., Captain Cunyngame, A. de C.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Madras.—*Castle Eden* this day at noon.
For Sing. & Cal.—*Poppy*, on the 6th February.
For Bombay.—*Louisa*.
For London.—*Slains Castle*.

Arrivals in England from China—Oct., 3d, *Mar. Jo Douro*; 4th, *Diadem*; 7th, *Penang*; 9th, *Devon*, *Victoria*; 11th, *Susan*; 16th, *Greenlaw*; 24th, *Abderton*; 30th, *Oriental*, *Minerva*; —November, 1st, *Emma*; 6th, *Scotland*, *St. Vincent*; 8th, *Culdee*; 9th, *Anglemood*; 10th, *Equestrian*.

Arrivals from Manila—October, 26th, *Spencer*; 30th, *Symmetry*.

Sailed from England for China.—Oct. 16th, *Ann Jane*; 26th, *John Bibby*, *Liverpool*; 27th, *James Matheson*; —Nov, 2nd, *William Hyde*; 7th, *Countess of Durham*; 11th, *Palmyra*, *Christina*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 15th Nov.	SINGAPORE 15th Jany.
UNITED STATES, Oct. 28.	MANILA, 20th Jany.
CALCUTTA, 3rd Dec.	AMOY.
BOMBAY, 26th Dec.	CHUSAN, 13th Jany.
JAVA, 3rd Jany.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
Alfred	—	Robinson	"
Ann Bridson	—	Blackston	Dirom Grey and Co.
Allerton	—	Phillips	Macvicar & Co.
Anna Maria	—	West	Jardine M. & Co.
Belhaven	—	Watt	"
Belle Alliance	—	Fryce	Holliday Wise & Co.
Bombay	—	Farley	Jardine M. and Co.
Coromandel	—	Cunningham	Dent and Co.

Cornwall	—	Surflen	Jardine M. & Co.
*Canton	—	Crouch	Macvicar & Co.
Crishna	—	Fletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
*Dof Wellington	—	Dinning	Macvicar & Co.
D. of Wellington	—	Hargraves	Turner & Co.
Dsof Nthbrland	—	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
Emerald Isle	—	Carling	"
Eliza	—	Grange	Boostead & Co.
Eliza Stewart	—	McLeod	B. Barretto.
Emperor	—	Keane	Macvicar and Co.
Fair Barbadian	—	—	—
Flora	—	Turnbull	Macvicar & Co.
*Forfarshire	—	Symonds	Lindsay & Co.
Fortitude	—	Buckholm	"
Flora Muir	—	Brown	Macvicar & Co.
Fortescue	—	Hall	"
Guess	—	McKellar	John Smith.
*Hygeia	—	—	Nye, Parkin & Co.
Hope	—	Crawford	"
*Hushemy,	533	Buckle	B. Seare.
Hope	—	Crawford	"
*Hesperus	—	Killey	Turner and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly	J. Hudson.
*Ina	—	Lakeland	Lindsay and Co.
*John Bull	—	Crawford	Fox, Rawson & Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls	Dent and Co.
John Dalton	—	Denton	"
*John Laird,	—	—	—
Louisa	—	Forgan	Dent and Co.
Larkins	—	Hibbert	Jardine M. & Co.
Mary Bulmer	—	Gaskin	Turner and Co.
Oriental	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
Potentate	—	—	—
Petrel	—	Labbin	Dent and Co.
Poppy	—	Cole	J. Hudson.
Pearl	—	Morison	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Robert Falton	—	Drinker	"
Rob Roy	—	White	Jos. Pybus.
*Ranger,	—	McMillan	Turner and Co.
*Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
Riparell,	—	—	A. & D. Furdenjee.
Semiramis	—	Cairnie	"
*Saghalien	—	Brown	Turner and Co.
*Scotia	—	Drayner	Jardine M. and Co.
Sylph	—	McDonald	"
*Slains Castle	—	Petrie	Dent and Co.
Water Witch	—	Reynell	"
Wm. Hughes	—	McFarlane	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Akbar	—	Hallet	Russell and Co.
Don Juan	—	Harding	"
*Cayuga	—	Starbuck	"
*Stieglitz	—	Blackler	"
*Charlotte	—	Gerry	"
Oscar	—	Eyre	Wetmore and Co.
Probus	—	Sumner	"
Argyle	—	Cooksey	"
Petrel	—	Rogers	"
*Panama,	—	Griswold	A. A. Ritchie.
Zephyr	—	Johnson	Macvicar & Co.

DUTCH,

General Chassé	—	Pace	Russell and Co.
Caroline & Johanna	—	Remkes	Reynvaan & Co.
Clara Anna Maria	—	Bakema	"

PRUSSIAN,

*Princess Luise	—	Rodbertus	Russell & Co.
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FRENCH,

Frig. Cléopatre,	—	Captain Cécille.	"
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DANISH.

Dausburg,	—	Habermere	J. Burd & Co.
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At Whampoa.

The marriage of J. Matheson, Esq., M. P. and Miss M. A. Percival, of Edinburgh, was solemnized on the 9th inst. A grand dinner was given at Ashburton, in honour of the happy event.

BIRTH.—At Chuck-chew, on the 15th inst. the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Gregory, H. M. 98th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On Sunday, the 28th inst. by the Revd. Vincent Stanton, Mr. Robert Bucknell to Miss Anne Greenlees.

DIED.—On Saturday morning, the 28th inst. at the house of the Morrison Education Society, Morrison Hill, Robert Morrison, infant Son of the Revd. S. R. Brown, aged 9 months and 28 days.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office—N° 4, Travessa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 6.] Macao, Saturday, 10th February, 1844.

[No. 436.]

THE undersigned having received Special Licenses under the Authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the importation of Chinese Immigrant Laborers into the West Indies from the Settlements in the Straits of Malacca will be prepared to enter into arrangements with Agents or Captains of Vessels desirous of providing means of Conveyance from hence, terms and conditions of which with full information will be given by them here, or in Canton by **RICHARD J. GILMAN Esq.**

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.

Singapore, 15th January, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established a House of Agency and Commission at Hongkong, under the firm of **BUSH & MILLER.**

(Signed) **T. F. BUSH.**

ALEX A. MILLER.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st Feb'y., 1844.

M. R. LATTEY, CHRONOMETER and WATCH MAKER removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of **MR. PAIN's** new house, Queen's Road, opposite Chinam's Hong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public that boarding and lodging may be had and also rooms to let on moderate terms at the Loyal Hotel opposite to Captain PYBUS's office.

PEREGRINO A. DE PORTARIA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

**BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.**
Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. **A. C. VICAR & Co.**

A CARD.—**MR. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c.**, begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE.—**MARK MOSS** of Singapore, Merchant, having by *Indenture*, dated the 18th of October instant, assigned all his property whatsoever to the undersigned in *Trust*, to be realised and applied towards the satisfaction of the claims of such of his creditors, as should within six months from the date hereof consent to subscribe the said *Indenture*,—or by writing or letters addressed to the said Trustees, or either of them, signify their intention of so doing,—the creditors of the said **MARK MOSS** are hereby requested to do so by themselves, or their Agents; and at the same time to send in their claims,—and Notice is hereby given, that the creditors who do not consent to, or subscribe the said *Indenture*, within the said period, shall not participate in the benefits of the said assignment.

The Trustees also hereby require all persons indebted to the said **MARK MOSS** to make payment to them, on behalf of the said Trust Estate, without delay of their respective debts.

**JOHN MYRTLE,
ROBERT Mc EWEN,** } Trustees,

Singapore, 20th Oct., 1843.

In reference to the above Notice, the undersigned is authorized by Power of Attorney, to act for the above named Trustees in China—

ERSKINE DUNCAN.
Macao, 23d Nov., 1843.

NOTICE.—**STORAGE** can be obtained at low rates in **GRANITE GODOWNS** situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to **C. V. GILLESPIE,** Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE.—**MR. JOHN MCKENZIE** has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.

Macao, 15th November, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Clipper "ANTELOPE," Captain **P. DUMARESQUO**, will leave Whampoa 21st inst. and Macao 24th inst. for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure only, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.—Canton,
or **EDWARD DELANO**,—Macao,
Macao, 8th February, 1844.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "FORFARSHIRE" will sail from this on the 1st of March next. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 25th January, 1844.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Ship "DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND," Captain **SCOTT**, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Ship "SCOTIA," Captain **DRAYNER**, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A 1 Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. **CONNOR**, now at Whampoa, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Barque **ROOKERY**, Register 311 Tons, Captain **BOURNE**, now loading at Whampoa. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THE new and superior built Iron barge **JOHN LAIRD** 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an unexceptionable Sea Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working. Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts. Two new quarter boats with Sails and Awnings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a

Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to **COMMANDING OFFICER** on board at Whampoa.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE First class British built Barque "HESPERUS" 330 tons Register, **JAMES KILLEY**, Commander now at Whampoa. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 8th December, 1843.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to **JOZE MARIA D'FONCECA.**
Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to **B. A. BARRETTO.**
Macao, 2d Nov. 1843.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.
Macao, 4th November, 1843.

ON SALE ex French Ship **JOSEPH**.
BRANDY in wood and bottle,
VINEGAR, LIQUEURS,
OLIVE OIL, BRANDY FRUITS,
PRESERVES and CONFECTIONARY,
St. Julien
Destourmel
Tomys do.
Hermilage
Leoville Medoc
CHAMPAGNE,
BURGUNDY,
PORTWINE in wood and bottle,
BOURDEAUX PLUMS.

J. A. DURRAN JR.

Macao, 9th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.—The following wines received per *Foam*, from **MESSRS. SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co.**, London.
Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, }
Fine old MADEIRA, } in wood and bottles,
Fine old PORT, }
SAUTERNE, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE.
LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANYAS of different Nos. Apply to **Capt. MORISON.**
on board the "Pearl" in the Tyto.
Macao, November 3d, 1843.

FOR SALE.—PERUVIAN DOLLARS and BAR SILVER Apply to **A. A. RITCHIE, or
I. N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.**

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of **MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**
Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.**
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. *Queen's Road.*

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to **FEARON & SON.**
Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

W. LANE.

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS, BILLS ON LONDON. **E. I. Co's** DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Macao, 4th March, 1842.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAO LUAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, & 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance \$ 12

For six Months \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de Sé, at 30 cents each.

Nov. Overland Mail.

(From the London Mail, November 4.)

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

In its present aspect the intelligence from China gives unmixed satisfaction to all parties. The ratifications of the Nankin treaty have been exchanged, and a commercial treaty has been concluded. The embarrassing and obstructive Hong monopoly is no more; irregular charges and a whole system of corrupt and corrupting fees have been abolished, a fixed and intelligible tariff of moderate duties being substituted; English merchants are admitted to intercourse on a footing of equality with the Chinese; consular offices and diplomatic relations are established; British cruisers are admitted to five Chinese ports, as a useful auxiliary to the Chinese authorities in maintaining order; many troublesome restrictions on the communication of individuals with individuals are removed; a free and constant intercourse between the Chinese Main and the British colony is provided for, in a way that must result in a much more intimate relation between the two people; and the Chinese have abandoned their haughty and fantastic bearing, to adopt one of thorough friendliness and reasonable mutual deference. Such are the advantages apparent on the face of the documents which have passed between the representatives of the two Governments. Two other great advantages, guarantees for the rest, are, the admission of all foreign countries to a participation in the new benefits,—which must tend both to disarm jealousies and to admit China to a place in the great system of the modern civilised world; and the probability that the fixed tariff and improved customs and port-regulations will so far enrich the revenue of China as to give the Imperial Government a great interest in the new order of things. These advantages might be frustrated by anything which should go to nullify the regulations just established in their practical working: if the Chinese are sincere in their intentions, any treacherous conduct on the part of the British would give colour to their lately cherished notions of our barbarism; if they are insincere, British treachery would justify their treachery; if their Government be weak, the collusion of British violators of the compact would strengthen rebellious subjects in preventing the Imperial rulers from fulfilling the bargain which we have forced upon them. It is therefore, with the greatest pleasure that Sir H. Pottinger's firmness, towards the British as well as the Chinese, is observed in this country. One word as to the negotiators of these important treaties. Sir Henry's merits are best described in the description which we have given, cursory as it is, of the extraordinary revolution which he has effected in the views and policy of the Chinese Government. Nor can the ability of the Chinese diplomatists be too highly estimated. With such minds in China, and the closer intimacy that must now inevitably arise between that country and Europe, it will be hard if millions in both regions do not reap the most signal advantages from this great event in the history of the world.—*Spectator*.

We have looked with some care into this document, and are satisfied that it errs greatly on the score of over-legislation and meddling. In truth it virtually turns Queen Victoria and her establishments into custom-house collectors, tide-waiters, and police officers for the Emperor of China. To carry into effect the complex provisions of the treaty. Sir H. Pottinger distinctly informs

us, in his proclamation, that he contemplates the exercise of powers beyond the law, for which he hopes indemnity from the legislature: an announcement sufficiently pointing out the difficulties which even he himself anticipates. In the new treaty there is an express stipulation, making the British Government the bondsman. Now the costliness and complication of all this machinery is but too obvious.

As to the charges on ships and goods, they are generally greatly reduced. One serious omission, however, has been made in the treaty; the absence of all provision for warehousing rooms. The spot of ground allotted for this purpose by the Chinese of Canton, at the residence of European merchants, is extremely limited, and the rents charged for it exorbitant. Through the instrumentality of these ware-houses, therefore, which are the property of the old Hong merchants, it is obvious that a modified monopoly may still be exercised, and the Chinese Government make up, in the shape of ground rent, for the reductions in the new tariff. As to the duty on tea, we cannot discover that the Tariff makes any reduction; and the principle on which it is levied is just the same as before. In fact, it is a duty on the weight; and consequently the same for tea worth eight taels, and for tea worth eight times eight taels. Now Sir H. Pottinger ought not to have done this. He had made a distinction of duty for the different qualities of ivory, of nutmeg, of ginseng, and of shark's fins, and might surely have done the same for tea.

As to opium, there is of course no mention of it in the Tariff; but, by a passage in his instructions to the Consul at Canton, we perceive that Sir Henry has involved the British Government in the responsibility of clearing the five ports of opium smugglers. One good thing, however, he has done on this subject. He has disobeyed the foolish orders of Lord Aberdeen to prohibit the import and storing of opium at Hongkong, and he has remonstrated with him on the impolicy of his views. The Chinese Commissioners are still wiser, for they have requested the British Government not to meddle with the opium affair at all, but leave it to them.

In one matter Sir Henry appears to have given away foolishly and rather mischievously to the Chinese; nor are the specifications of the Tariff very honest on this subject. The precious metals, in any form, may be freely admitted into China without any duty; but in the shape of coin only can they be exported. Now the Chinese have no coinage, and consequently the export of gold and silver is still contraband in China, and this contraband trade will consequently be carried, as it has been for some years back, to the yearly amount of a million and a half sterling! Thus the Chinese (if the smugglers will allow them) have the consolation to think that they will become rich by having more gold and silver than they want, just as Sir Henry himself may be supposed to keep a better table by the possession of a superabundant stock of cooking-pans.

Upon the whole, our main objection to the new treaty is its multiplying the points of collision between ourselves and the Chinese. From the old-established market of Canton it would have been neither prudent nor practicable to divert the course of trade; but when an additional island or two might have been easily obtained, there was no call for multiplying our difficulties fivefold by the opening of four new ports.—*Examiner*.

CITY ELECTION.—The disgraceful conduct of the returning officer for the city of London Election has been the subject of animadversive conversation in our own particular circle. The manner in which our name has been kept out of the poll-list, savours of such shameful partiality, that we shall move for a parliamentary inquiry into the matter early in the ensuing session. The following should have been the statement:—Nine o'clock—Punch, 1,408; Pattison, 1,308; Baring, 1,042. At this hour we received the following note from Baring:—

Dear Punch—Would the Governor-Generalship of India be at all in your way? Yours, BARING.

To which we replied:—
Dear Baring—We understand you; but what is to become of the rest of the universe? Yours, PUNCH.
Two o'clock—Punch, 5,930; Pattison, 5,820; Baring, 5,621.

On this announcement being made to us, we pulled out our frill, and was proceeding to the front of the hustings to address the constituency, when a note, enclosed in an envelope of the most delicate lace-work, was put into our hands by one of her Majesty's special messengers. The royal billet ran as follows:—

Dear Punchey—(We allow her Majesty a little familiarity)—As Peel cannot get over a week of the next session, do not trouble yourself to continue the present contest. We shall want you for Premier.

Your gracious Mistress, VICTORIA,
Have you seen Albert's New Regulation Hat? If so, would you like to have one? I think it would become you admirably.—Dinner at eight. V. R.

What effect this gracious intimation had upon us may be gathered from the close of the poll:—Punch, resigned; Pattison, 6,532; Baring, 6,367; majority, 165.

The attention of the French Government is ostentatiously directed towards China. The *Législature* announ-

ces that Capt. Cécile, the commander of the French naval station in the China seas, had been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. "We are assured," adds the *Législature*, "that the gallant officer will preserve a post in which he has rendered such important services. Several other vessels of war are about to sail for the China seas, in order that M. Cécile may find himself at the head of a squadron sufficient to protect French interests in that quarter."

It is a fact, that the Embassy to Persia was a mere promenade and common-place *fiancée* compared with the voyage to China, through unknown regions, unexplored seas, and nations rebellious to the curiosity of strangers. Nevertheless, after protracted preliminaries, the selection of the persons who are to form part of the Chinese expedition has been finally settled, but the list will be published only at the last moment. This list, which has not yet been published, is as follows. M. de Lagrenée, Ambassador; M. de Ferrières, Secretary; M. Marcy Monge, grandson of the illustrious *savant*, and the Marquis d' Harcourt, paid *attachés*; M. de la Haute, son of the Receiver-General of Lyons, the Duke de Guiche, and M. Macdonald, non-paid *attachés*; M. Xavier Raymond, historiographer; Dr. Vvan, physician to the Legation. With the exception of the Ambassador and Secretary, the *personne* of the Embassy has been selected out of the *corps diplomatique*, and that to the great disappointment of the many young men who people the foreign-office, and have already afforded proof of zeal and abilities. M. de Ferrières is a writer who, about 10 years ago, published several novels, and a quantity of *feuilletons*, under the fictitious name of "Samuel Bach." If the expected results be obtained, the embassy will establish itself at Peking. Its departure cannot be now much delayed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

NAVAL.

Mr. G. Johnson, Master, R. N., the officer who surveyed the Yang-tse-kiang river, while in the *Conway*, is appointed Master of Lord Yarborough's yacht.

One of the antique guns of Portuguese manufacture, captured in China, has been presented by Capt. Hall, R. N., to the East India Company, and is to be removed to the Military Academy at Addiscombe.

The *Tortoise* has arrived at Portsmouth from New Zealand. The *Warspite*, 50, Capt. F. W. Wallis, goes to Lisbon and the Mediterranean. The *Rodney*, 92, has been paid off. The *Por*, 42, and the *Iris*, 26, have been commissioned at Portsmouth. The *Helena*, 16, is to be commissioned by Sir C. Ricketts. The *Tweed*, 20, Com. Douglas, from the West Indies, and the *Endymion* 44, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey, have been paid off. The *Endymion* made the voyage to Plymouth from Bombay in 76 days, including three days' stay at St Helena. The *Fantome*, 16, supposed to have been lost, has arrived from South America. It appears she sustained but little injury by getting on shore, and her preservation is to be attributed to the extraordinary exertion made by the Commander, Officers, and crew. The *Acorn*, 16, Com. Adams, has been paid off. The *Eurydice*, 26, Capt. C. A. Elliot, has sailed for the West Indies. The *Beagle*, 4, arrived from Australia; and the *Thunderer*, 84, from Mauritius, have been paid off. The *Grecian*, 16, Com. Smith, and the *Pythias*, 18, Com. L. L. Tindal have been paid off.

Our accounts from Madrid are to the 27th ult. The Chamber of Deputies appointed, on that day, the commissioners charged with preparing the report on the project of law relative to the Queen's majesty. The commissioners were Messrs. Martinez la Rosa, Isturitz, Olivano, Gonzales, Bravo, Quinto Posada Herrera, and Madoz. Having retired to the committee-room, they chose M. Martinez de la Rosa for their chairman, and M. Gonzales Bravo for secretary. It was expected that the report would be ready on the 29th.

The Senate likewise appointed its commission on the same day. It was formed of Messrs. Garelli, the Duke de Frias, Tarancon, Campuzano, and Figueras. The petition against the Salamanca contract was presented to the House in the course of the day by M. Labrador.

The widow of Count de Belascosin, the Traitor Diego Leon, had been named lady of honour to the ex-Queen Regent Christina.

The Infante Don Francisco de Paula had pawned all his jewels for a sum of 60,000 duros.

The *Gazette* publishes the following extraordinary despatch of the Captain-General of the 8th Military District to the Minister of War, dated Leon, Oct. 24th:—

"I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that the revolt at Leon has been suppressed, that the rebels have recognised the legitimate Government, and that order has been restored. I entered the city to-day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with the division under my orders, composed of the brave battalions of Baylen, Gigon, and the mobilised National Guard of this province, the cavalry regiment of the Constitution, a squadron of the Infanta, another of the mobilised National Guards, with the pieces of artillery which your Excellency placed at my disposal. In communicating this news to your Excellency, I am happy to inform you that the submission of the town was effected without bloodshed. In a day

or two I will forward particulars to your Excellency. Advice from Athens announce a fresh disturbance of the tranquillity of that capital, in the discovery of a projected attempt on the part of Gen. Colocotroni, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, to effect a counter revolution; and that, with a view to remove any suspicion that might attach to him of a participation in the design, the King had assembled his council of state and chief military authorities, for the purpose of emphatically disavowing all previous knowledge of his sympathy with the affair. The King pleaded ignorance of any such movement being attempted, and after some hesitation consented to dismiss the obnoxious aide-de-camp, who was then sentenced by the Government to quit the country forthwith. He decided on embarking in the Austrian packet, which was on the point of sailing for Trieste, but the populace had become so exasperated against him, that on his arriving at the Piræus harbor they attacked the carriage, and would have probably sacrificed him on the spot, had not the coachman lashed his horses into a gallop, and at full speed returned to the capital.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 10th Febr'y. 1844.

We have nothing new to say from Canton, trade proceeding there in its usual quiet course, reports being favorable as to the sale of Cotton manufactures, in which large transactions at fair prices are said to have lately taken place. Our accounts from Chusan are to the first of this month; from Ningpo complaints are heard of little or nothing being as yet doing there. In these parts the Opium-market is in a very unsatisfactory state; prices giving way daily, with a further tendency to decline. We hear of sales a day or two since of Patna at 600. Benares 560—and these prices could not now be obtained. For Malwa there is no demand whatever just now.

We have copied from the *Friend of China* a blank form of the leases to be given to the landholders at Hongkong, and believe that on few occasions, if any, have leases been granted by the crown on more illiberal and oppressive terms than these, and had the conditions on which the late land sale took place been generally known and understood there would have been much less competition, and the prices promised much less; many of the lots on that occasion were knocked down to parties evidently intending to dispose of their bargains at a profit, failing in which the land will again be thrown on the hands of government, without, as far as we can discover, any penalty to the defaulter. It is not to be doubted that the opportunity thus given to speculate upon a profit without the possibility of loss, in many instances at the late sale, raised the land to a fictitious price far beyond its real value, and we think it not unlikely that the jobbers will be disappointed in their hopes of profit. But if at this sale parties intending to purchase leases were partially acquainted with the unfavorable conditions annexed to them (and they knew them but imperfectly, all previous notice they had was hearing them read, not very clearly either, just before the sale commenced) those who held land under the grants from Captain Elliot, then H. M. Plenipotentiary, and subsequently from Mr. Johnston, Deputy Governor of Hongkong, have very good reason to be dissatisfied at the hard conditions now imposed by the authorities, when they had every reason to believe that they would be liberally treated; under that impression, and invited to the Colony by Capt. Elliot, and afterwards by H. M. present Plenipotentiary, they commenced building substantial houses, laying out large capital and doing as much as they could for the advancement of Hongkong. Had they known that all their property was to revert to the crown after a short lease of 25 years only, we doubt much whether anybody would have laid out nearly so much money as has been spent. Besides, even during the short space of the lease, lessees are not secured in the possession of their land or houses, which at any time may be taken from them at the option of the government, who takes upon itself also to assess the value of the property it takes for its own use, without permitting the owners a voice in the matter. We believe that these hardships are much felt by all who have already invested money in building at Hongkong, and that they consider themselves unjustly dealt by; we heard it was in contemplation to hold a public meeting, with a view of laying before Her Majesty's Government the grievances and hardships imposed on them by the oppressive conditions attached to the leases of their lands now

forced on them, and we trust that such meeting may be held and a strong and explicit remonstrance be sent to the authorities at home.

PIRACY.—We regret to have to record an act of daring piracy which was perpetrated at about half past ten o'clock of the morning of Monday last, the 5th instant, close to Macao and almost within hail of the bar fort. Capt. James Kelly, master of the *Isabella Robertson* at anchor in the Typa, left that morning in his boat, manned by four lascars, to take to Macao three boxes of treasure containing 7440 \$; when within a quarter of a mile from the Bar-fort, a Chinese boat (such as here are generally called pull-away boats, and chiefly used to convey persons to and from the Roads or the Typa, and generally manned by five men) suddenly came upon him; the pirates threw combustibles into Capt. Kelly's boat, by which he was slightly singed; and followed up the attack by boarding and beating Capt. Kelly, who jumped into the water to save his life, as the lascars had done before him. The pirates then transferred the three boxes of treasure to their own boat, in going off with which they fired four musket shots at the boat's crew in the water, without however hurting any of them. No clue has as yet, we believe, been obtained that may lead to the apprehension of the pirates, and we much fear they will get off unpunished, as the large amount of property they are now possessed of will probably blind the Chinese police runners despatched in search of them. It is highly dangerous, coming even so short a distance as from Macao to the Typa, unarmed. Several similar acts of piracy have before been successful, and generally owing to those attacked being altogether without arms of any kind. The slightest show of preparation will mostly deter these cowardly marauders from attempting such attacks, which are generally planned with a perfect acquaintance of the nature of the danger to be apprehended, there being little doubt that on such occasions the thieves obtain their information from the Chinese coolies employed on board most of the vessels in the Typa.

We understand that hitherto only the Consular appointments of Captain Balfour to Shanghai, and Mr. Thom to Ningpo have been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, and that it is likely that the appointments to the other three ports will be filled up at home. We are however astonished to learn that the salary attached to the Consul's office is only to be 800 £ (equal to about 3500 \$) per annum, a sum in our opinion altogether inadequate as a due remuneration for the arduous duties expected to be performed by the Consuls, and not nearly sufficient for the maintenance of a liberal establishment. It is well known that the living in China is, to foreigners, very expensive, and the above named sum will barely suffice to pay for the expenses of housekeeping, and will not therefore enable the Consuls, after a service even of many years, to retire from their public duties with a competency from their savings, and we believe that after ever so long a course of service, Consuls are not entitled to a pension from the state. It is true that provision is made for the levying of fees, and if those fees go towards swelling the Consul's emoluments, his income, in such of the ports as have attracted a considerable portion of the trade will naturally be much increased; we are not aware however whether these fees go to the Consul or be intended to defray a portion of the other expenses of the Consular establishments. If the Consuls are to have only a bare 800 £ a year, we fear that few men of sufficient talent and standing in society will be found willing to accept a situation of so much responsibility yet so ill remunerated.

We observe that in the *Hongkong Register* of the 6th February one of the passengers per *Antelope* is mentioned as "Baron Loe, Prussian Ambassador, to the Court of Peking." This is an error, the gentleman named being unconnected with the Prussian mission, and travelling only for his own pleasure. Mr. Grube, a passenger in the same vessel, has been sent out by the Prussian Government on a special mission, chiefly regarding, we believe, objects of trade.

The American Clipper Brig *Antelope*, Capt. Dumaresq, arrived here on the morning of the 4th, thus having made the passage from Bombay in the short period of 51 days, and vindicated her claim as a first rate clipper.

We regret to learn from Amoy that the *Eliza Stewart* was totally lost in a small Bay near Amoy, on her way from the north to Amoy. Further particulars of this loss have, as far as we have been able to learn not yet reached Macao; the vessel was laden with Teas at the northern ports, and Canton piece goods.

H. M. Steamer *Driver* has been despatched, a few days since, from Hongkong for Chusan with a portion of H. M. 18th Regiment, to relieve those of H. M. 35th Regiment, whose commander, Col. Scholde, has arrived at Hongkong, and will we understand proceed to Bombay in the H. C. Steamer *Sesotri*, about to be despatched on the 14th, as will be seen from an Post Office Notice elsewhere.

We have been favored by Mr. S. W. Williams with a copy of his "English and Chinese Vocabulary, in the Court Dialect," which he has lately compiled and edited at the Office of the Chinese Repository in Macao. Several attempts have within the last years been made to render the Chinese language more accessible to foreigners, and among these this new vocabulary is, we believe, destined to occupy no mean place, its author having been long engaged in the study of the Chinese language, and being perfectly competent for the task he has accomplished. The typographical part of the volume consisting of 440 octavo pages is remarkably well executed, and in recommending it to the attention of the public, we here copy Mr. Williams short Preface.

"It is the custom among the Chinese, when a man has written a book, to get a learned friend or patron, (sometimes two or three of them,) to write the preface, and speak a good word in behalf of the performance; but, as if on purpose, these prefaces and eulogiums are written in such a sublime and recondite style—the writers using words and phrases which only profound scholars like themselves can readily understand—that they are seldom read; and to increase the labor of perusal, the printer prints them in a character, considered to be as elegant as it is unusual. This custom, at least, prevents an author some trouble; it saves him from describing the design and scope of what he hopes will speak for itself, and what is more, from excusing the attempt, and apologizing for the execution of his work;—which would be the case in the present instance.

This Vocabulary is intended to succeed that of Dr. Morrison's in the Canton Dialect, and was commenced after that book was out of print. But, inasmuch as foreigners now have access to parts of the empire where that dialect is unintelligible, the present work has been adapted to the general language of the country, with such supplementary aids as will partially fit it for use in the southern provinces. Other works, as Dr. Morrison's Dictionary, Gonçalves' Dicionario Portuguez-China, the Chinese Chrestomathy, &c., have also been examined, and the help of native teachers constantly employed, the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, too, kindly assisted in preparing the first half of the copy. However, if on trial, the speaker finds it does not contain all the English words he has occasion for, or that other Chinese words or phrases are used instead of those here given, let him supply the deficiency when he hears them;—and let him balance what errors he finds by the consideration that he knows not the number which were corrected. An immaculate book is almost out of the question, in the circumstances under which this was printed.

It was my intention to have presented this volume to a dear friend, who, since my arrival in China, has always cheerfully afforded me such aid in my studies and plans as leisure and opportunity allowed him; and who, moreover, was ever ready to further every attempt at making the language more easy of acquirement, since it indirectly promoted one wish of his heart—the welfare of the people. But this satisfaction of friendship is denied me; and instead of inscribing in it the name of, let me here be allowed the melancholy gratification of calling it a tribute to the memory of, John Robert Morrison.

January, 16th, 1844.

S. W. W.

From the *Hongkong Register*, 6th Febr'y.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE.

THE COURT.

The Emperor having gone through the customary forms of fasting and prayer, received in autumn the list of criminals sentenced to death, from the hands of Munchangah the Prime Minister. In presence of the

ministers of the Cabinet, the members of the Privy Council, and the President and officers of the Board of Punishments, the following number was marked off on eight successive days, for execution, viz: 4 for Turkistan, Yunnan 28, Kweichow 11, Szechuen 125, Kwangtung 25, Kwangse 10, Fukkien 9, Leaoutung 21, Kansuh and Shense 26, Chekeang 14, Kiangse 20, Hookwang 49, Kiangsoo 25, Ganhwuy 23, Honan 23, Shantung 29, Shanse 24, Chihle 17, Jehol 4, the Capital 13.

This list will furnish a fair criterion of capital crime in China. Notwithstanding all the robberies and murders committed in Kwangtung, there are this year very few individuals on it. The return however does not include all those criminals, for the execution of whom the Governors and Lieut. Governors ask a death warrant, but merely those who have been accumulating during the whole year and abide the mercy of the Great Emperor at the autumnal assizes.

Yibtow a Prince of the Blood was banished from Court to Mentchouria, on account of some crime he had committed. There he contracted a matrimonial engagement with a daughter of a common citizen and thus degraded by his low connexion, his high extraction. The Emperor is very indignant at his relation, and has banished him for three years to the Amoor, to atone for his misdeed in a howling Siberian wilderness.

A nobleman of the most ancient house. Duke Kung-fanyen, a descendant in a direct line from Confucius, whose ancestors were ennobled about 2,000 years ago, has paid a visit to the capital. He received at court so many marks of condescension from Taoukwang, and such rich presents, sufficient to provide one hundred generations, that he was quite overjoyed. The Emperor moreover gave him some very wholesome lessons about filial piety, and with all these high favors he returned home. Having shown the various rich stuffs and other articles provided by a monarch's bounty, to all his neighbors as well as the Mandarins and people in general, they were quite in raptures. On offering his thanks in writing, the autocrat records in the vermilion pencil his hope, that he will add lustre to his house by the practice of filial piety, brotherly love, patriotism, good faith, politeness, modesty and zeal in working out a reformation of manners, to carry the sincere wishes of the great teacher (his renowned ancestor) for ever into effect.

Keying.—Taoukwang in order to show the high estimation in which he holds this statesman, has agreed to promote all the inferior civilians, or to grant peacocks feathers to all the military officers whom he has recommended. Amongst the latter we find the celebrated Corporal White (Chinchekung) at the head of the list. He is however not advanced to a captaincy though wearing in 1842 a crystal button, but still retains his previous rank with the decoration. Woodgreen the late Nanking Magistrate of the Shungyuen division, was sentenced to be transported to the western frontiers, because a dispatch sent through him, had been intercepted. On Keying's representation he will remain for a year, under the direction of the Hopo at Canton, in order to have an opportunity for evincing his zeal. After the lapse of this time a second report about his conduct is again to be forwarded to the court.

Kwangse.—There have been serious commotions in this province occasioned by a set of men who are sworn brothers. The Magistrate who failed to put them down, is degraded.

Kwangtung.—The troubles that arose to the East of this Province, had their origin in the squabbles of two hostile clans. And as the magistrate of Chaoyung favored the one party, the other was so incensed, that they went in a crowd to the office, and justice having been denied to them, they slew their superior. Pending the investigation, the Emperor has confirmed the proceedings of the Judge.

Woo, the admiral of the Canton station is degraded, and Lae, vice admiral of the Namoa squadron, will take his place.

Lepanghan, a post captain who allowed the pirate Kinyeke and others to capture at Yachoo, on the coast of Hainan, the guns of a man of war, is with others degraded and brought to a court martial.

Yihking and Yihshan.—After both had been dismissed from court, they are now made life guards men of the second class, and the former is appointed assistant resident at Yarkand, whilst the latter will hold the rank of acting Resident at Hoteen.

TRIAL OF PIRATES.

Chief Magistrate's Court Victoria Hongkong 29th January 1844. Before the Chief Magistrate.

Chun-Fookshing and other eight Chinese were charged with piracy: Chong Kumyong deposed "I am a fisherman belonging to a village near Cowloon and am accustomed to fish in this harbour. At daylight on the 27th instant I was at anchor near stone-cutter's island. The prisoner's boat came alongside and he said he wanted to buy fish—the other prisoners were with him, they boarded my boat—stripped the clothes from the backs of myself and two comrades leaving us only a thin jacket and a pair of trousers; they robbed our boat of all they could find and took away \$420 cash, 5 dollars, and other articles. We were not beaten by them: after they had robbed us they sailed towards Victoria. I followed them

and called on my relations for assistance. they went on board their boat and accompanied my boat in chasing the prisoner's boat. When we were chasing her we were seen from the shore by an English Gentleman who came to our assistance and the prisoners were seized after they had escaped to a European ship in the Harbour. I saw only a few pikes and spears on board the boat but no firearms. Those who boarded my boat had no arms in their hands; those who remained on board prisoner's boat held pikes.

This evidence was corroborated by the other persons who were robbed and by the relations who joined in the pursuit who farther declared they saw some spears thrown over board from the Prisoners' boat when they were chasing them.

Mr. Edger, the gentleman mentioned as having assisted in the capture of the thieves declares. On Saturday morning (27th) between 10 and 11 o'clock I was on my wharf when my coolies pointed out to me a "thief boat" which was trying to make her escape from two other boats. I immediately ordered them to bring loaded muskets, hailed a man of war's boat which was passing, but she did not answer me. I obtained a fishing boat on board which I went in pursuit of the thief boat. Mr. Henry and one Coolie accompanied me—the thief boat pulled alongside the Mary Bulmer where we found her. I went on board the Mary Bulmer and found the prisoners on deck. I was told by some persons in the boats which had followed the thief boat that they had robbed them, I therefore took them and their boat into custody and delivered them over to the Police.

The Policeman (Sergeant Crompton) who took the Prisoners into custody gave evidence to the same effect and the proceedings being adjourned to next day, the second mate of the Mary Bulmer corroborated the previous testimony that the prisoners sought refuge on board his vessel and were there apprehended.

The prisoners in defence alleged that they had a quarrel with Kumyong about the prices of the fish they wanted to buy and denied the robbery; and having no evidence to bring forward were remanded to prison.

The Chief Magistrate remarks on this case "I think that there can be no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners, but as I consider my powers inadequate for their due and sufficient punishment I beg respectfully to submit the case for the decision of his Excellency the Governor."

The following sentence was passed by the Governor. "I entirely coincide in the opinion of the Honorable the Chief Magistrate as to the guilt of the Prisoners.

"I sentence all and each of them to be confined and kept to hard labour for five years from this date. Their boat to be confiscated and sold, and the proceeds as far as may be requisite applied to repaying the losses of the Prosecutors, the remainder (if any) to be a fine to Her Majesty.

I further direct that each of the Prisoners shall receive 10 strokes during each year of their confinement within the 1st and 6th Months on such day as the Chief Magistrate may appoint. That they shall stand in the Pillory (Cangue) for an hour on each occasion before they are flogged with labels on their breasts descriptive of their crime and sentence; that at the expiration of the full period of imprisonment they shall be turned off the island and warned if they are ever again found in the Colony they will be confined for life.

"I request that the Honorable the Chief Magistrate will take steps for having a Pillory (Cangue) prepared for the exposure of the present and any other prisoners who may in future be sentenced to it. As the first month of this year is now passed, the fifty strokes and Exposure awarded to the Prisoners within it are to be inflicted in the second or current month.

"I request the Honorable the Chief Magistrate will convey to Messrs. Edger and Henry the thanks of Government for their timely and zealous exertions in securing this daring gang of Robbers."

Government House, 1st February, 1844.

From the Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China
of 3rd February.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Order by the Honorable Major General D'AGUILAR C. B. Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in China, is published for General information.

By Order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

GENERAL ORDER.

By The Honorable Major General D'Aguiar C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Victoria, 2d February, 1844.

The Major General Commanding calls the particular attention of the Troops serving in China to the Government Notification which has been published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 30th ulto.

The Major General considers the subject of this Notification to be a very grave one, and one which involves not only a question of discipline, but the direct infraction of the 6th article of the Supplementary Treaty, which was duly promulgated on the 18th of October

last, and to which all subjects of her Majesty, more especially those holding Her Majesty's Commission, are bound by their allegiance and loyalty to their Sovereign to give implicit adhesion and respect.

It would appear that in defiance of that article a party of English Officers have proceeded from Amoy to the City of Chang-chow-foo, and that His Excellency the Governor General of the Fokien and Chekiang provinces has protested in strong language against this infraction of the Treaty between the Two Countries.

The Major General is not at this moment aware whether these Officers belonged to the Navy or Army, but if to the latter, it will be the Major General's painful duty to visit them with the most serious consequences as well as animadversion.

The Major General is willing yet to hope that some great mistake or misunderstanding has given rise to the irregularity complained of—He cannot bring himself to think it possible that any British Officer would wilfully infringe an engagement of any kind, and least of all, so solemn an engagement entered into by His Sovereign.

He will wait therefore with anxiety the explanation of the parties, but till this arrives, he deems it right to lose no time in giving the fullest publicity to his sentiments upon the general question.

The Major General is perfectly determined while he holds this Command, to maintain the Honor of the Queen's Government and to preserve inviolate the Treaty ratified under Her Majesty's Sign manual.

Individual indiscretions such as these, and which affect the interests of two great Nations, as well as the character of the army at large, will not be pardoned by him, and it is very desirable at this early period of his Command that the principles on which he is prepared to act should be fully understood by all under his orders.

By Command,
Of the Major General Comg.
T. EDWARDS.
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Honorable Company's Steam Frigate "Sesostries" will be despatched for Bombay on the 15th Instant and the Mails for England and India will be Closed at the Post Office Victoria at 5 o'clock p. m. on the 14th Inst.

By Order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

From the Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China
of 6th February.

We offer to our Readers through the kindness of a Friend the Lease of Lands bought at the late Sale.

THIS INDENTURE of two parts, made the
day of 184—

between OUR SOVEREIGN LADY VICTORIA, by the GRACE of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith of the one part and

of the other part
WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and dated at Westminster, the fifth day of April in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her said Majesty, the Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies were erected into a Colony, and full power and authority to the Governor of the said Colony of Hongkong for the time being, were given and granted in the Name of Her said Majesty, and on Her behalf (but subject nevertheless to such provisions, as might be in that respect contained in any Instructions which might from time to time be addressed to him, by Her said Majesty,) to make and execute in the Name, and on the behalf of Her said Majesty, under the Public Seal of the said Colony, grants of land to Her said Majesty belonging, within the said Colony, to private persons for their own use and benefit, or to any persons, bodies politic, or corporate in trust for the public uses of Her said Majesty's Subjects there resident or any of them; AND WHEREAS by certain other Letters Patent under the Great Seal as foresaid, bearing even date with the said last recited Letters Patent, SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major General in the Service of the East India Company, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects, Trading to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, was constituted and appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies: AND WHEREAS by certain Instructions of Her said Majesty, addressed to the said Sir Henry Pottinger, under Her said Majesty's Signet, and Sign Manual and dated the Sixth day of April 1843, the said Sir Henry Pottinger was, amongst other things, instructed to grant Leases of the Land in the said Colony belonging to Her said Majesty; NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the yearly rents, conditions, and agreements, hereinafter reserved and contained, by and on the part and behalf of the said

his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

done, and performed, and also of the Sum of five Current Dollars, which are at this time a legal tender in the said Colony of Hongkong, in hand paid to the said Sir Henry Pottinger, as Governor of the said Colony for the use of Her said Majesty by the said

at or before the Sealing and Delivery of these Presents, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged: HER SAID MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Hath demised lease, and to farm let and by these presents Doth demise, lease and to farm let, unto the said

his executors, administrators, or assigns, ALL that piece or Parcel of ground, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the said Island of Hongkong,

together with all easements, profits, commodities, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said demised premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining. EXCEPT AND ALWAYS RESERVED unto Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, and Assigns full power to resume and take possession of all or any part of the said piece or Parcel of Ground hereby demised, if required for the improvement of the said Colony of Hongkong, or for any other public purpose whatsoever, three calendar months notice being given to the occupant thereof of its being so required, and a full and fair compensation for the said land and the buildings thereon, being paid to the said

his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, at a valuation to be fairly and impartially made by the Surveyor of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns, and in which said valuation, the benefit to accrue to the said

his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns from any such improvement, or public purpose shall be allowed by way of Set off against any damage, he or they may suffer from such resumption as aforesaid; EXCEPT AND RESERVED ALSO all Mines, Minerals, and Quarries of stone in and upon the said premises, and all such marl, clay, chalk, brick earth, gravel, sand, stone, and stones, and other earths or materials, which now are or hereafter during the continuance of this demise shall be under, or upon the said premises, or any part or parts thereof, as Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, and Assigns may require for the roads, public buildings, or other public purposes of the said Colony of Hongkong, with full liberty of ingress egress and regress, to and for Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, and Assigns and Her and their agents, servants and workmen at reasonable times in the year, during the continuance of this demise, with or without horses, carts, carriages, and all other necessary things, into, upon, from, out of all or any part or parts of the premises herein before demised, to view, quarry, dig for, convert, and carry away, the said excepted minerals, stone, earths, and other things respectively, or any part or parts thereof respectively, thereby doing as little damage as possible to the said

his executors, administrators, or assigns; AND SAVE AND EXCEPT also full power to make and conduct in, through, and under the said hereby demised premises all and any public or common sewers drains or water-courses,

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said piece or parcel of ground and premises hereby demised, or intended so to be, with their, and every of their appurtenances, unto the said his executors, administrators, and Assigns, from the twenty sixth day of June now last passed, for and during and unto the full end and term of Seventy five years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be complete, and ended: YIELDING AND PAYING therefore yearly and every year the Sum of

Sterling, in Current Dollars of the said Colony of Hongkong (at such rate of exchange, as is now, or may hereafter from time to time be fixed as the rate of exchange, for the payment of the Public Servants of the said Colony) by half yearly payments, on the twenty fourth day of June, and the twenty fifth day of December, in every year, free and clear of and from all taxes, rates, charges, impositions and assessments whatsoever, imposed or to be imposed upon or in respect of the said hereby demised premises or any part thereof, during the term hereby granted; the first half yearly payment of the said yearly rent or Sum of

Sterling to be made on the day of 184

AND THE SAID for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, and Assigns by these presents, in manner following, that is to say that he the said

his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns shall and will yearly, and every year, during the said term of Seventy-five years hereby granted, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, and Assigns, the said yearly Sum of

Sterling, payable in Dollars at the rate of exchange aforesaid, clear of all taxes and deductions as aforesaid, in the several days and times, and in the manner herein before reserved and made payable; AND ALSO that he the said

his executors, administrators, and assigns shall, and will during all the said term hereby granted, bear, pay, and discharge all taxes, charges and impositions whatsoever, as are or shall be hereafter assessed or charged on, or in anywise imposed upon or in respect of the said premises hereby demised, or intended so to be or any part thereof. AND that he the said

his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, and will, before the expiration of the

year of the term hereby granted, at his and their own proper costs and charges, in a good, substantial, and workman like manner, erect, build, and completely finish for use, one or more good substantial, and safe brick or stone messuage or tenement, messuages, or tenements, upon some part of the ground hereby demised, with proper fences, walls, sewers, drains, and all other usual or necessary appurtenances, and shall and will day out, and expend thereon the Sum of and upwards,

and the whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Surveyor of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns; AND ALSO that the said

his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall, and will from time to time, and at all times, and after the said messuage or tenement, erection and buildings on the said piece of ground hereby demised shall be respectively completed and finished, during the remainder of the said term hereby granted, when, where, and as often as need or occasion shall be and required, at his and their own proper costs and charges, well and sufficiently repair, uphold, support, maintain, pave, purge, scour, cleanse, empty, amend, and keep, the said messuage or tenement, messuages or tenements, erections and buildings, and all the walls, rails, lights, pavements, privies, sinks, drain and watercourses thereunto belonging, and which shall in any wise belong or appertain unto the same, in, by, and with all and all manner of needful and necessary reparations, cleansings, and amendments whatsoever the whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Surveyor of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns; AND THE SAID messuage or tenement, messuages or tenements, erections, buildings and premises, so being well and sufficiently repaired sustained, and amended, at the end, or sooner determination of the said term, shall and will peaceably, and quietly deliver up to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors or Assigns; AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns or Her, or their Agent, or any person or persons deputed by him, or them, to enter into, and upon the premises hereby demised, at any reasonable hours in the day time, within the last seven years of the aforesaid term of Seventy five years, to take a schedule, or inventory of all, and every the fixtures and things to be yielded up at the expiration thereof, as aforesaid; AND ALSO that the said

his executors, administrators, and assigns shall and will during the term hereby granted, as often as need shall require, bear, pay and allow a reasonable share and proportion for, and towards the costs and charges of making, building, supporting, repairing, and amending

all, or any roads, pavements, channels, fences, and party walls, draughts, private or public sewers, and drains, requisite for, or in, or belonging to the said demised premises, or any part thereof in common with other premises near or adjoining thereto, and that such proportion shall be fixed, and ascertained by the Surveyor of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns, and shall be recoverable in the nature of rent in arrear; AND FURTHER that it shall, and may be lawful to and for Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns, by Her, or their Surveyors, or other persons deputed to act for Her, or them, twice or oftener in every year during the said term, at all reasonable times in the day, to enter, and come into, and upon the said parcel of ground hereby demised, and into any messuages or tenements, which may at any time be built thereon, to view, search, and see the condition of the same; and of all decays, defects, and wants of reparation and amendment, which upon every such view, or views, shall be found, to give, or leave notice or warning in writing, at or upon the said demised premises, unto, or for the said

his executors, administrators, or assigns, to repair and amend the same within three Calendar Months, then next following, within which said time, or space of three Calendar Months, after every such notice or warning shall be so given, or left as aforesaid, he, the said

for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree with Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, and Assigns, to repair, and amend all such decays, defects, and wants of reparation and amendment accordingly; AND FURTHER that the said

his executors, administrators, and assigns, or any other person or persons, shall not, nor will during the continuance of this demise, use, exercise, or follow, in or upon the said premises, or any part thereof, the trade or business of a Brazier, Slaughterman, Soap maker, Sugar baker, Fellmonger, Melter of tallow,

Oilman, Butcher, Distiller, Victualler, or Tavern keeper, Blacksmith, Nightman, Scavenger or any or either of them, or any other noisly, noisome, or offensive trade or business whatever, without the previous license of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns signified by the Governor of the said Colony of Hongkong, or other person duly authorized in that behalf; AND ALSO that he the said

his executors, administrators, or assigns shall not, nor will let, underlet, mortgage, or otherwise assign over, or otherwise part with, all on any part of the said hereby demised premises, for all or any part of the said term of Seventy five years, without at the same time registering such alienation in the Land Office or in such other Office, as may hereafter be instituted for the purposes of Registration, in the said Colony of Hongkong, and paying all reasonable fees and other expenses thereon.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and these present are upon this express condition, that if the said yearly rent of

payable in current dollars as aforesaid, wherein before reserved or any part thereof, shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of twenty one days next over, or after any or either of the said days whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, (being lawfully demanded upon, or at any time after the said twenty one days, and not paid when demanded) or in case of breach, or non performance of any, or either of the other covenants, agreements or provisions herein contained, and by, and on the part and behalf of the said

his executors, administrators, and assigns to be kept, done, and performed, then, and in either of the said cases, from thenceforth, and at all times thereafter, it shall and may be lawful to and for Her said Majesty, Her Heirs, Successors, or Assigns, by the Governor of Hongkong, or other person duly authorized in that behalf into and upon the said hereby demised premises, or any part thereof, in the name of the whole, to re-enter, and the same to have again re-enter, repossess and enjoy, as in Her or their first or former estate, as if these presents had not been made; and the said

his executors, administrators, and assigns, and all other occupiers of the said premises, thereout and thence utterly to expel, put out, and remove, this Indenture or any thing contained herein to the contrary notwithstanding. IN WITNESS whereof the said Sir Henry Pottinger duly authorized by Her said Majesty as aforesaid, hath executed these presents, and hereunto set the Public Seal of the Colony of Hongkong aforesaid, in the Name and on the behalf of Her Majesty, the day and year first above written.

GENERAL ORDER.

By the Honorable Major General D' Aguilar, C. B. &c. &c. &c.
Victoria, 12th January, 1844.

In assuming the Command of the Troops serving in China, and which Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint him, Major General D' Aguilar confidently trusts that he shall receive from officers Comd. Regts. as well as from the Staff, and Heads of Departments the same support in the maintenance of discipline, which they have afforded to his distinguished predecessor.

Major General Lord Saltoun K. C. B. and G. C. H. will continue to be received with the highest honors during the time his lordship remains within this Command.

By Command of the Major General Comd.
T. EDWARDS.
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDER.

By the Honorable Major General D' Aguilar, C. B. &c. &c. &c.
Victoria, 30th January, 1844.

Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H. will embark for England in H. M. S. *Dido*, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

His Lordship carries with him the respect and regret of every branch of the troops that have had the honor to serve under his orders, and the officers of the garrison, together with the Staff and Heads of Departments are requested to attend at the Commissariat Wharf, to pay to his lordship their last tribute of respect on his departure.

A guard of Honor consisting of the Grenadiers of the 41st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, will form at the point of embarkation, and a salute of eleven guns, (by order of the Governor) will be fired on his lordship returning to the boat that carries him from Hongkong with the best wishes of his fellow soldiers for his prosperity and welfare.

By Command, of the Major General Comd.
(Signed) T. EDWARDS.
Assistant Adjutant General.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 6d. a 4s 7d
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 224
Rs. per 100 Rs.
SYCEE, large, 3 per Cent Premium.
MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4 per Cent Disc't.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

February, ARRIVED

- 1, (F.) *Joseph*, ———, Manila.
- 3, (B.) *Frankland*, Christie, Shanghai.
- 4, (P.) *Oncede Marga*, Rivot, Lisbon and Rio.
- 4, (A.) *Antelope*, Dumasreeq, Bombay, 15th Dec.
- 6, (B.) *Sir Ed. Ryan*, Paterson, Chusan.
- 6, „ *Gondolier*, ———, Sydney.
- 6, „ *Fairlie*, ———, Portsmouth.
- 6, (A.) *Oscar*, Eyre, Chusan.
- 7, (B.) *Canopus*, Stroyan, Liverpool.
- 7, „ *Magnolia*, Johnstone, do.
- 7, „ *Syed Khan*, Horsburgh, Bombay, 25th Nov.
- 7, „ *Lucy Sharpe*, ———, Bombay, 25th Oct.
- 8, „ *John Witt*, Donovan, Bombay.
- 8, „ *Kestrel*, ———, Singapore.
- 9, (Du.) *Handelsmaatschappy*, Pfeyfer, Batavia.

PASSENGERS per

H. M. Steamer Sesostris, (omitted last week) Lieut. Handcock, R. N., Lieut. Balfour, Messrs Bowden Jarvis, Fletcher, and Francis.
Frankland, Col. Sir J. H. Schoedde, K. C. B., Capt. Rose, H. M. 55th Regt., Mr. Moncrieff.
Antelope, Mr. Grube, Prussian Royal Commissioner, Baron F. von Loe.

February, SAILED

- 1, (B.) *Carib*, Heaton, Singapore.
- 2, (A.) *Stieglitz*, Blackler New York.
- 3, (B.) *Cornwall*, Suttlen, England.
- 4, „ *Louisa*, Jackson, Bombay.
- 4, (Pruss.) *Princess Luise*, Rodbertus, Hamburg.
- 5, (B.) *Stains Castle*, Petrie, London.
- 6, „ *Anna Maria*, West, Bristol.
- 6, „ *Ina*, Lakeland, London.
- 6, (A.) *Petrel*, Rogers, Manila.
- 7, (P.) *Poppy*, Cole, Sing. and Calcutta.
- 8, „ *Duke of Wellington*, Coles, London.
- 8, „ *John Bulk*, Crawford, do.
- 8, „ *Bethaven*, Watt, Leith.
- 10, „ *Ranger*, McMillan, London.

PASSENGERS per

John Bull, Mr. George. Heron.
Poppy, Captain A. McFarlane.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Bombay.—*Antelope*, from Whampoa 21st, and Macao 24th Febr.; H. C. St. *Sesostris*, on the 14th.
For Sing. & Calcutta.—*Sir Ed. Ryan* on the 18th.
For Batavia.—*General Chassé*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 15th Nov. SINGAPORE 15th Jany.
UNITED STATES, Oct. 28. MANILA, 20th Jany.
CALCUTTA, 30th Dec. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 26th Dec. CHUSAN, 29th Jany.
JAVA, 3rd Jany.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
Alfred	—	Robinson	„
*Ann Bridson	—	Blackston	Dirom Grey and Co.
*Allerton	—	Phillips	Macvicar & Co.
*Belle Alliance	—	Pryce	Jardine M. & Co.
*Bombay	—	Furley	Jardine M. and Co.
*Coromandel	—	cunningham	Dent and Co.
Canopus	—	Stroyan	Turner & Co.
Canton	—	Crouch	Macvicar & Co.
Crishna	—	Fletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
Das of Netherland	—	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
Emerald Isle	—	Curling	„
Eliza	—	Grange	Boustead & Co.
*Emperor	—	Keane	Macvicar and Co.
Fair Barbadian	—	—	„
*Flora	—	Turnbull	Macvicar & Co.
*Forfarshire	—	Symonds	Lindsay & Co.
Fortitude	—	Buckholm	„
Fairlie	—	—	„
Frankland	—	Christie	Holliday Wise & Co.
Flora Muir	—	Brown	Macvicar & Co.
Fortescue	—	Hall	„
Guest	—	McKellar	John Smith.
Gondolier	—	—	Holliday Wise & Co.
Hope	—	Crawford	„
*Hasehmy	533	Buckle	B. Seare.
Hope	—	Crawford	„
*Heperus	—	Killey	Turner and Co.
Isa. Robertson	—	Kelly	J. Hudson.
John Witt	—	Donovan	Russell & Co.
John Barry	—	Balls	Dent and Co.
John Dalton	—	Denton	„
*John Laird	—	—	„
Kestrel	—	Beauvais	„
Lucy Sharpe	—	—	„
Louisa	—	Foran	Dent and Co.
Larkins	—	Hibbert	Jardine M. & Co.
Mary Bulmer	—	Gaskin	Turner and Co.
Magnolia	—	Johnstone	„
*Oriental	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
Potentate	—	—	„
Petrel	—	Lubbin	Dent and Co.
Pearl	—	Mission	D. & M. Rustonjies & Co
Robert Fulton	—	Drinker	„
Rob Roy	—	White	Jos. Pybus.
*Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
Ruparell	—	—	A. & D. Fardenjee.
Semiramis	—	—	„
*Saghalien	—	Cairnie	„
Scotia	—	Brown	Turner and Co.
Sylph	—	Drayner	Jardine M. and Co.
Syed Khan	—	McDonald	„
Sir E. Ryan	—	horsburgh	J. Hudson.
Water Witch	—	Paterson	Jos. Pybus.
Wm. Hughes	—	Reynell	Dent and Co.
—	—	—	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

*Alhar	—	Hallet	Russell and Co.
Don Juan	—	Harding	„
*Cayuga	—	Starbuck	„
Antelope	—	Dumasreeq	„
*Charlotte	—	Geary	„
Oscar	—	Eyre	Westmore and Co.
Probus	—	Sumner	„
Argyle	—	Cooksey	„
*Panama	—	Griswold	A. A. Ritchie.
Zephyr	—	Johanson	Macvicar & Co.

BUTCH,

General Chassé	—	Pace	Russell and Co.
Caroline & Johanna	—	Remkes	Reynvaan & Co.
Clara Anna Maria	—	Bakema	„
Handelsmaatschappy	—	Pfeyfer	Dent & Co.

FRENCH,

Frig. Cléopatre,	—	Bearing the flag of	„
Joseph	—	Rear Admiral Cécille.	„
—	—	J. A. Durran jr.	„

DANISH.

Dansburg,	—	Habermere	J. Burd & Co.
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* At Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office—N. 4, Travessa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 7.] Macao, Saturday, 17th February, 1844.

[No. 437.]

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted in China by the late HENRY PYBUS will be now carried on by JOHN MACKEY & Co. of Calcutta, represented here by Messrs JOHN LEFFLER and CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, acting as their Agents and under their Procuration.

EDWARD FRANCIS,
Attorney for JOHN MACKEY & Co.
Macao, 12th February, 1844.

THE undersigned having received Special Licenses under the Authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the importation of Chinese Immigrant Laborers into the West Indies from the Settlements in the Straits of Malacca will be prepared to enter into arrangements with Agents or Captains of Vessels desirous of providing means of Conveyance from hence, terms and conditions of which with full information will be given by them here, or in Canton by RICHARD J. GILMAN Esq.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
Singapore, 15th January, 1844.

NOTICE—The undersigned has this day established a House of Agency and Commission at Hongkong, under the firm of BUSH & MILLER.

(Signed) T. F. BUSH.
" ALEX A. MILLER.
Victoria Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1844.

MR. LATTEY, CHRONOMETER and WATCH MAKER removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of Mr. PAIN's new house, Queen's Road, opposite Chinam's Hong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE—The undersigned begs to inform the Public that boarding and lodging may be had and also rooms to let on moderate terms at the Loyal Hotel opposite to Captain PYBUS's office.

PEREGRINO A. DE PORTARIA.

NOTICE—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.
Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. MACVICAR & Co.

A CARD—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, Rua de Hospital, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

NOTICE—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to C. V. GILLESPIE, Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.
Bombay, 12th September, 1813.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO SEABRA, Portuguese Surgeon, established at Macao for the last twenty years, now resident at Praya Grande where he has a dispensary, begs to inform the public that he will be ready to afford medical advice in his residence from 10 to 12 A. M., and visit patients from 1 to 4 P. M.

Macao, 15th November, 1843.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum.
2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the Rate of 1 per Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged. Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one

risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SYDNEY.

THE "FAIR BARBADIAN," will have early despatch for the above ports. For freight apply to JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 4th February, 1844.

THE SCHOONER "UNION."

HAS just undergone a thorough repair, raised, and newly decked;—well armed and her cabins are most comfortably fitted for six Passengers;—she will now run regularly between Macao, Hongkong, and Canton with Passengers, at the usual rate charged in other passage boats. For passage, in Macao, apply to JNO: SMITH.

and at Hongkong P. TOWNSEND.
She is for sale, and the owner will accept a fair offer.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Clipper "ANTELOPS," Captain P. DUMARESCU, will leave Whampoa 21st inst. and Macao 24th inst. for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure only, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.—Canton,
or EDWARD DELANO,—Macao,
Macao, 8th February, 1844.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "FORFARSHIRE" will sail from this on the 1st of March next. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 25th January, 1844

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Ship "DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Ship "SCOTIA," Captain DRYANER, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A I Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. CONNOR, now at Whampoa, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque ROOKERY, Register 311 Tons, Captain BOURNE, now loading at Whampoa. For freight apply to BELL & Co.

Macao, 16th January, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THE new and superior built Iron barque JOHN LAIRD 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an unexceptionable Sea Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working. Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts, Two new quarter boats with Sails and Awnings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated

with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to COMMANDING OFFICER on board at Whampoa.

TO LET—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to JOZE MARIA D' FONCECA. Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET—The House formerly occupied by H. M. Superintendents. Apply to Macao, 2d Nov. 1843. B. A. BARRETTO.

TO LET—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR SALE—A fine chestnut Arab Horse. Apply to FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE. Macao, 16th February, 1844.

ON SALE ex French Ship JOSEPH. BRANDY in wood and bottle, VINEGAR, LIQUEURS, OLIVE OIL, BRANDYFRUITS, PRESERVES and CONFECTIONARY, St. Julien Destourmel Tomys do, Hermitage Leoville Medoc } CLARET. CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDY, PORTWINE in wood and bottle, BORDEAUX PLUMS.

J. A. DURRAN JR

Macao, 9th February, 1844.

FOR SALE—The following wines received per Foam, from Messrs SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co., London. Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, in wood and bottles, Fine old MADEIRA, Fine old PORT, SAUTERNE, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE. LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to Capt MORIS'N. on board the "Pearl" in the Tyne. Macao, November 3d, 1843.

HONGKONG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE—Bally RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, Java ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEAMS and PLANK, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and Whisky in bottles. Apply to JOHN BORD & Co. Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to FEARON & SON. Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMP, 20 Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPRINS. Apply to Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS on LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KAOU LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar. ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. Noble's Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Kite, &c., price 50 cents.

The Law relating to Merchant Seamen, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

The charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

CALCUTTA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Friend of India, Decr. 14.)

The *Englishman*, states, on the authority of a letter from the North West, that three French officers had arrived at Cabul, with the intention of forming and disciplining a force for the Afghans, as their countrymen have done in the Punjab. They could not have arrived at a time when their aid will be less prized.

The Governor General, it is said, intends to proceed forthwith to the banks of the Sutledge, doubtless to Ferozepore, the scene of last year's festivities; but apparently with a different object; not to receive a triumphant Army on its return at the foot of the bridge, but to send an army across it to gather fresh laurels. The Post Office authorities are said to have received orders to lay bearers between Agra and Umbala. A letter from this latter place published in this day's *Hurkaru*, seems to hint that Lord Ellenborough has demanded the cession of the states belonging to the Sikhs, that is to Runjeet Singh's successor on the left bank of the Sutledge. These states were acquired by the late ruler by gradual encroachments and are estimated to yield if we remember right a revenue of about 12 lakhs of Rupees a year. They were guaranteed to Runjeet Singh, more than thirty years ago. It is said that Heera Singh is quite willing to resign the lands, but that Golab Singh peremptorily refuses to give them up, and even threatens to cross the river if we should attempt to occupy them.

The *John Hepburne*, which has come in from Rangoon, brings accounts of a very serious outbreak of the Cholera at Ava, to which the King's illegitimate son, and one of his ministers well known to be very inimical to us, have fallen victims.

The relief of the troops in Scinde, appears to be involved in uncertainty. A letter quoted in the *Hurkaru* says, that there will be no general relief of the Bombay troops. Other letters received from the north-west however, speak confidently of the approaching departure of the troops intended for Scinde.

H. M.'s 13th Foot embarked for Ferozepore for Scinde on the 24th, it is said in high spirits! It would seem as though Sir Robert Sale had proceeded with the Regiment in command of it.

The outbreak on the Nepal frontier is said to be directed against the state of Oude, an ally of ours, whom we are bound to defend. The exact nature of it has not transpired, but it is said that a Nepalese army has made an inroad on the Vizier's territories. We must of course repel it by force, if we do not succeed by negotiation; and this may lead us at once into hostilities with the spirited Durbar.

The *Hurkaru* states, that letters of the 2d instant from Umbhal mention that a report was current, that our position at Sukkur had been attacked, but that no great confidence could be placed in it. Such an event however may be expected, unless the post should be strengthened by the arrival of fresh and healthy troops. In case of an attack the Queen's are in for the first laurels; and it will be a singular circumstance if this distinguished corps, which was ordered to the banks of the Irawaddy on its arrival in India, should close its Indian career by fresh triumphs on the banks of the Indus.

An attempt is said to have been made to, carry the

young King of the Punjab, Duleep Singh, across the Sutledge into the British dominions. Two of his uncles endeavoured to corrupt the troops, but in vain; they then laid a horse hawk from Lahore to the river, but the project was discovered before they could put it into execution. They were seized and thrown into confinement, and the young lad was reinstated on the Gudgee. After this Heera Singh and Golab ordered a body of troops down to the Sutledge to watch the fords, but they mutinied and refused to go. It must however be remembered that all intelligence from the Punjab must be told three times by three independent witnesses before it is entitled to credit.

The *Hurkaru* states, that the attempted flight of Duleep Singh, and the subsequent mutiny of some of the Sikh troops is confirmed. Golab Singh and Heera Singh are still at the capital, enlisting troops, in consequence of the consternation created by the large force we are gathering on the Sutledge. The same accounts state that Akbar Khan was at the Western extremity of the Khyber, ready of course to fall upon Peshawur.

The *Hurkaru* states that the mercantile firm which was mentioned in its law report some ten days ago as having sought the protection of the Insolvent Court, was that of McGregor, Hunter & Co.

According to the *Star*, the appearance of the Nepal troops in the Oude territories had been occasioned by an aggression of Dursau Singh, a subject of Oude; and they retired as soon as they heard that the offender had been taken a prisoner to Lucknow and punished.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Translation.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

On board the *Cleopatre*,

Macao, Roads, 10th February, 1844.

Sir,—Led into error by an ill informed journal, you have repeated in the *Canton Press* of the 3d instant, a paragraph of the *Législature* which announced my promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral, and have been pleased to add some compliments for the former commander of the *Erigone*, for which I am much obliged to you, but which, for the present you will permit me not to accept. I am not Rear Admiral, and you might have seen that I have not hoisted his flag, as you say in your number of the 10th, but only the broad pendant of Commodore of a Squadron.

Be so good as to correct this error by publishing this letter in your next number.

I have the honor to be &c.

CECILLE.

Post Captain, commanding the *Cleopatre*
and a squadron in the China Seas.

We have translated the above letter received from Capt. Cécille, denying the truth of the announcement we took from a French paper, of the gallant Officer's promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral. We regret that Capt. Cécille should have had occasion to address us on the subject, as we much rather would have wished to hear the report confirmed than its correctness denied.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 17th Febr'y. 1844.

The clipper *Anonyma* from Bombay the 17th December, and 19th January from Singapore arrived here on the evening of the 13th. The passages which she and the American clipper *Antelope* have made, the former of 57 and the latter 51 days cannot be considered a fair trial of speed between the two vessels, the *Anonyma* having come by way of Singapore and up the China Sea, and the *Antelope* by the eastern passage. The *Will o' the Wisp* left Bombay on the 13th December, and arrived here on the 15th, and has consequently also made a very fair passage

We have below copied from our *Cotemporary*, the *Friend of China*, some remarks on the inconsiderate immigration to Hongkong from New South Wales of English mechanics and laborers. We perfectly concur in the correctness of these remarks, and wish that they become well known at Sydney and other parts of New South Wales to prevent people there

to plunge into misfortune by coming to a country where such labor as they can give is not required, and where they must soon find themselves without resources, and should they escape the baneful effects of the climate, can only avoid the utmost misery by working their passage home. Artists and labourers abound among the Chinese, who work as well and much more cheaply than the European, and only such English mechanics are therefore likely to do well here, who are skilful enough to instruct and supervise the labours of the Chinese workmen, such as smiths, wheelwrights, cabinet-makers etc. etc., but the number of men that could thus find employment is naturally limited. In no country can the importation of manual labour and, in some degree, of mechanical skill be less needed than in China, where multitudes abound, able and willing to work at a much cheaper rate than Europeans can possibly do, and where mechanical skill has attained to a very considerable degree of perfection. In thus approving therefore of the remarks of the *Friend of China*, we cannot but regret, that part of the mischief against which he warns, has possibly been caused by that same paper when under different management; we warned the public at the time not to have too much faith in the statements regarding the Colony of Hongkong, which for a while our *Cotemporary* put forth, and not too lightly to follow his invitations sent abroad by means of the paper, to come and settle at Hongkong. Our prudent warnings were disregarded, and thought to proceed from ill will to the place, and the immigrants from New South Wales shared in the sanguine anticipations of the *Friend of China*, much we fear to their own disappointment.

We are glad to learn that three of the pirates whose attack on the boat of the *Isabella Robertson* we noticed last week have been arrested. The manner of their capture was as follows. It seems that there had been in all ten men engaged in the robbery, seven of whom belong to Canton and three are natives of the Montanha, an island near the Typa so called. After the successful attack on the boat, they went to divide the spoil, after which the Canton men left, but the other three, fearing that if they were seen with so much money, they would be suspected, buried part of the silver, with the intention of fetching it away at some other time. A few days after the robbery, a man went into a tanka boat in the inner harbour to engage it to take him to the Montanha, but the women, probably knowing his person, objected to him as not likely to be able to pay for the boathire, when to overcome their scruples he pulled out a handful of dollars. This conversation was overheard by a police runner, who seeing the apparently very mean condition of the man, contrasted with the possession of much money, immediately became suspicious, arrested him and took him before the magistrate, to whom he confessed having been engaged in the robbery of the boat, and pointed out his other two countrymen, who were likewise apprehended. The manner in which the robbery was committed is the following. It seems to have been the frequent practice to have sent treasure ill protected from on board the *Isabella Robertson*, and the Chinese cook's mate on board that vessel, a confederate of the thieves, first proposed the robbery, whenever a fit opportunity should occur, which he would watch and give notice of. Upon this the three Montanha men sent for their seven confederates to Canton, who provided themselves with a boat and came down on this expedition. The favorable opportunity soon occurred, and we have seen how well they succeeded. The Canton pirates we believe are still at large, but it is very likely that they also will be taken. Whether any of the money stolen, upwards of 7000 \$, will be recovered, is however doubtful.

A great portion of the village of Tam-chai on the Typa Island, just opposite Macao, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. The fire began in a boat-builder's shed, spread rapidly, and besides a great number of houses, a large quantity of timber was burnt.

The *Sesostriis* Steamer came into Macao Roads at about noon on the 15th, received on board the mail from Macao, with which the British Government Lorchs was waiting outside, and immediately proceeded on her voyage to Bombay. Major General Schoedde, K. C. B., returns in her to India.

We have copied from the Hongkong paper the Official Notification concerning the regulations of trade and persons at Ningpo. We are glad to see that Mr. Thom has obtained the very acceptable boon, of foreigners being permitted to walk within three miles of the city of Ningpo, and that, on the permission being given by the competent authority, parties may even extend their excursions beyond the three miles. For the trade it is of importance that only such goods as are actually discharged from a vessel are subject to duties, and that vessels may take back, free of charge, such part of their cargoes as has not been disposed of. Some of the regulations to which H. M. Consul subjects Captains of vessels and other visitors of the port of Ningpo appear at first sight somewhat severe, and we certainly do object to the principle of seeing British Consuls converted into Chinese Police officers; but this is a necessary consequence of the treaty, and being so, the best thing to be done certainly is to provide as much as possible against its violation; in most other countries the people themselves would take into their own hands the guarding them against aggression or intrusion of strangers, here this duty devolves on H. M. Consuls, and we sincerely hope that all cause of complaint on the part of the Chinese may in this manner be avoided. It is the interest of the Chinese fully as much as of the English and foreign nations in general, that the present amicable relations should continue to exist, and all cause of quarrel ought therefore to be as carefully removed as can be. One means of keeping the peace is the due restraint on the movements of thoughtless persons, and this is perhaps, constituted as the Chinese are, better effected, by their countrymen placed in authority over them, than by the Chinese themselves.

The New Year holidays beginning to-morrow, there has as usual been very little doing at Canton or elsewhere, in business, during the days immediately preceding. From the North we have no accounts of interest and the holidays here will interrupt business for another week.

They write the following from Batavia dated 22d December.

"You will doubtless hear a good deal of talk regarding the seizure of the Steamer Royal Sovereign there, and the following circumstances of the case may be of interest to you.

"The Steamer arrived here about a week ago from the Cape; she had incurred expenses there to the extent of about £1000 for which the Captain had drawn on the owners and given a bond on the vessel as security for the payment of the draft in England. This bond had been endorsed to a house here, who required security to be given by the Agents of the Steamer. This was refused and the case put into Court in consequence. In the meantime the Steamer cleared out, got her portclearance and went into the outer roads. She has since been seized on a writ from the Court of Justice and will be brought into the inner roads again by a force sent from the guardship. The Agents thought they had got cleverly out of the scrape, and that the Steamer could not be touched when once outside, however it seems they were wrong, the vessel not having been 12 miles from the harbour."

Later dates from Batavia mention that the Steamer had been released on the agents depositing in Court sufficient security for the payment in England of the Captain's bill drawn on his owners when at the Cape.

NATURAL HISTORY.—One of the benefits to be derived from a more extended intercourse with China, will be a more complete knowledge of its natural history, and productions, its agriculture and horticulture. While our merchants are finding their way into the northern ports and creating markets in places recently unknown to the inhabitants of the west, we are glad to see that scientific men are among the first to take advantage of this improved state of things.

It is known to most of our readers that Mr. Fortune came here last summer under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of London, to investigate the products of the regions lately opened to Europeans. He has just returned from the North, bringing with him a most interesting and valuable collection of Plants and Seeds for that Society, part of which are already on their way to England in the Cornwall. Though the season was half gone before his arrival, and he went northward only in August, Mr. Fortune has visited Nankow, Amoy, Champoo, Chinchew, Chusan, Ningpo, Shanghai, and other places not formerly accessible, and we believe has collected and dried upwards of three thousand speci-

mens. We have learned from him that with very few exceptions he has received the greatest civility from the Chinese wherever he went. The Captains of vessels and European residents also afforded him every facility in their power, and he speaks in warm terms of their kindness.

Though the undertaking is supported by a private society, the honour of taking the lead in such a pursuit and the advantage to be derived are national, and entitle our enterprising friend to every support that can be rendered him; and it is not too much to hope that many of those who have taken an interest in his success will yet live to adorn their pleasure grounds on returning to their native country with the produce of the very plants, and seeds they have been so far instrumental in assisting to procure.—*Hongkong Register*, 13th Feb'y.

From the Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China of 13th February.

In looking over our file of Sydney Papers, to the 9th December, we perceive no fewer than three vessels advertising for freight and passengers to this Colony. We are afraid from the present state of the Australian Colonies, that many of the unemployed will find their way to China, allured by the prospect of a demand for labour in a new place. Should such be the case, they may have lasting cause to regret leaving one of the most healthy countries in the world, where the necessities of life are abundant and cheap, to seek an "El Dorado" on the pestiferous shores of China. There is no doubt, that the Colonists of New Holland, are but imperfectly informed of the true state of affairs here; and the prospect of employment for Mechanics and such classes as are most likely to migrate from their present home. We consider it a work of humanity, and one which is peculiarly the duty of the Public press, to make a few observations on the probability of there being much demand for European labour on this Island, and the difficulties to be encountered by a poor man arriving in this expensive and sickly country unknown and unfriended. We doubt not the editors of the Sydney Papers will give publicity to our statement, and though too late entirely to stop the emigration now commenced, that many will pause before they stake their life and prosperity on a Quixotic expedition to this quarter of the world.

With the exception of a few overseers, European mechanics of any class will never be required on the Island of Hongkong. The heat of summer is almost overpowering even to an English compositor, whose labour is comparatively light; and we believe that mechanical employments, such as carpenters, blacksmiths &c., would exhaust the strength of the strong man in a very few days. This cause of itself should deter every man who earns his bread by manual labour from coming here. There are other reasons however. The Chinese under a European superintendent are good workmen, answering every useful purpose and their services can be obtained for one fourth of what would suffice to keep an Englishman in the mere necessities of life. We apprehend that even supposing our countrymen could exist upon a Chinese mechanic's wages, they would consider themselves degraded by anything approaching to an equality in labour.

A few sober and industrious mechanics will undoubtedly do well, as superintendents; and in the event of their possessing the necessary capital, as masters may speedily realize an independency. The number of such will however be limited, and we question whether there be not already a sufficiency on the Island. It is evident, that Victoria, although a place of much importance as a military stronghold—a refuge for British Subjects in war, and a Depot for storing goods in peace will not for many years be a place of much trade. Nearly all the British Merchants have already put up houses and stores, and with the exception of a few public buildings, we are inclined to think the town will increase very slowly.

Another class of adventurers, are young men of education, seeking employment as clerks in the public service, or in merchants counting houses. Their prospects we can scarcely look upon as much brighter than those of the mechanic.

Every situation of emolument, in the Government Offices, will be filled by gentlemen coming out with their appointments from home. The climate in too many instances will cause vacancies, but local appointments will only be made to the inferior situations. The lucky man whose commission comes from the Colonial Office, or from the head quarters of the department to which he is attached will or course receive the benefit of any such casualties. Those employed by the Authorities in the Colony will have the labour and drudgery with just a salary sufficient to cover expense. They run the risk of disease, which if it does not prove fatal at once, may injure their constitution for life, or probably require their return to a colder climate; and their reward in health is merely enough to keep them decent, with little chance of advancement. In sickness they have, of course, no claim on the Government. That connection terminates when they are no longer found serviceable.

From a variety of causes, into which we need not enter, the chances of respectable mercantile employment

are so slender, that in summing up his prospect of success, the adventurer need scarcely take it into calculation. There may be instances, in which great interest with shippers in England, may procure him employment in China, but they are few, on mere letters of introduction little reliance need be placed as testimonials of respectability they are useful, but unless from some very influential quarter, they will not command much attention.

We would earnestly advise intending emigrants, to ponder over the few lines we have now written, before they forsake their present home, deluded by visionary hopes. They may be well assured that China is not the place for their talents and industry. The foreign trade, although great, is in the hands of a few wealthy houses through which almost the only avenue to wealth is to be found. As a place for retail stores Hongkong offers few advantages. The Chinese inhabitants are scanty and poor—and apart from the Army and Navy there are not three hundred Europeans on the Island.

We trust our friends in Victoria will not think these observations uncalled for. We are satisfied that to every Englishman on the Island, it would be a subject of deep regret were the town to be filled with our countrymen, unto whom we could not offer employment. To all who are acquainted with this climate, it will at once be evident, what fate the stranger may anticipate, who finding himself disappointed in his expectations, and ignorant of the proper precautions for preserving health, adds to the malignancy of disease, by seeking a refuge for his sorrows in the bottle.

From the Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China of 10th February.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger Bart., G. C. B. Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c., in China is pleased to direct that the following copy of a letter No. 4 dated the 20th of January, 1844, to his address from Robert Thom Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo—together with its five enclosures—be published for general information and to require the strictest observance of the Rules and Regulations therein laid down from all classes of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting for purposes of Trade, or with any other object whatsoever, to the port of Ningpo.

By Order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 6th February, 1844.

British Consulate, Ningpo,
20th January 1844.

Sir,—I beg to wait upon your Excellency with copies of sundry public documents which I have issued since the opening of the trade on the 1st instant. These are—

1. First copy of Regulations for the wholesome restriction and government of such British subjects as may resort to Ningpo for commercial, or other purposes. This, though bearing date 1st January has only been in general circulation these few days, by reason of the native authorities wishing to fix such very narrow limits that I could not possibly accede to them. The authorities however having given in to me on this point, they are now generally promulgated.

2. Secondly, copy of Regulations for British merchant vessels trading to and from Ningpo. This, though bearing date 1st January has likewise been withheld till lately, by reason of the Mandarins objecting to permit unsold cargo to leave the port without paying duty. That difficult and disagreeable question is however, I am happy to say, now satisfactorily arranged.

3. Thirdly, A Circular letter under date of the 16th instant, handing copies of Regulations for the wholesome restriction and government of British subjects to sundry parties concerned; and a post-scriptum accompanying copies of Regulations for British merchant vessels trading to and from Ningpo, to those parties most likely to give them circulation.

Copies of the Circular Letter with P. S. have been sent to the following.

- Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B.
- Commanding H. M.'s Naval Forces,—Chusan.
- Capt. P. Justice.
- Commanding H. M.'s B. Pelican,—Ningpo.
- Lieut. Geo. H. Skend, R. N.
- Marine Magistrate &c. &c. &c.,—Chusan.
- Lieut. W. Pedder, R. N.
- Harbour Master &c.,—Hongkong.
- G. T. Lay, Esq.
- H. M.'s Officiating Consul,—Canton.
- and copies will also be sent to the Officiating Consuls at Amoy and Shanghai as opportunities may offer.
- Copies of the circular letter without the P. S. have been addressed to the following.
- Major Genl. Sir James H. Schoedde, K. C. B.
- &c. &c. &c.,—Chusan.
- Capt. D. Bamfield,
- Chief Magistrate,—Chusan.
- 4. Fourthly, A paper containing sundry hints to British merchants and others trading to and from Ningpo. Being of a local nature its circulation has been confined; principally to this city, but intend to send copies to the

Officiating Consuls of Amoy and Shanghai as opportunities may occur.

5. Fifthly, copy a circular announcing that three Shroff shops have been established at Ningpo, empowers them to receive government duties and to grant official receipts for the same. This paper being entirely local had not been circulated out of this Port.

I have merely to hope that the general tenor and character of these documents will meet Your Excellency's approbation.

And remain,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) R. THOM.

H. M.'s Officiating Consul for Ningpo.

To His Excellency,

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G. C. B.

H. M.'s Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. &c.

True copy, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Regulations to be observed by all British Subjects, residing at resorting to Ningpo.

1. All British subjects must immediately upon arrival at Ningpo report themselves at this Consulate, stating at the same time their professions, places of residence &c., &c., and the probable period of their stay at this City.

2. British subjects will not be permitted under any pretence to go into the Country a greater distance than Three Miles from the City of Ningpo, without previously reporting their intention at this Consulate, when the Undersigned will reserve to himself the right of judging whether such intention be admissible or not. In all cases where it is decided that it is admissible, the Undersigned will provide the person or party applying with a guide who will remain with such person or party till their return to this City; and when it shall be decided that the proposal is inadmissible, the person or party going into the country in opposition to the expressed wish of Undersigned, will expose himself or themselves to a severe penalty, as the circumstances of the case may appear less or more aggravated.

3. All British subjects going into the country to shoot, no matter what the distance may be, must in like manner give due notice at this Consulate and obtain permission for that end, otherwise they will expose themselves to a like severe penalty.

4. British subjects while in the country will be required to be exceedingly particular not to enter the houses of the people against their will, nor to offer any wanton disrespect to their temples or idols, nor to de-seccrate or injure tombs, or to break down fences or to tread on anything planted in the ground, and in short not only to do no positive injury to the people, but also to guard against doing anything that may shock their prejudices.

5. British subjects will not be permitted to go to any of the cities or towns or even large villages in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, without special license from the Undersigned and the High Authorities of the district.

6. British subjects will not be permitted to enter any of the Public Offices of this Place without special license or express invitation.

7. British subjects residing at Ningpo will require to give distinct notice at this Consulate when they change their places of residence.

8. All British subjects on leaving Ningpo will require to report themselves at this Consulate as on arrival, and those who have resided here for any length of time and had commercial dealings with the Natives will be required to give at least 48 hours notice before they can be permitted to depart.

The Undersigned ventures to hope that by a strict observance of the above Regulations, which in so far as he is concerned will be most rigorously enforced, all well disposed persons will have an ample enjoyment of healthful air and exercise secured to them; while it will be put out of the power of any ill-disposed individual to prejudice by his bad conduct the comforts and rational recreations of the community at large.

(Signed) R. THOM.

H. M.'s Officiating Consul for Ningpo.

British Consulate,
Ningpo, 1st January, 1844.

Regulations to be observed by British Vessels trading to, or from Ningpo.

1. All British Vessels entering the Port of Ningpo must anchor at Chinhai and report themselves to the Mandarin stationed there for that purpose; waiting till they have been duly visited by that Functionary, and searched, if he shall deem it expedient.

N. B. The following is the form of report required.

I, A. B. Master of the Ship C. D. of Tons Burthen, Navigated by a Crew of men, now declare my intention of proceeding to Ningpo and request that I may be dispatched without delay.

Signed
Master Ship
184

on board Ship
day of

2. British Vessels on arriving at Ningpo will anchor as near to the Consulate, (which will be at once known by the Red Ensign flying) as may be done without incommoding the Ships already at anchor in the River, or the native Junks. When practicable a person will be sent on board who will point out the proper place to bring up, but they must not on any account go higher up the river than ahead of the Consular Flag-Staff.

3. British Vessels on arrival at Ningpo will have each a number given them which must be painted in large letters in white, English on both bows, and Chinese on both Quarters for greater facility of discrimination.

4. Masters of British Vessels on arrival at Ningpo must give in a list upon oath of all persons that they may have on board, none of these may be left behind without exposing the said Master to a heavy penalty, neither may the said Master take away others than those in the original list without duly representing the same.

5. Masters and Supercargoes of British Vessels will be required at this Consulate to present a Manifest of all Cargo they may have brought within the mouth of this river and to attest the same upon oath; and should they not discharge all their Cargo, they will be required to show the balance of such Cargo as should remain on board to the Chinese Custom House Officer whenever he may wish to inspect it.

6. British Vessels will only be permitted to discharge or load at the place appointed by the Authorities on the Northern bank of the river known by the Chinese name of Lee-kea Taou tou and between the hours of 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon; and any goods found landing or shipping, from, or on board of, any British Vessel at any other time or place, without special license having been granted for the same, such goods will be considered Contraband and as such will be liable to instant seizure; besides, the vessel landing or shipping off such goods in contravention of the Regulations of the Port, will expose herself to be severely fined for each irregularity.

7. Masters of British Vessels will be careful not to let their people land at Chinhai more than is absolutely necessary for reporting the Ship as she enters and leaves the mouth of the river and on no account must they permit their people to land and ramble into the Country while the vessel is on her passage between Chinhai and Ningpo, and vice versa.

8. Masters of British vessels while lying in the Ningpo river will be required to be exceedingly strict and attentive as to the degree of liberty they allow their men while in Port. No more persons will be allowed to go on shore from each ship than what are absolutely necessary for the carrying on of the lawful business of the ship, without being first duly reported at this Consulate and getting a special license, and such special licenses can only be granted when the men are under the care of an Officer.

Let it be borne in mind that for any damages done by sailors on shore, the ship will in the first instance be held responsible.

Let Masters of Vessels also beware of allowing samshoon to be brought alongside.

9. Masters and Supercargoes of British Vessels about to leave the Port will be required to give at least 48 hours notice before-hand and to keep their Blue Peter flying for that time, that the same may be duly made known.

10. British Vessels leaving the Port will be required to exhibit their Grand Chop or Port clearance to the Mandarin stationed at Chinhai, for that purpose; and must again submit to be searched should the said Mandarin express a wish to that effect.

11. Masters of British Vessels will be required to pay attention to the conduct and capabilities of those Chinese who offer themselves to pilot ships up and down the river, and they will be further required to give an honest and true certificate under their hands of such conduct and capabilities, in order that in the course of time Consular licenses may be given to the most skilful. These certificates should state the name, age, and appearance of the individual.

12. Lastly, all Masters and Supercargoes of British Vessels will be required to subscribe to these regulations before being permitted to discharge; and the Undersigned will in the event of any breach of them, reserve to himself the right of imposing such penalties as the greater or lesser aggravations of the case may seem to call for.

(Signed) R. THOM.

H. M.'s Officiating Consul for Ningpo.

British Consulate Ningpo, 1st Jan. 1844.

British Consulate Ningpo, 16th Jan. 1844.

Sir,—I beg to wait upon you with copy of certain Regulations agreed upon between the High Authorities of this place and myself, for the wholesome restriction and government of such British Subjects as may resort to Ningpo for commercial or other purposes.

As the Chinese Government hold me in the first instance responsible for the good conduct of all my countrymen while here, you will at once perceive that in my own defence I am compelled to adopt the most stringent measures to repress every thing that may be considered wrong or irregular, and I have accordingly to request, that you will grant permission to no one under your

command to repair to Ningpo, who is not thoroughly acquainted with, and prepared to subscribe to, the accompanying Regulations.

I have the honor to remain

Sir

Your most obedt. humble Servt.

(Signed) R. THOM.

H. M.'s Officiating Consul for Ningpo.

P. S. I further enclose a copy of the Regulations of the port as regards British Merchant Vessels, and will feel obliged by you a making them as generally known as possible to all parties concerned.

(Signed) R. THOM.

Hints to British merchants resorting to Ningpo for purposes of Trade.

1. It must be borne in mind, that weights and measures differ widely in every part of China, and that consequently there is a great difference between those employed at Canton, and those in use at Ningpo.

Many mistakes have already taken place in consequence, and to obviate such mistakes in future, the undersigned strongly recommends all British merchants having commercial dealings at this port, whether in buying or selling goods by weight or measure, or paying or receiving money by weight, to reduce everything to CUSTOM-HOUSE STANDARDS; for which end the standard weights and measures of this Consulate will always be at the service of any merchant, who may wish to adjust his own by them, or to have a similar set made.

2. British merchants are reminded that the Ningpo merchants are not men of the same established character and great means as the Hong merchants of Canton. Great care should therefore be taken when goods have been sold to deliver them as per muster, and in good order and condition before witnesses, lest the market falling, the purchaser should damage them and say that he received them in that state, as a pretext to throw up his bargain; and still more in buying goods, every package should be most carefully examined before being removed from the seller's premises, in order to guard against fals-packing and other frauds which are very common in this part of the country.

3. There being no longer security merchants to pay the debts and fulfil the engagements of those who are unfortunate or of those who commit acts of fraud, British subjects are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any large amount. A barter trade will be found the best and safest in the end; and no matter what the sum may be, whether in making sales or purchases, British subjects are strongly recommended to exact a sale or purchase note (vulgarly called a Hong-chop) without which document, in the event of fraud or failure, the sufferer would find great difficulty to establish his claim in a Chinese Court of Law.

Lastly, While the undersigned has every wish to assist such of his countrymen as may be unhappily involved in losses from frauds or failures at Ningpo, yet, injustice to himself, he must insist on the transactions brought before him being not only in themselves perfectly just and straight-forward, but moreover of such a tangible and business-like shape that when he takes them up he may have some prospect of bringing them, if not always to a satisfactory, at least to an intelligible issue.

Respecting all cases that are not perfectly consistent with what is right and proper between man and man, as all cases of mere suspicion without evidence, or where the British subject has been in part to blame in the first instance, or where from carelessness and inattention the circumstances have been allowed to become so complex as to require much explanation and unravelling, the undersigned must for his own credit decline to mix himself up in such transactions; and he has accordingly to request that British subjects will be careful in bringing cases of like nature before him.

(Signed) R. THOM.

H. M.'s Officiating Consul for Ningpo.

British Consulate, Ningpo, 1st Jan. 1844.

True Copy

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

CIRCULAR No. 8. To British Merchants, and others, interested in the Trade of Ningpo.

The Undersigned has this day received an Official communication from the Intendant of Circuit, in which His Excellency states, that the three following shroff shops are specially appointed to receive duties on behalf of foreign merchants, and that their receipts for the same will be considered as equally valid with those of His Excellency himself.

1st. The Kew-au shroff-shop, of which the responsible person is Ye-Kin-hung in Government employ.

2nd. The Yuen-Ho shroff-shop of which the responsible person is Chung-Kwang-Keen having the Literary title of a Sang-yuen.

3rd. The Ken-ho shroff shop of which the responsible person is Ching-Soy-tan in Government employ.

Duties will be received in pure Sycee Silver 98 to 100 touch customhouse weight, with the addition of one tael

two mace per hundred taels (1. r. 2. m. p. 100 r.) - expenses for remelting as at Canton; or if the duties be paid in foreign money the said foreign money will be put through the crucible and taken for just so much pure silver as it yields, with the addition of 1. r. 2. m. p. 100 taels for remelting as above,

R. THOM.

H. M's. Officiating Consul for Ningpo.

British Consulate, Ningpo, 13th Jan'y. 1844.

True copy

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B. Chief Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China is pleased to direct that the annexed copy of a letter No. 5 dated the 20th January 1844, to his address from Robert Thom Esq. Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo be published for general information.

By Order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 8th February, 1844.

British Consulate Ningpo,
20th January, 1844.

Sir, - As your Excellency is no doubt most anxious to learn the particulars of any mercantile transactions which have taken place at Ningpo since the port was opened, I beg to state for your Excellency's information that since the 1st Jan'y. I have secured three ships, viz: 1st. The British ship *Helen Stewart* 2dly The do. do. Sir Edward Ryan 3dly The American Barque *Oscar* (This last was secured on the Captain and Supercargo addressing me officially, and engaging to obey my orders as if she were a British vessel).

Of the three ships mentioned above, the Sir Edward Ryan is already discharged, and is now about to proceed to Macao, and I expect that the American Barque *Oscar* will follow her in a few days. Both these ships will go away empty.

The *Helen Stewart* merely lands cargo as the supercargo makes sales; she is likely to remain here for some time, and will, I think, go away a full ship.

We have hitherto found no difficulty or inconvenience in the working of the Customhouse system.

I enclose extract of a private letter from Mr. Smith (who is connected with the house of Bell & Co. Macao, now acting as supercargo of the *Helen Stewart*) to myself, by which your Excellency will be able to form a pretty good idea of the present state and prospects of the Ningpo market. It is understood between us that all commercial information procured in this way, is strictly private; that is to say, I may communicate it for your Excellency's own information, or the information of H. M's. Government, but it is not to be put into the hands of third parties which might prejudice the business of the man who furnishes it.

I should like very much to see a few cargoes of Rice and Paddy brought here for sale. The price is now high and rising; could we manage to bring it down by an importation of Rice from abroad, it would render the foreign trade very popular among the body of the people. This is a political end worth gaining, and I hardly think that the present state of the Rice market should be lost sight of altogether.

Mr. Smith in his letter alludes to an attempt at a Tea monopoly on the part of one Fanqua or Fanqua, who was formerly at Canton. This is the first attempt at monopoly that I have heard of since I came to Ningpo, and the moment that I can get the Sir Edward Ryan off my hands, I shall proceed to take up the case. It is one of those questions that require a little caution and management, still I do not despair of bringing it to a satisfactory issue.

Hoping that your Excellency will find the enclosed extract of interest,

I remain,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) **R. THOM.**

H. M's. Officiating Consul for Ningpo.

To His Excellency

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.
Hongkong.

True copy

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 6 mos. sight 4s. 6d. a 4s 7d

On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 224
Rs per 100 £.

STERN, large, 2 a 3 per Cent Premium.

MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5 per Cent Discet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

February,

ARRIVED

- 8, H. M. Troop Ship *Alligator*, Comr. King, Trincomalie and Singapore.
- 9, (B.) *Salepian*, Bell, Valparaiso and Lima.
- 10, .. *Resolution*, Wood, Madras.
- 11, .. *Forth*, Baxter, Bombay.
- 11, .. *Ratcliff*, Garret, Sydney.
- 11, .. *Bombay Castle*, Fraser, Bombay.
- 11, .. *Circassian*, Marshall, do.
- 14, .. *Anonyma*, Hickes, Bombay and Sing.
- 15, .. *Will o' the Wisp*, Walker, Bombay.
- 16, (Du.) *Zorgvliet*, Ryken, Samarang.

PASSENGERS per

Gondolier, Mr. Hutchinson.

Fairlie, Mrs. Fagan and three daughters. Col. Tripp, Capt. Dunbar, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. McDonald, Lieut. Dunbar, Mr. Young, Mr. Latouche, Mr. Dillon, all of the 98th Regt. Dr. Smith, of the 55th Regt. 304 Men, 22 Women, and 30 Children, of the 98th Regt.

Kestrel, Capt. McKimmer, and Mr. G. Duddell.

Alligator, 18 Women, and 23 Children of the 18th R. I. Regt.

Ratcliff, J. Stevenson, Wm. White, S. Hardum, S. Braun, T. Namain, T. Graham, E. Galway, A. Inglis, J. Grant, J. Holmes, Mr. Staple, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Staple, Miss Holmes.

Bombay Castle, Mrs. Fraser.

February,

SAILED

- 11, (B.) *Ann Bridson*, Blakeston, London.
- 13, .. *Sir Ed. Ryan*, Paterson, Sing & Calcutta.
- 13, .. *Belle Alliance*, Bryce, Manila.
- 14, (A.) *Panama*, Griswold, New York.
- 14, .. *Akbar*, Hallet, do.
- 14, (Du.) *General Chassé*, Pace, Batavia.
- 15, H. C. St. *Sesostria*, Comr. Ormsby, Bombay.
- 16, (B.) *Flora Muir*, Brown, London.

PASSENGERS per

H. C. St. *Sesostria*, Major Gen. Schoedde K. C. B. *Akbar*, Messrs W. C. Hunter, F. King, and W. H. Morass,

Sir Ed. Ryan, Mr. Francis.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Manila. - *Alfred*, this morning at 40 o'clock.

For Sing. & Cal. - *Columbine*, on the 19th.

For Sing. & Bombay. - *Antelope*, on the 24th.

For London. - *Scotia*.

The *Urgent*, arrived at Chusan, on 23d January.

The *Gondolier*, touched at Batavia, on 25th Dec., and left on 29th December.

The *Canopus*, spoke in the Gilolo passage, on the 8th January, the *Lord Nelson* and *Cananhar*, for China; on the 18th Sept., the *Bangalore* for do.

The *Fairlie*, with the 2nd Division of the Depot of the 98th Regt., under the command of Lieut. Colonel Tripp, left Portsmouth 27th June, touched at Rio. Aug. 23d left 30th. Oct. 11th, a little to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, lost Main mast, main, fore, and mizen, top masts, &c. rud der damaged and was compelled to put into Port Louis, Mauritius, arrived there Oct 11th and left on the 25th. all the troops healthy, spoke the barque *Resolution* off the Pelieu Islands

The *Lucy Sharp*, spoke Am. brig *Wissahickon*, Webber Master, from Bally to Amoy, 26 days out 12th Jan'y. off St. Davids Isle, and the ship *Cortha genian*, some time from Bombay to Canton.

The *Kestrel*, spoke *Simon Taylor*: Dec. 17th in lat. 6° 30' N. long. 106° 40' E. Dec. 18th Bore up for the Eastern passage in lat. 7° N. from stress of weather and loss of spars.

The *Bombay Castle*, has had a great deal of sick ness on board. - *Hongkong Register.*

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 13th Nov.	SINGAPORE 19th Jan'y.
UNITED STATES, Oct. 23.	MANILA, 20th Jan'y.
CALCUTTA, 20th Dec.	AMOY,
BOMBAY, 26th Dec.	CHUSAN, 29th Jan'y.
JAVA, 10th Jan'y.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anonyma	—	Hickes	Jardine M. & Co.
Anita	—	King	Russell and Co.
Alfred	—	Robinson	"
Allerton,	—	Phillips	Macvicar & Co.
Bombay Castle	—	Fraser	Jardine M. and Co.
Bombay	—	Furley	"
Coromandel	—	cunningm.	Dent and Co.
Canopus	—	Stroyan	Turner & Co.
Canton	—	Crouch	Macvicar & Co.
Circassian	—	Marshall	"
Crishna	—	Fletcher	Jardine M. & Co.
Do-of-Netherland	—	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
Emerald Isle	—	Carling	"
Eliza	—	Grange	Boustead & Co.
Emperor	—	Keane	Macvicar and Co.
Fair Barbadian	—	"	"
Flora	—	Turnbull	Macvicar & Co.
Forfarshire	—	Symonds	Lindsay & Co.
Fortitude	—	Buckholm	"
Fairlie	—	Roskell	Jardine M. & Co.
Frankland	—	Christie	Holliday Wise & Co.
Forth	—	Baxter	Jardine M. & Co.
Fortescue	—	Hall	"
Guess	—	McKellar	John Smith.
Gondolier	—	"	Holliday Wise & Co.
Hope	—	Crawford	Jardine M. and Co.
Hesperny,	533	Buckle,	B. Sears.
Hesperus	—	Killely	Turner and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
John Witt	—	Donovan	Russell & Co.
John Berry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
John Dalton	—	Denton	"
John Laird,	—	"	"
Kestrel	—	Beauvais	Boustead & Co.
Lucy Sharpe	—	McFee	"
Larkins	—	Hibbert	Jardine M. & Co.
Mary Bulmer	—	Gaskin	Turner and Co.
Magnolia	—	Johnstone	"
Oriental	—	"	Macvicar and Co.
Potentate	—	"	"
Petrel	—	Gibson	Dent and Co.
Penel	—	Morison	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co
Robert Fulton	—	Drifker	"
Roh Roy	—	White	Jos. Pybus.
Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
Ratcliff	—	Garrett	Jardine M. & Co.
Resolution	—	Wood	Lindsay & Co.
Ruparell,	—	"	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Semiramis	—	"	"
Saghalien	—	Cairnie	Turner and Co.
Scotia	—	Brown	Jardine M. and Co.
Sylph	—	Drayner	"
Syed Khan	—	McDonald	"
Salopian	—	horburgh	J. Hudson.
Water Witch	—	Bell	Fenson & Sen.
Wm. Hughes	—	Reynell	Dent and Co.
Will o' the Wisp	—	Walker	Macvicar and Co.
	—	"	"

AMERICAN.

Don Juan	—	Harding	Russell and Co.
Cayuga	—	Starbuck	"
Antelope	—	Dumaresq	"
Charlotte	—	Gerry	"
Oscar	—	Eyre	Wetmore and Co.
Probus	—	Sumner	"
Argyle	—	Cooksey	"
Zephyr	—	Johnson	Macvicar & Co.

DUTCH.

Caroline & Johanna	—	Remkes	Reynvaan & Co.
Clara Anna Maria	—	Bakema	"
Zorgvliet	—	Ryken	"
Handelsmaatschappij	—	Pleyfer	Dent & Co.

FRENCH.

Frig. <i>Cleopatre</i> ,	—	Capt. Cécille commanding French	squadron in the China Seas.
Joseph	—	"	J. A. Durran jr.

DANISH.

Dansborg,	—	Habermere	J. Burd & Co.
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* At Whampoa.

DIED. - At Macao, on the 9th instant, Mr. JOHN FRANCIS HIGGS, of Hongkong fever.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N°. 4, Traversa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 8.] Macao, Saturday, 24th February, 1844.

[No. 438.]

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION will take place on board the Barque "Isabella Robertson" in the Tyne, on Thursday next the 29th inst. of a few Chests of damaged OPIUM, so on account of whom it may concern.

Sale to Commence at 11 A. M.
Macao, 23d Feby, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Tyne, on board the "MARIA." JNO: SMITH, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, (on account of whom it may concern,) to the highest bidders, on MONDAY, the 26th of February, 1844, 106 Bags of damaged SALTPEIRE, imported in the "Rob Roy."

The Sale will commence precisely at 12 o'Clock.
Macao, 23d February, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd of March, JNO: SMITH will sell in his Auction Room, to the highest bidders, damaged Long Ellis; Preserved Meats; a Magic Clock, (if not previously sold by private contract,) a few Carriage and Mantel Time Pieces—these particularly claim the notice of the Public;—Flannel; Linen Drill; Canteons; Huckaback; Parasols; sets of Scales and Weights; Treasure Chest; Canvas; gilt Neck Chains and Earrings. *Birmingham-ware*—Razors, Knives, Scissors, Hammers, Hoes, Chisels, Trowels, Planes, Rasps, Tapers, Saws, &c. *Sheffield ware*:—Cruet, Liquor, and Pickle Fraunces; Bottle Stands; Side Dishes; Cups and Tankards; Bread Baskets; Salt Cellars; Toast Racks; Inkstands; Tea and Coffee Pot; Wine Funnels, &c. Also a variety of other articles, particulars of which will be published in Hand bills.

Macao, 23rd February, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NEW BOOKS.—English and American editions, will be sold by JNO. SMITH, on an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given). Parties are at liberty to take Books, at the Invoice cost, prior to the sale, for Cash.

Macao, 23rd February, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are duly authorised to act as Executors of the estate of the late Mr. MIGUEL ANTONIO CORTELLA. All persons having accounts to settle with the said firm, are hereby requested to send henceforward their letters with direction to them.

FRANCISCO JOAO MARQUES,
MANOEL DUARTE BERNADINO.

Macao, 17th February, 1844.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.

FOR the greater convenience of vessels at Whampoa and Blenheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek by which both are united.

M. O'SULLIVAN M. R. C. S. L.
Resident Surgeon, Hospital Ship.

Whampoa, 3d February, 1844.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co., beg to announce that they have taken part of the Godowns of Mr. Duns, 18 Queen's Road, and have just landed from the Bangalore a large cargo consisting of all descriptions of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Carpenter tools, Fire Grates, and best Sheffield plated goods, German Silver and British Plate, Guns, Pistols, Powder Fasks, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Telescopes and Spectacles, Table Lamps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks in great variety, Gold and Silver Watch, Gun, Musical Boxes, Accordeons, of all descriptions, cut and plain Glass, and a variety of fancy and other Goods to be disposed of by Wholesale only.

Hongkong, February 19th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted in China by the late HENRY PYBUS will be now carried on by JOHN MACKEY & Co. of Calcutta, represented here by Messrs JOHN LEFFLER and CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, acting as their Agents and under their Procuration.

EDWARD FRANCIS,
Attorney for JOHN MACKEY & Co.
Macao, 12th February, 1844.

THE undersigned having received Special Licenses under the Authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the importation of Chinese Immigrant Laborers into the West Indies from the Settlements in the Straits of Malacca will be prepared to enter into arrangements with Agents or Captains of Vessels desirous of providing means of Conveyance from hence, terms and conditions of which with full information will be given by them here, or in Canton by RICHARD J. GILMAN Esq.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.

Singapore, 15th January, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established a House of Agency and Commission at Hongkong, under the firm of BUSH & MILLER.

(Signed) T. F. BUSH.
ALEX. A. MILLER.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st Feby., 1844.

M. R. LAITEY, CHRONOMETER and WATCH MAKER removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of Mr. PAIN's new house, Queen's Road, opposite Chinam's Hong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Romby, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.

Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. WACVICAR & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent p Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 Cent p Annum.

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate

and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

To be sold by Public Auction on a day to be named hereafter, if not in the mean time disposed of by private bargain.

THE fine brig "SOUNDRAPORRY," of 205 Tons Register, built at Nagore on the Coast of Coromandel in 1836 of the best Teak.

THE Clipper Schooner "HARRIETT," of 100 Tons burthen, built at Macao in 1835 of the best materials.

THE fine staunch Schooner, "ALPHA," of about 40 Tons burthen, built in Java in 1836 of the best Teak.

The Vessels will be sold at very moderate prices.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "ROE ROY" will be dispatched for the above Ports on Saturday the 2nd Proximo. For Freight apply to JOHN LEFFLER.

CHAS. W. MURRAY.

Agents for J. MACKEY & Co. Calcutta.

Macao, 22d February, 1844.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "FORFARSHIRE" will sail from this on the 1st of March next. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Ship "DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

THE SCHOONER "UNION."

HAS just undergone a thorough repair, raised, and newly decked;—well armed and her cabins are most comfortably fitted for six Passengers;—she will now run regularly between Macao, Hongkong, and Canton with Passengers, at the usual rate charged in other passage boats. For passage, in Macao, apply to

JNO: SMITH.

and at Hongkong P. TOWNSEND.

She is for sale, and the owner will accept a fair offer.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A I Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. CONNOR, now at Whampoa, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Barque ROOKERY, Register 311 Tons, Captain BOURNE, now loading at Whampoa. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THE new and superior built Iron barque JOHN LAIRD 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an unexceptionable Sea Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working. Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts, Two new quarter bats with Sails and Awings, Lanch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to COMMANDING OFFICER on board at Whampoa.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to JOZE MARIA D'PONCECA.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, complete. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—A fine chestnut Arab Horse. Apply to FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.

Macao, 16th February, 1844.

ON SALE ex French Ship Joseph, BRANDY in wood and bottle, VINEGAR, LIQUEURS, OLIVE OIL, BRANDYFRUITS, PRESERVES and CONFECTIONARY, St. Julien, Destournel, Tonys do, CLARET, Hermitage, Leoville Medoc, CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDY, PORTWINE in wood and bottle, BORDEAUX PLUMS.

Macao, 9th February, 1844.

J. A. DURRAN Jr.

FOR SALE.—The following wines received per Foam, from Messrs SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co., London. Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, in wood and bottles, Fine old MADEIRA, in wood and bottles, Fine old PORT, SAUTERNE, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE.

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANYAN of different Nos. Apply to Capt MORISON.

on board the "Pearl" in the Tyne. Macao, November 3d, 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 29th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, COCOANUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to **FEARON & SON.** Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Flower Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to **W. LANE.** Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Macao, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON. E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to **RUSSELL & Co.** Macao, 4th March, 1842.

From the Monthly Times, 6th November. EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE, INDIAN MAILS.

In the course of the month there has been a good deal of correspondence on this subject. In consequence of certain mis-statements the Peninsular and Oriental Company addressed the following letter to the Times.

LOSS OF THE MEMON AND INDIAN MAILES.
To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—A letter appeared in your publication of the 13th inst., under the above head, signed "A Calcutta Merchant," which is so much calculated to mislead the public, either owing to the ignorance or misrepresentation of the writer, that I have been instructed to request that you will give the following statement an early insertion to counteract the erroneous impression it tends to create:—

"A Calcutta Merchant" states, that this Company offered two years ago to convey letters between Calcutta and London in 49 to 42 days. The directors never entered into a contract for such service, nor was such an offer ever made, either directly or indirectly, by the Company.

"A Calcutta Merchant" further asserts, that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company contracted with the East India Company to establish a monthly communication between Calcutta and Suez, for a consideration of 20,000 l. annually. This assertion is equally unfounded, and is a complete perversion of facts. It seems scarcely credible that "a Calcutta Merchant," or any other person acquainted with the nature of steam communication with India, could fall into so egregious a mistake as to suppose that so small a sum as 20,000 l. a year would be an inducement to any owner of steam-ships to carry on a monthly communication between Calcutta and Suez with vessels of 520-horse power and 1,800 tons burden, it being a well-ascertained fact, which Parliamentary documents prove, that the expenses of the monthly communication for the much shorter distance between Bombay and Suez considerably exceed 100,000 l. per annum, after setting off the amount received for passage-money.

In order to prevent further misconception on the subject of the understanding existing between the Hon. the East India Company and the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, allow me briefly to state, for the information of the mercantile community and the public generally, the following facts, namely:—

In the year 1841 the Court of Directors of the East India Company concluded an arrangement with the Oriental Steam Company, to the following effect:—

1stly, That, in consideration of the important public objects to be obtained by opening a regular steam communication between Calcutta, Madras, and Suez, touching at Bombay, if required, and employing vessels of 520 horse power and 1,800 tons burden for the object, the sum of £20,000 in the shape of a pecuniary contribution would be granted by the East India Company, payable on the following conditions:—

£20,000 payable the first year, commencing when the first vessel should be placed on the line.

£20,000 for the second year, provided six voyages between Calcutta and Suez were performed; and the continuance of the grant after the second year was to be dependent upon the performance of 12 voyages annually.

No contract, engagement, or otherwise, was required by the East India Company to perform the latter service; it was simply confined to this one point, that if the Company's vessels made 12 voyages in third, fourth, and fifth years, for each year £20,000 would be paid.

The necessity of this precaution on the part of the Directors, not to involve the Company in so heavy a liability as that of performing an additional service of 57,000 miles, must be manifest to every unprejudiced mind. The question was very properly left an open one; if the intercourse of passengers would justify the undertaking the service to that extent it would be performed;

if not it would be declined.

It may, perhaps, be necessary to state that the whole arrangement was also dependent upon the following condition namely:—

"That in the event of the East India Company wishing, within the period of five years, to enter into any contract for the conveyance of the mails, the pecuniary contribution now granted shall merge in the sum that may be payable under such contract."

I am sorry to trespass upon your columns further, but the opportunity is a favourable one to state, for the satisfaction of the Indian community and the public, that the Oriental Steam Company have offered Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company, under heavy penalties, "to convey the mails between Bombay and Suez in superior vessels, in a shorter time, and at much less cost, than at present."

The average length of time in which this service is at present performed may be taken, excluding the monsoon months, at 36 days, while the time within which it would be performed under the proposed accelerated arrangement of this Company would be reduced to 30 days.

I will only add, that in the event of this offer being accepted, it is intended that the communication by the Red Sea to and from Calcutta and Madras shall be kept up regularly, punctually, and efficiently, under the proposed new arrangements, with vessels of the largest class and power; and further, that it never was for a moment contemplated by the Directors to abandon this important part of the line of communication between England and India.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES ALLAN, Secretary.

Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Offices, 51, St. Mary Axe, London, Oct. 14.

ACCELERATION OF THE INDIAN MAIL.

The plan that was sent in by the Peninsula and Oriental Company to effect this object has not yet been sanctioned by the Court. We may infer from the delay that the India Board and the East India Company are at issue on this head. The official routine being that the sanction of the India Board must be given to the Court's answer before it can be sent. Report says the East India Company are pressed by the west-end authorities to concede the conveyance of the mails between Bombay and Suez to private enterprise, and have them carried by contract; but, that to this arrangement the East India Company demur, alleging their steamers must be employed, and that they can effect the desired acceleration themselves. If they can, it is a great pity they have been thus tardy in effecting so desirable an object—neither is it creditable that MAGNATES of such power should require pressure from without to reform the working of a system in the operation of which such material East India interests are involved.

We are bound to say opinion is generally against the East India Company on this question, and it is asserted by men of great practical experience in steaming, that with the vessels now belonging to them it is impossible, judging from their past speed, that they can effect the acceleration required, namely, the transmission of correspondence, so that a sufficient time be allowed in the united kingdom and in India to reply to letters in course of post; "come what come may," a certain measure of good must arise from the meeting which took place in this city on the 19th September last, and foreseeing such must be the case it had our cordial support.

Lieut. Waghorn, R.N. has placed his opinions on this subject before the public in a pamphlet dedicated to Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company. It does not abound with new ideas, that which he proposes to do was laid before the Government twelve months ago. Lieut. Waghorn shows that the average time occupied in the transit of letters by the Marseilles route from Bombay to London, over twenty months, has been 39 days! but he omits to mention the number of days occupied in the transit of the whole mail during the same period between Bombay and Calcutta, the miserable deficiency of which operation cannot, in our opinion, be too often, or too prominently, put before the authorities and the public.* The author urges the necessity, however, of the East India Company laying one of their Calcutta steamers on the line to run during such months as those belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company do not. Lieut. Waghorn considers the Mail Line between Suez and Bombay should "always remain in the hands of the East India Company for the following reason: a private company cannot hire steamers anywhere in India to fill up the breaks down which any unforeseen accidents may occasion; and this appears, and will continue to be the writer's reason, without offering any other why the mails on the Suez side should remain in the hands of the East India Company." We are surprised the simple means of providing against such a contingency, by compelling the contractor always to have a supplementary vessel at hand, did not strike this acute reasoner; perhaps it did; however, we think differently from Lieut. Waghorn, and advance as the strongest possible argument against the State becoming proprietors of "Steam Mail Packets," the inability of any Government, without an enormous and unwarrantable (because unnecessary) expense, keeping pace with the continual improvements in machinery that is applicable to steam

navigation; whereas, like horses in the hand of individuals, which when no longer fitted for the race-course, find other employment, till at last they descend to the drudgery of a dung-cart, so steamers, when owned by private enterprise, and they become no longer admissible as "Contract Mail Packets," find other employment, and, without additional cost to the State, can be replaced by vessels combining every improvement of the age. Lieutenant Waghorn recommends that which has often been urged before (and which, in consequence of the deficiency of speed in the East India Company's boats, becomes imperatively necessary), viz., that they should change vessels at Aden, the one being ready to start when the other arrives, by which arrangement he thinks there would be great saving of "wear and tear." We confess we cannot see how, unless he infers that by so doing a vessel is only to steam 12,500 miles annually instead of 25,000; if so, the difference of expense in maintaining six vessels instead of three must add greatly to the annual cost of the undertaking; but he further says it also saves "staying two or three days to coal, as at present." Here the author is decidedly wrong, the average time of the East India Company's steamers coaling at Aden over the last twelve months does not exceed twenty-four hours.

Lieutenant Waghorn proposes the steamers should start from Bombay on the 11th and 26th of each month, and from England on the 4th and 19th.

If a fortnightly communication is to be established then the rate of speed is not of so much importance. If this proposition, however, is to be measured by *E. S. D.* a calculation which has hitherto too much governed steam communication with India, then it will not be carried into effect; but we should not be surprised if the East India Company were to undertake his or a similar plan, regardless of the expense, because it would make the necessity for maintaining their steam flotilla.

Provided, however, a bi-monthly communication is to be established, and the East India Company are to maintain the line between Bombay and Suez; then, in that case, the most satisfactory plan would be given by the peninsular and Oriental Steam Company contracting for the line from Suez to Calcutta, their boats leaving Calcutta on the 10th, and the East India Company's boats Bombay on the 1st of each month.

The following, not unamusing pretended report of diplomatic occurrences at Hongkong we take from the *John Bull* of 28th October.

DIPLOMATIC CONVIVIALITY.

Diplomatic papers, however instructive, are rarely entertaining. The following specimen, however, our readers will probably find an exception. It is an extract from the Official Despatch of Sir Henry Pottinger to the Earl of Aberdeen, in which the British Plenipotentiary gives the Minister for Foreign Affairs a detailed account of a scene which we have already briefly noticed. It is assuredly a curiosity in diplomatic correspondence:—

In the evening (says Sir Henry Pottinger,) the Imperial High Commissioner Keying came, according to his engagement, to dine with me, and after he and his two companions had made themselves comfortable, by laying aside their mandarin caps and upper dresses, which is the custom at such parties in China, we sat for a few minutes in the drawing-room whilst dinner was being served. During this short period, Keying's attention was attracted to the miniatures of my family, which happened to be on the table, and he desired Mr. Morrison to explain to me that he had no son himself, and therefore wished to adopt my eldest boy, and to know if I would allow him to come to China. To this I replied, that the lad's education must first be attended to, but that stranger things had happened than his seeing Keying hereafter; on which his Excellency rejoined, "Very well, he is my adopted son from this day. His name (which he had previously ascertained), shall henceforward be Frederick Keying Pottinger, and until you send him to me, after he is educated, you must allow me to keep his likeness." To this proposal I could make no objection, and I accordingly gave him the picture. Immediately after his Excellency expressed a strong wish to have Lady Pottinger's miniature also, but about giving it I made some little demur, and before the matter was either way settled dinner was announced, and we went to table.

I supposed the thing would be forgotten; but when dinner was partly over, Keying again introduced his request, said that he would send me his wife's likeness in return, and that he wanted my whole family to take back with him when he went to Nankin, and eventually to show to his friends at Pekin. I felt it was impossible to refuse this flattering request, and I had the miniature brought and put into his hands. He immediately rose and placed it on his head, which, I am told, is the highest token of respect and friendship, filled a glass of wine, held the picture in front of his face, muttered some words in a low voice, drank the wine, again placed the picture on his head, and then sat down.

The whole of this extraordinary action was performed without apparent reference to any one being present, and formed quite a scene. He then delivered the miniature to his principal attendant, who was standing behind him, and directed him to send it home in his state chair, in which his Excellency had come to dinner, with all his official suite. Afterwards he expressed his

deep obligation to me for the gift I had bestowed on him, and inquired, through Mr. Morrison, what present he could send to Lady Pottinger that would be acceptable. I wished to evade giving an answer to this inquiry, and said I should think of it, and let him know next morning; on which he asked, "What! am I the Governor-General of the Two Kiang, and cannot get my order obeyed?" At last, to satisfy him, I told him some pieces of embroidery would be, as his gift highly prized, and he had a memorandum made of it.

Soon after he proposed to sing a Tartar song, which I am told is customary at their convivial friendly parties—and on my saying that I should be delighted to hear it, he began with a very animated and loud voice. The complements he sang I have since been informed were allusive to the peace that had been concluded between the two countries, and likewise to his great personal friendship for me; and, at the close of it, he took a rich golden bracelet, made in the form of a puzzle, with two clasped hands, off his own arm, and put it on mine. He then explained to me that this bracelet and its fellow had belonged to his father, who gave them to him when he was 11 years of age—that he had worn this one for upwards of 40 years, and had left the other with his wife at Peking, and that it contained his name in the palm of one of the hands in mystic characters, and that he had some friends in every part of China, who would on my producing it receive me as his brother.

In the course of the evening he told me that he expected to go to Peking in three or four years—that he would then send for me—that, in the mean time, I must correspond with him, whether I remained in China or returned to England—that if Taoukwang (the Emperor) saw me, he would give me a two-eyed peacock's feather, the highest honour in China—and that I had gained a great reputation and much distinction, not only in my own country, but in every part of this empire. After we rose from table and retired to the drawing-room again, I presented his Excellency with a handsome sword and belt, which I had commissioned Lieut. Colonel Malcolm to bring from England, for the purpose of sending to him, and with which he was highly pleased. He immediately buckled it on, and thought it was a very warm night, and I begged him to lay it aside, he sat with it on whilst he stayed, and went to his chair of state to go home. Just before he went away he put on my shoulders his own upper dress, which, he said, was made of silk that had been given him by the Emperor Kienlong to his (Keying's) father when he was Prime Minister.

On the evening of the 26th the whole of the troops were out, and after the exchange of the ratifications they fired a *feu de joie*, and marched round, the officers saluting the Imperial Commissioner, who seemed greatly struck with the whole ceremony, and expressed his admiration of the appearance and regularity of the men, as to their dresses, movements, &c. We afterwards sat down to dinner, a very large party, at which the Chinese high officers entered with great spirit and good feeling into the conviviality. Keying himself asked many officers to drink wine, and was asked by many, and as his Excellency had been complaining of a cutaneous disorder, it was hinted to him, by Mr. Morrison's desire, that he ought to be careful; to which he answered, "to-morrow must take care of itself; I am too happy to-night." Then, turning to me, he was about to address me in a whisper, when he suddenly seemed to recollect that I could not understand him; on which he expressed his chagrin that he could not tell me his secrets, and desired Mr. Morrison to explain to me, that if he got tipsy in the joy of his heart, I must find him a bed for the night.

When the dinner was over I proposed a *temper toast*, with all the honours, to "the healths of the Queen of England and Emperor of China, and that the peace which had that day been ratified between their Majesties might be eternal"—in drinking which the Chinese officers most warmly joined. I discovered in the course of the evening that Keying was a great proficient, or at least amateur in music, and whenever the band played any particular tune, he fashioned it to some of his own native airs, and sung to it in a loud voice. This led to a proposal by his Excellency to favour the company with a song, which he did immediately, with great good humour; and as Kwang and Hienling (assistants to the Imperial Commissioner), followed their chief's example, and they all three, called on different officers to sing in return, the evening passed away most jovially and agreeably; and we did not separate till a late hour. Just before we did so, the Commissioner and two Chinese officers gratified the company by playing one of their favourite games at convivial parties, by one party rapidly throwing out his fingers whilst the other guesses at the numbers they are supposed to represent, and whoever loses drinks a glass of wine, a forfeit which they most scrupulously enforced. On one occasion, when Keying was playing with Hienling, and the latter lost the game, he was about to have a glass already half full replenished, on which Keying taunted him with evading his proper forfeit, and called on him to fill a bumper.—*John Bull 24 Oct.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—At this time when much stress

seems to be laid upon clippers passages, "Will o' the Wisp," of whom you have made honorable mention in your last in conjunction with the two out and outers from Bombay, himself by no means claiming any such appellation, requests me to inform you that altho' he only lighted here on the 13th, yet that he had done the same on the Hongkong side in the evening of the 13th.

Remaining your's faithfully
SUUM CUIQUE.

Macao, 18th February, 1844.

P. S. He further begged me to say that if you have any influence with the clerk of the weather, the next time he goes the same round you will bespeak a little wind for him, as he was becalmed nearly 15 days out of 60!

S. C.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 24th Feby. 1844.

We have no occurrences of any interest to record this week, during which little has been heard or seen, but the firing of crackers and beating of gongs in celebration of the Chinese New Year. During these holidays all public and most private business is suspended, the Chinese amusing themselves with making all sorts of noises, which they seem to take especial delight in. From Canton or the North we have nothing to communicate, and at the former of course no business has been transacted during the week. From foreign parts we have no arrivals with later news than we were previously possessed of, and these reasons must plead in excuse of the scantiness of our editorial columns. The only rumour that has reached us of any importance, if true, is that instructions have been sent to Sir Henry Pottinger to avoid all expense except what be indispensable, and that in consequence some works and buildings in contemplation, are not to be commenced on.

On Saturday eight men were arrested by the Chinese Police suspected of an intention of setting some houses on fire, and to profit by the consequent disorder by housebreaking and robbery. They were in a boat when taken, in which combustibles, arms and housebreaking instruments were found. It is said that they are only part of a gang of dangerous thieves. Their apprehension had caused considerable excitement, and their objects much apprehension, when on the evening of Monday last, at 7 o'clock, the guns from the fortresses fired the alarm guns usual on occasion of fires, because a fire had broken out in a shop opposite to Mr. Jorge's residence. H. E. the Governor of Macao and the late Governor were soon on the spot, a portion of the garrison under arms prevented disorder and thieving, and the fire was happily got under in about an hour's time, having destroyed two houses only, and somewhat damaged another.

The fire seems to have resulted altogether from accident and carelessness, although when the alarm-guns were first fired, it was naturally to connect it with the plans of the gang of thieves before mentioned.

It is now some time since the Tytick or Admiral has returned from Tonpak on the Westcoast with his naval squadron, whether he was sent to extirpate the numerous pirates or rebels abounding on that coast. We thought at the time of his going that we should not have any bloody battles to report, from the known strength of the so-called pirates, and the unwillingness of encountering much risk on the part of the Imperial forces. It seems we were right in our conjecture; by negotiation the pirates have been prevailed on to discontinue all hostile proceedings, and on their leaders, nine in number, we hear naval rank has been conferred. They came to Canton with the Admiral to receive the reward of their present professions of loyalty, by being enrolled among defenders of the empire.

About three o'clock of the morning of Thursday last a murderous attack was made by a party of Chinese robbers believed to amount to upwards of forty, upon the house occupied by Messrs Milne and Vesey, both of whom were seriously wounded. Besides several spear thrusts, Mr. Milne received a severe cut over the head with an axe, and had not Mr. Vesey seen and avoided a similar blow aimed at him there is every probability it would have been fatal, as his shoulder was severely bruised by the stroke of the handle. Mr. Milne fortunately was able to find his way out and run for assistance,

when the robbers took alarm and made off without getting any plunder. There is reason to believe that the attack was meant to seek personal revenge as well as plunder, for though no reasons are known why these gentlemen should be personally disliked, it is ascertained that the robbers went directly to their house without meddling with others, and when the watchmen and coolies of the house adjoining turned out as they were making off, expecting they would be next assailed, they were told to keep themselves quiet, as they did not want to meddle with them.—*Hongkong Register, 20th February.*

From the Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China
of 20th February.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

List of the principal Chinese Grandees who are at present at the Head of affairs.

Principal Guardians of the Imperial Kindred.

1. Tsae tsuen, King of Tolo.
 2. Jinsow, a King of the first order.
 3. Woomhukungah, a King of the second order.
- The above three individuals are Mantchoos, and generally the constant companions of his Majesty.

THE CABINET.

1. Muhchangah, a Mantchoo Tartar, Guardian to the heir apparent, Prime Minister, Quarter Master General, President of the Board of Public Works, and the National College, and a general in the Mantchoo army.

2. Pwanshegan, a native of Keangsoo Province, a Guardian to the heir apparent, Vice President of the Board of Offices, President of the Board of Revenue and V. P. of the National College.

3. Paoubing, a Mantchoo Tartar, and a distant relation of the Emperor, at present Governor of the Province of Szechuen.

4. Situation vacant.

There are thus only two Ministers at present in the Cabinet.

ASSISTANT MINISTERS.

1. Kingching, a Mantchoo Tartar, belonging to the Imperial Kindred, a Vice President of the Board of Revenue, manager of the household affairs, Superintendent of the colleges in the Palace, and of the national school, and member of the board of astronomy.

2. Chopingteen, a Chinese from Szechuen, Vice President of the Board of Offices, and Lord Mayor of Peking.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE.

1. Muhchangah, President &c. &c. as above.
2. Pwanshegan, Vice President &c. &c. as above.

BOARD OF OFFICES.

1. Gankwei, a Mantchoo Tartar, of the Imperial Kindred, a President of the Board, Manager of the household affairs, commands a Corps of Tartars, and one of Chinese Infantry, Sub Director of the National School, and Member of the Board of Music.

2. Chopingteen, Vice President &c. &c. as above.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

1. Pwanshegan, President of the Board &c. &c. as above.
2. Kingching, a Vice President of the Board &c. &c. as above.
3. Keesuntsoo, a native of Shense Province, a Director of the Board, and Member of the National College.

BOARD OF CEREMONIES.

1. This President's situation vacant.
2. Singhowching, a native of Chekeang Province, a Vice President of the Board, and Superintendent of the Board of Offices.

BOARD OF WAR.

1. Yuching, a Mantchoo Duke, a President of the Board, a manager of the household, a General in the Tartar Chinese army, a Superintendent of the Board of Revenue, and a Member of the Medical Board.

2. Heunacsoo, a native of Chekeang Province, and Vice President of the Board.

BOARD OF PUNISHMENTS.

1. President's situation vacant.
2. Ahlihtlogah, a Mantchoo Tartar, a Vice President of the Board, and a General in the Chinese Tartar army.
3. Seshinkoo, a native of Ganhway Province, and a Director of the Board.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

1. Mueh-trangah, President &c. &c. as above.
2. Saeh-trangah, a Mongol, vice President of the Board, Director of the Board of offices, a Superintendent of the Board of Revenue, a General in the Manchoo army, Intendant of Customs at the Peking Gate and member of the college of Interpreters.
3. Leou-hung-tseuen a native of Fokeu Province, and a Director of the Board.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

1. Steeluntac, a Mant choo Tartar, President of the Office, and a General in the Tartar-Chinese army.
 2. See shang ah, a Mongol, Director of the office &c. &c. as above.
 3. Gan hwa, a Mantchoo Tartar of the Imperial Kindred, a Sub Director of the office, a life guard's man in command of one of the Gates of the Capital, a General and Quarter Master in the Manchoo army, a member of the Privy Council, and Superintendent of the Imperial pleasure gardens.
 4. Yuhming, a Mantchoo Tartar of the Imperial Kindred, a Sub Director of the office, a life guard's man to the Emperor's person, a Lt. General in the Tartar Chinese army, left wing, and commanding officer of the Imperial travelling establishment.
- This Office transacts all the affairs relating to the Mongols, Calmucks, Tibetians, and other Eastern tribes.

THE GOVERNORS AND LIEUT GOVERNORS OF THE RESPECTIVE PROVINCES.

N. B. All Governors hold the nominal rank of Censors and Directors of the Military Board, and always act as the chief Superintendents of the Military and Commissariat Departments for their respective Provinces. The Lieut. Governors also always have the rank of Deputy Censors, and Vice Directors of the Military Board given to them, and next to the Governor have the Superintendence of the above Departments.

I. CHIHLE PROVINCE.

Nanb-king-gih, a Mantchoo Tartar, Governor of the Province, a Guardian to the Crown Prince, a Director of the Military Board, Chief Superintendent of canals, customs, and commissariat departments.

Key-king, a Mantchoo Tartar of the Imperial Kindred, and Titular Guardian to the Crown Prince, Governor General of the Two Keang (viz: Keang-soo and Ganhwuy).

II. KEANGSOO.

Leun-shen-paou, a native of Shantung Lieut. Governor of Keangsoo.

Keenling, a Mantchoo Tartar, Superintendent of Customs for the Port of Shanghai (late Sub Commissioner &c. &c.)

III. GANHUY.

Ching-maou tsae, a native of Keangse, the Lieut. Governor of the Province.

IV. KEANGSE.

Woo wan-gung, a native of Keangsoo, the Lieut. Governor of the Province, Acting Commander in Chief of all the Garrisons.

Lew-yunko, a native of Shantung, Governor General of Fokeu and Chekeang (late Lt. Gov. of Chekeang).

V. CHEKEANG.

The Lieut. Governor's appointment for this Province is not yet known.

Ching a native of Keangnan, Superintendent of Customs for the Port of Ningpo.

VI. FOKKEN.

Lew heung haou, a native of Shantung, the Lt. Governor of the Province.

Puh-chang, a Mongol Tartar, General and Commandant of the whole province, and Chief Superintendent of Customs at Puh-chow and the other maritime ports.

Ho-lun-gwo, a Mantchoo Tartar, Superintendent of Customs for the Port of Amoy.

Yu-tae, a Mantchoo Tartar, Governor General of Hoo-Kwang or the Two Hoo (i.e. Hooph and Hoonan).

VII. HOOPH.

Seou ping-yen, the Lieut. Governor, a native of Chekeang.

VIII. HOONAN.

Woo-ke-seun, the Lieut. Governor, a native of Hoonan.

IX. HONAN.

Go-shun-gan, a Mantchoo Tartar, Superintendent of the Yellow River and Canals, and Overseer of the Military lands, Lieut. Governor of the Province.

X. SHANTUNG.

Leang paou chang, a native of Chihle, Lieut. Governor of the Province, Overseer of the military lands.

XI. SHANSE.

Leang-gu-han, a native of Shantung, Lieut. Governor of the Province, Acting Commander in chief of all the Garrisons.

Too yang-ah, Mantchoo Tartar, Governor General of Shense and Kansuh.

XII. SHENSE.

Le-seung-yuen, the Lt. Governor, a native of Hoonan.

XIII. KANSUH.

The Governor General is at present acting in the capacity of Lt. Governor for this province.

XIV. SZECHUEN.

Paou king, the Governor, a Mantchoo Tartar, and Minister of the Cabinet, Acting Lieut. Governor for the province.

Kekung, a native of Shense, Governor General of the Two Kwang (i.e. Kwangtung and Kwangse) Guardian to the Crown Prince.

XV. KWANTUNG.

Ching-keuh tsac, a native of Keangse, Lieut. Governor of the Province.

Wan-fung, a Mantchoo Tartar, Superintendent of Customs for the whole province (Grand Hoppo of Canton).

XVI. KWANGSE.

Chow-che-ke, a native of Hoonan, Lieut. Governor of the Province.

Kwei-leang, a Mantchoo Tartar, Governor General of Yunnan and Kweichow.

XVII. YUNNAN.

Chang-fung chung, a native of Shense, the Lt. Governor.

XVIII. KWEICHOW.

Ho-chang-ling, a native of Hoonan, Lieut. Governor of the Province.

There are thus three Provinces, Hoonan, Shantung, and Shense, under the command of Independent Lieutenant Governors.

True extracts from the Red Book of 1845.

HARRY S. PARKES.
A True Copy RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON, 5 mos. sight 4s. 6d. a 4s 6d
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 2s 4

Rs per 100 \$.

SVCEE, large, 2 a 3 per Cent Premium.
MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5 per Cent Disc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

February, ARRIVED

15. H. M. S. *Samarang*, Sir E. Belcher, c. B. East
15. (B.) *Bangalore*, Smith, London. [Coast.]
17. " *Annie*, Potter, Soerabaya.
18. H. M. S. *Wolverine*, Comr. Morris, Amoy.
19. (A.) *Huntress*, Lovett, New York.
22. (B.) *Guisachan*, Henry, Bombay.
23. " *Possidone*, Valenjie, Singapore.
23. (Sp.) *Gitana*, Salado, Pangasinang.

PASSENGERS per

Warlock, Captain Jauncey.
Bangalore, Lt. Reid 98th Regt. Messrs Atterbury, Hamilton, Phillips, and Cohen.
Huntress, Mrs King, Mr and Mrs. Cale, Dr. McCarty, Messrs Bridgman and King.

February, SAILED

10. (B.) *Hashemy*, Buckle, London.
11. (Du.) *Caroline Johanna*, Remkes, Batavia.
16. (B.) *Potentate*, London.
17. " *John Dalton*, Denton, Manila.
17. " *Alfred*, Robinson, do.
20. " *D. of Wellington*, Hargraves, Manila.
20. " *Eliza*, Grange, Manila.
20. " *Columbine*, Townsend, Sing. & Calcutta.
21. (A.) *Cayuga*, Starbuck, Mexico.
21. (Du.) *Clara Anna Maria*, Bakema, Batavia.
22. (B.) *Will o' the Wisp*, Walker, Chusan.
23. " *Frankiana*, Christie, Balli.
23. " *Scotia*, Drayner, London.
24. " *Antelope*, Duinaresq, Sing. and Bombay.

PASSENGERS per

Scotia, Messrs C. Michallis, Joseph Pybus, and Henry Pybus.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Sing. & Bombay. — *Antelope*, this day at noon.

The *Warlock*, reports having passed Str. Driver, going into Amoy, on the 9th at 2 p. m.; last accounts of the Eliza Stewart, were on the 8th inst., small hopes of her being got off, cargo partially saved in a damaged state.

H. M. S. *Samarang*, on the 12th inst., picked up 17 Chinese men, of a junk in distress, which sunk shortly afterwards, they were landed at Hongkong, and have since been found a passage back to their Port.

The *Bangalore*, left Bally, Badong, on the 7th January, saw on the 12th inst. on Batan (Baashee) a vessel which appeared to have just struck.

The *Felicity* reports the Eliza Stewart, still on shore, but expected to be got off. — *Hongkong Register*.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 15th Nov.	SINGAPORE 19th Jany.
UNITED STATES, Oct. 23.	MANILA, 20th Jany.
CALCUTTA, 20th Dec.	AMOY,
BOMBAY, 26th Dec.	CHUSAN,
JAVA, 10th Jany.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anonyma	—	Hickes	Jardine M. & Co.
Annie	—	Potter	
*Allerton,	—	Phillips	Macvicar & Co.
*Bombay Castle	—	Fraser	Jardine M. and Co.
*Bouhay	—	Furley	"
Bangalore	—	Smith	"
*Coromandel	—	cunningm.	Dent and Co.
*Canopus,	—	Stroyan	Turner & Co.
*Canton	—	Crouch,	Macvicar & Co.
Circassian	—	Marshall	"
Dsk of Nthbrland	—	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
Emerald Isle	—	Curling	"
*Emperor	—	Kenne,	Macvicar and Co.
Fair Barbadian	—	"	"
*Flora	—	Turnbull	Macvicar & Co.
*Forfarshire	—	Symonds	Lindsay & Co.
Fortitude	—	Buckholm	"
Fairlie	—	Roskell	Jardine M. & Co.
Frankland	—	Christie	Holliday Wise & Co.
Forth	—	Baxter	Jardine M. & Co.
Fortescue	—	Hall	"
Guisachan	—	Henry	Dirom, Grey & Co.
Gondolier	—	"	Holliday Wise & Co.
Hope	—	Crawford	Jardine M. and Co.
*Hesperus	—	Killy	Turner and Co.
Isa. Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
John Witt	—	Dunovan	Russell & Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
*John Laird,	—	"	"
Kestrel	—	Beauvais	Boustead & Co.
Lucy Sharpe	—	McFee	"
Larkins	—	Hibbert	Jardine M & Co.
Mary Bulmer	—	Gaskin	Turner and Co.
Magnolia	—	Johnstone	"
*Oriental	—	"	Macvicar and Co.
Pérel	—	Gibbon	Dent and Co.
Possidone	—	Valentine	"
Pearl	—	Marison	D. & M. Rastomjee & Co
Rob Roy	—	White	Jos. Pybus.
*Rookery	—	Bourne	Bell and Co.
Ratcliff	—	Garrett	Jardine M. & Co.
Resolution	—	Wood	Lindsay & Co.
Ruparell,	—	"	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Sylph	—	McDonald	"
Syed Khan	—	"	J. Hudson.
Salopian	—	Bell	Fenson & Son.
Water Witch	—	Reynell	Dent and Co.
Wm. Hughes	—	"	Macvicar and Co.
AMERICAN			
Don Juan	—	Harding	Russell and Co.
Antelope	—	Dunaresq	"
*Charlotte	—	Gerry	"
Oscar	—	Eye	Wetmore and Co.
Probus	—	Summer	"
Argyle	—	Conksey	"
Robt. Fulton	—	Drinker	C. H. Tiers.
Huntress	—	Lovett	Olyphant & Co.
DUTCH.			
Zorgvliet	—	Ryken	Turner & Co.
Handelsmaatschappij	—	Pfeffer	Dent & Co.
FRENCH.			
Frig. Cléopatre,	—	Capt Cécille	commanding French
Josephie	—	"	squadron in the China Seas.
"	—	"	J. A. Durran Jr.
DANISH.			
Dansburg,	—	Habermere	J. Burd & Co.
SPANISH.			
Gitana,	—	Salado	P. de las Heras.

* At Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office—N. 4, Travessa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 9.] Macao, Saturday, 2nd March, 1844.

[No. 439.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SALE POSTPONED of this day, until Thursday the 7th instant, when in addition to the articles advertised in the *Canton Press* last week, (as enumerated in the following paragraph), JNO: SMITH will sell in his Auction Room, to the highest bidders, 200 dozens of superior Sherry; a quantity of Brandy, in bottle; Fur, Russia, and Manila Hats; Stores and Fenders; a Piano; Tobacco; Vase Lamps; Coral Necklaces; Diamond and Coral Earrings; Metal and other fancy Buttons; Steel Pens; Pencil Cases; Britannia metal and British plate spoons, Forks, &c. plated patent Table Lights; gilt Hanging and Table ditto: plated Waiters; Silver Scissors, Thimbles, &c. Watch seals; Smelling bottles; Spectacles and Eye glasses; Taper stands; Tea Caddies; Blotting cases; Initial gold and silver motto wafers; India Rubber; Envelopes; Heing and Salmonrrn Jars, &c.

Damaged Long Ells; Preserved Meats; a *Magic Clock*, (if not previously sold by private contract), a few Carriage and Mantel Time Pieces—these particularly claim the notice of the Public;—Flannel; Linen Drill; Cantons; Huckleback; Parasols; sets of Scales and Weights; Treasure Chest; Canvas; gilt Neck Chains and Earrings. *Birmingham-ware*:—Razors, Knives, Scissors, Hammers, Hoes, Chisels, Trowels, Planes, Raps, Tapers, Saws, &c. *Sheffield ware*:—Cruet, Liquor, and Pickle Frames; Bottle Stands; Side Dishes; Cups and Tankards; Bread Baskets; Salt Cellars; Toast Racks; Inkstands; Tea and Coffee Pot; Wine Funnels, &c. Also a variety of other articles, particulars of which will be published in Hand bills.

Macao, 1st March, 1844.

THE SCHOONER "SPEC."

JNO: SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will put up to the Hammer and sell to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 11th March, by PUBLIC AUCTION, that fine and fast sailing schooner the "SPEC," of 105 tons or thereabouts, with all her masts, sails, boats, &c. &c. Further particulars will be published in Handbills, in the meanwhile. Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Auctioneer's.

Macao, 24th February, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NEW BOOKS.—English and American editions, will be sold by JNO. SMITH, on an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given). Parties are at liberty to take Books, at the Invoice cost, prior to the sale, for Cash.

Macao, 23rd February, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are duly authorised to act as Executors of the estate of the late MR. MIGUEL ANTONIO CORTELLA. All persons having accounts to settle with the said firm, are hereby requested to send henceforward their letters with direction to them.

FRANCISCO JOAO MARQUES,
MANOEL DUARTE BERNADINO.

Macao, 17th February, 1844.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.

FOR the greater convenience of vessels at Whampoa and Benheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bomlay Creek by which both are united.

M. O'SULLIVAN M. B. C. S. L.

Resident Surgeon, Hospital Ship.

Whampoa, 3d February, 1844.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co., beg to announce that they have taken part of the Godowns of Mr. Duns, 18 Queen's Road, and have just landed from the Bangalore a large cargo consisting of all descriptions of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Carpenters tools, Fire Grates, and best Sheffield plated goods, German Silver and British Plate, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Telescopes and Spectacles, Table Lamps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks in great variety, Gold and Silver Watch, Gnarls, Musical Boxes, Accordions, of all descriptions, cut and plain Glass, and a variety of fancy and other Goods to be disposed of by Wholesale only.

Hongkong, February 19th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted in China by the late HENRY PYBUS will be now carried on by JOHN MACKAY & Co. of Calcutta, represented here by Messrs JOHN LEFFLER and CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, acting as their Agents and under their Procuration.

EDWARD FRANCIS,
Attorney for JOHN MACKAY & Co.
Macao, 12th February, 1844.

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, *Rua de Hospital*, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843r

THE undersigned having received Special Licenses under the Authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Importation of Chinese Immigrant Laborers into the West Indies from the Settlements in the Straits of Malacca will be prepared to enter into arrangements with Agents or Captains of Vessels desirous of providing means of Conveyance from hence, terms and conditions of which with full information will be given by them here, or in Canton by RICHARD J. GILMAN Esq.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.

Singapore, 15th January, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established a House of Agency and Commission at Hongkong, under the firm of BUSH & MILLER.

(Signed) T. F. BUSH.

ALEX A. MILLER.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st Febr., 1844.

MR. LATTEY, CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of Mr. PAIN's new house, Queen's Road, opposite Chinam's Hong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Romby, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE
Macao, Dec. 8. 1843.

ACVICAR & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ p Cent p Annum.

2d.—On such buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ p Cent p Annum.

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ } of the annual rate
and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{8}$ } will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £2,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, and after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Ship "EMERALD ISLE," now loading at Whampoa and will have quick despatch; has very excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the commander on board, or to R. J. GILMAN.
Canton, 24th February, 1844

FOR CHARTER FOR A SHORT VOYAGE ON THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO INDIA.

THE very fast sailing and superior British Barque SALOPIAN, EDWARD BELL Commander, of about 280 Tons Register; is a very desirable vessel for any voyage wherein great despatch is required. Apply to Captain BELL, on board at Whampoa, or to NYE, PARKIN & Co.—Canton, Canton, 24th February, 1844.

To be sold by Public Auction on a day to be named hereafter, if not in the mean time disposed of by private bargain.

THE fine brig "SOUNDRAPOORRY," of 205 Tons Register, built at Nagore on the Coast of Coromandel in 1836 of the best Teak.

THE Clipper Schooner "HARRIETT," of 100 Tons burthen, built at Macao in 1836 of the best timber.

THE fine staunch Schooner, "ALPHA," of about 40 Tons burthen, built in Java in 1836 of the best Teak.

The Vessels will be sold at very moderate prices. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "ROB ROY" will be dispatched for the above Ports on Monday the 4th Proximo. For Freight apply to JOHN LEFFLER.

CHAS. W. MURRAY.

Agents for J. MACKAY & Co. Calcutta.
Macao, 22d February, 1844.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Ship "Duchess of Northumberland," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

THE SCHOONER "UNION."

HAS just undergone a thorough repair, raised, and newly decked;—well armed and her cabins are most comfortably fitted for six Passengers;—she will now run regularly between Macao, Hongkong, and Canton with Passengers, at the usual rate charged in other passage boats. For passage, in Macao, apply to

JNO: SMITH.

and at Hongkong P. TOWNSEND.

She is for sale, and the owner will accept a fair offer.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A I Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. CONNOR, now at Whampoa, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE new and superior built Iron barque JOHN LAIRD 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an exceptionable Ben Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working. Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Wind as, Iron Tanks and Bitts, Two new quarter boats with Sails and Avings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to COMMANDING OFFICER on board at Whampoa.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy HOUSE, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to JOSE MARIA D' FONCECA.
Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.
Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.—At the Undersigned to close accounts at a reduced price a few MAPS of the WORLD and of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA on a large Scale with the Books or notes. W. LANE.
Macao, 29th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, complete. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—A fine chestnut Arab Horse. Apply to FRAMJEJ JAMSETJEE.
Macao, 16th February, 1844.

ON SALE ex French Ship **JOSEPH**.
BRANDY in wood and bottle,
VINEGAR, LIQUEURS,
OLIVE OIL, BRANDYFRUITS,
PRESERVES and CONFECTIONARY,
St. Julien
Destournel
Tomys do.
Hermitage
Leoville Medoc
CHAMPAGNE,
BURGUNDY,
PORTWINE in wood and bottle,
BORDEAUX PLUMS.

Macao, 9th February, 1844. J. A. DURRAN Jr.

FOR SALE—The following wines received per *Foam*,
from Messrs SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co., London.
"Fine old" pale and brown SHERRY,
"Fine old" MADEIRA,
"Fine old" PORT,
SAUTERNE, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE.
LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different
Nos. Apply to
on board the "*Peart*" in the Typa.
Capt MORISON.
Macao, November 3d, 1843.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of
China for Sale at the Office of
Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 28th Sept 1843.

FOR SALE—BAILY RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE,
JAWA ARACK IN CANS and CASKS, SINGAPORE BEAMS
and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and
WHISKY in bottles. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CAR
PETS and RUGS, apply to FEARON & SON.
Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do
Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with
Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Com
passes, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment
of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tum
blers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and
Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE
CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER
CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN
and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.
BILLS ON LONDON.
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss KEAGU LAYAN WANG.
A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal
translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS,
price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF
THE KITTE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged
for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Ser
vice, by Edward William Symons, price one dollar.

THE CHARGES for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING,
at the Canton Press Office continue the same as
before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the
Office, No. 4. Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

CANTON PRESS.
Macao, 2d March, 1844.

In the absence of the daily expected Overland
Mail of December, we cannot better fill up our co
lumns, than with the following somewhat extra
ordinary narrative.

By advices from Hongkong it appears that an
English merchant vessel, the *George IV*, arrived
there three days since from Shanghai, in charge of
an officer of one of H. M. ships, under an accusation
of having had opium on board in the port and har
bour of Shanghai. The circumstances which led
to her arrest are stated to be these: Two vessels,
the *Maining* and *Amelia*, both direct from Singa
pore, arrived some short time since at Shanghai,
with general cargoes, and each having on board a
quantity of Opium. The legal part of the cargoes
was regularly manifested, but of course it is reason
able to suppose, nothing was said about the Opium.
The parties in charge of the vessels, however, finding
after a time either that they could not sell their
Opium, or being apprehensive of difficulty with the
other goods, determined on sending it out of port in
the *George IV*, to which vessel part or all was trans
hipped. For what particular motive does not ap
pear, a British merchant resident in Shanghai, on
becoming acquainted with the circumstances, ad
dressed a note to the Taoutai, acquainting him with
the facts, but his letter seems to have been returned,
and on a second representation being made, the
messenger was detained and, it is said, punished
for such very unpalatable information! The British
merchant, with a perseverance worthy of a better
cause, after releasing his messenger, forced the case
upon the consideration of the English Consul, and
it would seem that being then officially on record,
Mandarin boats were sent to detain the smuggling
vessels.

Intimation of what was going on had in the mean
time reached the parties concerned, who in the fear
of having their property confiscated, transhipped a
part of the Opium to Chinese boats, and threw a
considerable quantity, said to be about 50 chests,
overboard! The *George IV* was, in consequence
of being implicated in this transaction, sent to
Hongkong, as already observed, under charge of an
officer, and the two other vessels remain at Shanghai
with a guard of marines on board.

The above is the substance of what has publicly
transpired, and it remains to be seen how H. E. Sir
Henry Pottinger will deal with the question. To
facilitate our readers in forming an opinion on this
delicate point, it may be as well to quote the follow
ing extracts from some of his numerous proclama
tions in re smuggling.

"Article XI of the Commercial Treaty. TRANS
SHIPMENT OF GOODS. No English merchant ships
may tranship goods without special permission:
should any urgent case happen where transshipment
is necessary, the circumstances must first be sub
mitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to
that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will
then send a special officer to be present at the trans
shipment. If any one presumes to transship without
such permission being asked for and obtained, the
whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be
confiscated."

Proclamation of 15th April, 1843.

"Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary can only lament
that at this moment, his power to check these re
prehensible proceedings, so far as British Subjects
are concerned, is not equal to his wish, but he trusts
that on the expected arrival of the Imperial Com
missioner (successor to Elepoo) means will be devised
by that High Officer, in concert with the Provincial
authorities of Canton to bring all parties (whether
Foreigners or Chinese) to account for their share in
the transactions which have led to this Proclama
tion; and the Plenipotentiary hereby intimates be
fore hand, that he will, as far as may be legal, aid
and advise the Chinese Officers in whatever measures
they may adopt to eradicate the evils herein denoun
ced, and especially towards removing all British
Smugglers, and their Vessels and Boats from the
River of Canton."

His Excellency further intimates, that such
Smugglers and their Boats and Vessels will not re
ceive protection in the Harbour or Waters of Hong
kong!

Instruction to Consuls, 22d July, 1843.

"Should you obtain positive and incontrovertible
proof that any British merchant ships on the River
has been or is engaged in smuggling, or evading the
payment of the just dues of the Chinese govern
ment as laid down in the Tariff and regulations of
Trade, you will take immediate measures for inti
mating the same to the Chinese High Officer, and
Officers of Customs, in order that they may, if they
think proper, put a stop to such vessel either landing
or shipping further cargo, as the case may be; and

you will likewise apprise the master, owner, or con
signees of such ship, of the steps you have taken,
and will acquaint them that any attempt to carry on
their smuggling practices, or to trade in any shape,
by force, in opposition to the wishes and directions of
the Chinese authorities will oblige me to have such
ship removed from the river.

Proclamation of 22d July, 1843.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary trusts
that the provisions of the Commercial Treaty will
be found, in practice, mutually advantageous, bene
ficial, and just, as regards the interests, the honor and
the future augmented prosperity of the Govern
ments of the two mighty contracting Empires and
their subjects: and His Excellency most solemnly
and urgently calls upon all subjects of the British
Crown, individually, and collectively, by their al
legiance to their Sovereign, by their duty to their
country, by their own personal reputation, respect,
and good name, and by the integrity and honesty
which is due from them as men to the Imperial
rights of the Emperor of China, not only to strictly
conform and act up to the said provisions of the
Commercial Treaty, but to spurn, decry and make
known to the world, any base, unprincipled and
traitorous overtures which they or their agents
or employees, may receive from, or which may
be in any shape made to them, by any subject
of China, whether officially connected with the go
vernment, or not, towards entering into any col
lusion or scheme for the purpose of evading, or
acting in contravention to, the said provisions of the
Commercial Treaty.

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary will not
allow himself to anticipate or suppose, that the
appeal which he now makes to all her Majesty's
subjects, will be unheeded, or overlooked, by even
a single individual; but, at the same time, it is his
duty in the responsible and unprecedented situation
in which he has been placed by the course of events,
to distinctly intimate, that he is determined, by
every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of
the Commercial Treaty fulfilled by all who choose
to engage, in future, in commerce with China,
and, that in any case, where he may receive well
grounded representations from Her Majesty's Con
suls, or from the Chinese authorities, that such
provisions of the Commercial Treaty have been
evaded (or have been attempted to be so), he will
adopt the most stringent and decided measures a
gainst the offending parties; and where his present
powers may not fully authorize and sanction such
measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respect
fully trust, that the Legislature of Great Britain
will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in
an emergency directly compromising the National
Honor Dignity, and Good Faith in the estimation
of the government of China, and in the eyes of all
other Nations."

Now, with these proclamations before us, and as
Chinese documents say, "uniting the circumstances,"
it appears difficult for us to avoid the apprehension,
that H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, Chief Superinten
dent of British Trade, is placed on the horns of a
dilemma.

1st. Either he must be content to eat his own
proclamations and regulations (and which, consider
ing the number of hard, and what Washington
Irving terms "nine cornered" words contained in
them must be rather unpalatable food) and order
the vessels to be released; in which case it does not
seem to be unreasonable to apprehend that smug
gling in the Chinese ports may become in future
the rule instead of the exception: or

2nd. He must confiscate the delinquents, in
which case we should be glad to see what is to pre
vent the Chinese authorities from requesting him
to be equally obliging with sundry vessels now in
the Canton River and elsewhere, whose proceedings
are not strictly in accordance with Regulations of
Trade or Proclamations? In the latter event a
pretty state the British trade in China might be
reduced to, with English merchants as informers,
British Consuls and men of war as Customhouse
officers, and a Chief Superintendent the presiding
judge

In conclusion, we may recall to the remembrance
of our readers the following very sensible remarks of
the *Examiner*, on the merits of Sir Henry Pot
tinger's Commercial Treaty.

"We have looked with some care into this document,
and are satisfied that it errs greatly on the score of over
legislation and meddling. In truth it virtually turns
Queen Victoria and her establishments into custom-house
collectors, tide-waiters, and police officers for the Em
-

peror of China. To carry into effect the complex provisions of the treaty, Sir H. Pottinger distinctly informs us, in his proclamation, that he contemplates the exercise of powers beyond the law, for which he hopes indemnity from the legislature; an announcement sufficiently pointing out the difficulties which even he himself anticipates. In the new treaty there is an express stipulation making the British Government the bondsmen. Now the costliness and complication of all this machinery is but too obvious."

We have quoted this as being, in well chosen language, what we believe to be the universal opinion of all well informed parties on the principle which H. M. Plenipotentiary thought it desirable to insist on in regulating the laws of the Chinese ports. The text is before us; we now await with some curiosity for the commentary from Hongkong.

Our advices from Shanghai and Ningpo are to the 19th February, and owing to the New Year holy days business at both places is represented as being very dull. Here the Bengal Clippers with the first sale's Opium are daily expected. Since the New Year prices have some what improved, and may now be quoted Patna 640 a 650, Benares 600 a 610 and Malwa 670 &c.

In Hongkong robberies continue to be frequent, and of the most daring character as will be seen from our extracts from the Hongkong papers. We understand it is in contemplation to have a more efficient police on the water—this is most loudly called for by the unprotected state in which residents in Hongkong now find themselves, there being little doubt that many of the bands of robbers that have lately attacked houses, land from boats in which they have come from Kowloon. But the harbour police alone will not be sufficient to prevent gang robberies, unless the police force on land be much increased; its numbers at present are altogether inadequate to the protection of the place, however vigilant the Chief magistrate may be. As many of the British merchants are now about removing their establishments to Hongkong it is to be hoped that measures will be taken by which their persons and property will be properly protected, and not be left at the mercy of these gangs of plunderers. A gentleman whilst waiting a few days since without the gates of Macao, was suddenly set upon by thieves, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch.

His Excellency the Hon. C. Cushing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of Peking, with his suite, arrived in Macao Roads on Saturday last, the 24th instant, on board the U. S. Flag Ship *Brandywine*, Commodore Parker.

His Excellency's suite consists of six gentlemen, Mr. F. Webster, Secy of Legation, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. McIntosh, Dr. Kane, Mr. West, Mr. Hernisz.

and we understand that the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D., and the Rev. P. Parker, M. D., have been appointed joint Chinese Secretaries to the Legation. His Excellency has apartments on the Praya Grande, where he will remain until the *Brandywine* shall have taken in her stores and made other necessary arrangements to proceed on her voyage to the mouth of the Pêiho.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN in the month of February, in 16 vessels, viz:

To London—*Sains Castle, Hushemy, Ann Bridson, Ranger, Flora Muir, Potentate, John Bull, Marmion, Louisa Campbell, Rookery, Scotia.*
To Leith—*Bethaven.*
To Bristol—*Anna Maria.*
To Liverpool—*Elora, Queen Mab, Grishna.*

Congou	lbs. 4,552,915
Caper	" 127,900
Souchong	" 340,252
Hungmuey	" 38,762
Sorts	" 9,634
Pekoe	" 21,918
Orange Pekoe	" 242,005

total Black lbs. 5,331,416

Twankay ..	lbs. 1,137,302
Hyson	" 448,635
Hysonskin ..	" 93,057
Young Hyson ..	" 106,714
Gunpowder ..	" 349,268
Imperial	" 203,784

total Green lbs. 2,423,626

Total in February lbs. 7,755,042

Export of Tea to Great Britain in eight months from 1st July 1843 to 29th Feby. 1844 in 68 vessels.

Congou	lbs. 26,517,781
Caper	" 332,423
Souchong	" 1,017,189
Hungmuey	" 196,219
Sorts	" 92,612
Pekoe	" 372,659
Orange Pekoe	" 991,439

total Black lbs. 29,480,326

Twankay	lbs. 2,293,649
Hyson	" 666,384
Hyson skin	" 229,297
Young Hyson	" 4,130,765
Gunpowder	" 936,644
Imperial	" 459,714

total Green lbs. 5,766,453

Total Export in eight months lbs. 35,246,779

About one o'clock on the morning of Friday last an attack was made by a large party of Chinese robbers on the house occupied by Mrs. White and we are sorry to state they were successful in carrying off property to a considerable amount. The watchman was alarmed by their approach and called out the Coolies in the house, but they were soon put to flight by volleys of stones from the robbers, who then proceeded to break open the doors with a heavy mass of wood faced with iron which they brought along with them. They then threw in pots charged with gunpowder and under cover of the smoke spread over the house. Mrs. White with a degree of courage and coolness, but too seldom exhibited on previous similar occasions made her way and gave the alarm to several officers of the Madras N. I. who live close by. These hastened to the house with a small party of Sepoys stationed there and fired upon the robbers by which one of them was shot and died in about an hour after. The others made their escape, though some of them must have been severely wounded as traces of blood were visible the whole way to the shore where they embarked. They carried with them a quantity of clothes and plate though they were fortunately interrupted before they could secure a considerable portion of the latter. In their escape they left behind them the instrument employed in breaking open the doors, a shield used by their leader and some other arms.

The wounded robber before his death stated they came from Cowloon, and Mr. Hillier went over next day in hopes of being able to trace out some of the parties engaged, but so far as we have learned without success; and it seems probable the information was given purposely to mislead.—*Hongkong Register*, 27th Feb.

Another case occurred during the week in which a room was broken into and some property carried off without disturbing the owner who was asleep in the same room.—*Ibid.*

From the Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China of 24th February.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to publish for general information the following letter and Notification from the acting deputy post master General Bombay.

It is presumed that the letters and newspapers alluded to were sent in a private bag or board the Petrel, and that they did not pass through either the Post Office Victoria or the British Consular agent's office at Macao—for the future, however, it must be distinctly understood, as pointed out in the Notification, that letters and papers intended for the Overland Mail, which are not regularly transmitted through one of these offices, and duly paid for according to the rates of Postage which they severally bear, will be detained at Bombay or eventually returned to the post office at this place.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1844.

No. 2,555 of 1843.

General Department

To RICHARD WOOSNAM, Esq. &c. &c. &c., Hongkong.
Sir,—I have the honor to forward the accompanying notification regarding the detention of all letters &c.—received in future in this office on which no ship postage has been levied, and to request that you will have the goodness to procure its publication in the Hongkong Gazette for the information and guidance of the public.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. LAINE.

Acting Deputy Post Master General, in charge.
Bombay, General Post Office, 3d Nov., 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

The undermentioned letters, and newspapers received at the office on the 19th ultimo, by the schooner 'Petrel' without ships postage having been paid thereon, were in the present instance forwarded to England by the Overland Mail of the 1st November, notice is hereby given, that a similar course will not be pursued in future, and any letters &c. thus forwarded, will be detained for postage, and eventually returned to China, if not claimed.

The Government Notification published at Hongkong on the 8th of April 1843 clearly points out to the public the means of sending letters in a regular and certain channel.

H. LAINE.

Acting Deputy Post Master General, in charge.
Bombay, General Post Office, 3d Nov., 1843.

In obedience to Instructions received from the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following Tables of Consular Fees (marked A and B) are substituted for those which were published with the Government Notification of the 22nd of July 1843, and are to be adopted and to continue in force at the different British Consular Stations in China from the date of the receipt of this Notification pending the further pleasure of Her Majesty's Government.

By order of His Excellency the Superintendent of Trade &c. &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 22d February, 1844.

Table A.

Certificate of the Landing of Goods exported from the United Kingdom	2 Dollars
Signature of Ship's Manifest	2 "
Certificate of Origin, when required	2 "
Bill of Health, when required	2 "
Signature of Muster Roll, when required	2 "
Attestation of a Signature, when required	1 "
Administering an oath, when required	1 "
Seal of Office, and Signature of any other document not specified herein, when required	1 "

Table B.

Bottomry or Arbitration Bond	2 Dollars
Noting a Protest	1 "
Order of Survey	2 "
Extending a Protest or Survey	1 "
Registrations	1 "
Visa of Passport	1 "
Valuation of Goods	1 P. Cent
Attending Sales, 1 per Cent, where there has been a charge for valuing; otherwise 1 p. Ct.	
Attendance out of Consular Office at a Shipwreck, Five Dollars per Diem for his personal Expenses, over and above his travelling Expenses.	
Attendance on opening a Will	5 "
Management of Property of British Subjects dying intestate	2 1/2 P. Cent

CRIMINAL AND ADMIRALTY COURT, HONGKONG.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby given that a Session of the Court of Justice with Criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Her Majesty's subjects on the Island of Hongkong, or within the dominions of the Emperor of China and the ports and harbors thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China, will be held at Hongkong, on the fourth day of March 1844, by ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day; and all manner of persons that are specially summoned, or that have anything to do before the said Court, are required to be then and there attending.

By order of the Court,

CHARLES B. HILLIER.

Officiating Recording Officer.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1844.

THE CANTON PRESS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed translated Extract regarding the Transit or Inland Duties of the Chinese Empire is published for general information.

By order of His Excellency the Superintendent of Trade &c. &c., in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 20th February, 1844.

Transit duties paid at the Custom houses of Kan, Taeping, and Pibsin on goods that are going down to Canton, or from thence transported to the Northern Provinces.

Extracted from the Hoopsootable 30th and 31st Volumes, a work on the Revenues, published by Imperial authority.

EXPORT.

		Kankwan.	Taepingkwan.	Phsinkuan.
		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.
Alum....	per 100 catties	83	2 7.6	0 0 8.
Anised Star	"	4 2.	4 2.	4
Arsenic	"	2 6.3	2 7.6	4
Bamboo Screens, and Bamboo ware of all kinds	"	—	4	4
Camphor	"	1 5.	3 6 4	1 4
Capoor Catchery....	"	—	2 8.2	—
Cassia	"	3 5.2	—	—
China Root	"	3 5.6	2 7.6	4
Copper Ware, Pewter do. &c.	"	9 1.9	1 5	6
Cubebs	"	1 8 7.7	—	4
Galingal	"	1 7.6	2 7.6	4
Gamboge	"	3 5.5	3 3 8.4	1 3.6
Grass Cloth, all kinds	per piece	5 9.1	7.8	2.5
Hartall	per 100 catties	4 5 9.6	2 5 6.	1
Lead (White lead)	"	—	—	3 6.
Mats (straw, rattan bamboo &c. &c.)	"	2 6.3	1 1 7.	—
Musk....	per catty	9 1 9.1	3 1 4 2.	1 3 6
Nankeen, and Cotton cloth of all kinds	per 100 catties	5 2.5	4 5 5.	2 5.6
Rhubarb	"	2 3.5	2 7.6	—
Silk raw 1st quality	"	1	1 4 3 2.	8 5 7.6
Coarse, or refuse of silk	"	4 5 9.6	3 6 4.	6 4 0.
Silk, piece goods, Ribbons, Thread	"	9 1 9.1	3 1 4 2.	1 4 7 2.
Middling Raw Silk	"	—	7 2 4.	6 8
Silk and Cotton mixtures Silk and Woolen	"	—	—	—
mixtures and goods of such classes	per piece	—	7 2 4.	1 2
Soy	per 100 catties	2 6 2.6	2 7.6	4
Tea coarse	"	7 8.8	4 2.	4 2.
Tea, fine	per 10 baskets	3 9.4	7 6.	—
Vermillion	per 100 catties	5 2 5.2	1 4 4 6.	1 3 6

IMPORTS.

Assafoetida	per 100 catties	1 7 5 5.5	1 4 4 6.	4
Bee's Wax	"	3 9 3.9	—	—
Betel Nut	"	1 7.6	4 2.	4
Bicho de mar	"	3 5.2	1 1 7.	4
Bird's Nest	"	1 7 2.7	1 1 1 6.	1 3 6
Camphor (Malay)	per catty	9 2	3 1 4 2.	1 3 6
Cloves	per 100 catties	2 3 4.6	6 1 7.	2
Cornelian Beads....	"	5 9.	—	—
Cotton	"	—	—	8
Cotton Manufactures on all kinds, whether	"	—	—	—
coarse or fine ..	ten pieces	1	1 4 8.	5 5 2
Cow Bezoar	per catty	1 1 7 2.7	1 1 1 6.	2 4
Cutch	per 100 catties	1 4 8	1 8 3.8	2
Elephant's Teeth....	"	2 3 4.6	1 4 4 6.	1
Gold and Silver Thread ..	per catty	2 6 2.6	1 5	2 4 8
Gum Benjamin, ...	per 100 catties	1 4 8.	3 6 7.	2
Olibanum	"	—	3 6 7.	—
Myrrh	"	2 3 4.6	6 8 4.	2
Horns, Unicorn's or Rhinoceros....	"	1 7 5	1 4 4 6.	1 3 6
Quicksilver	"	2 3 4.6	1 4 4 4.	1 3 6
Nutmegs	"	1	1 8 3.6	2 3 4.6
Pepper	"	3 5 1.9	2 5 9.	2
Putehuck	"	2 3 4.6	3 6 6.	2
Rattans....	"	4 6.9	4 2.	1 6.
Rose Maloes	"	9 3 8.4	8 3 4.	—
Shark's Fins	"	5 8.7	1 1 7.	4
Smalts	"	6 5 6.5	1 4 4 6.	—
Ebony	"	9 3.8	—	2
Sandal Wood	"	5 8 6.5	2 5 9.	2
Sapan Wood	"	1 4 4	4 2.	2
Woolen Manufactures....	per piece	2	2	1 1 0.4
Narrow Woollens, ...	per Chang of 141 Inch.	1	1	1 1 6
Dutch Camlets	"	2	—	1 1 4
Camlets	"	2	—	1 1 4
Woolen Yarn....	per 100 catties	3 1 4 2.	3 1 4 2.	2 4 8

True Extract,

CHARLES GUTZLAPP.
Chinese Secretary.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 5 mos. sight 4s. 5d. a 4s 6d
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 224
Rs per 100 Rs.
Svens, large, 2 a 3 per Cent Premium.
MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5 per Cent Discr.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

February.
22, H. M. St. Driver, Comr. Hayes, Chusan.
23, (B.) Brahm, McArthur, Bombay.
24, Nereid, Grant, Singapore.
24, U. S. S. Brandywine, Commodore Parker, Bom.
25, (A.) Henry Pratt, Keene, Manila. [bay.
29, (B.) Fred. Warren, Pratt, do.
26, Sarah Abigail, Prescott, East Coast of
29, (Swed.) Swartvik, Hjarne, Sydney, [China.

26, (Sp.) Cometa, —, Manila.
27, H. M. St. Vixen, Comr. Giffard, Chusan.

PASSENGERS per
U. S. S. Brandywine, H. E. Hon. Caleb Cushing.
U. S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. F. Webster. Secretary of Legation; Messrs O'Donnell, McIntosh, West, Her-
niz, and Doctor Kane.
Henry Pratt, Messrs John R. Trott, and Braham.
Swartvik, Messrs E. Matthysen, M. Stenhouse, J.
Janson, Gibbons, Brooksbank, and J. Craigie
and Son.

February.
SAILED
—, (B.) Elora, Turnbull, Liverpool.
17, Rookery, Bourne, London.
23, Mary Bulmer, Gaskin, Singapore.
28, Forfarshire, Symonds, Bombay.
29, (Sp) Sil, Vales, Manila.

March,
1, (A.) Charlotte, Gerry, Manila.
2, (B) Sylph, MacDonald, Sing. and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS per
Antelope, (omitted last week), Mr. J. Coolidge.
Sylph, Mr. Andrew Jardine.

UNDER DESPATCH
For Sing. & Calcutta,—Sylph this morning; Rob
Roy on the 4th; Water Witch.

For Singapore,—Kestrel on the 4th.
For Bombay,—Anonyma.

LATEST DATES,
ENGLAND, 15th Nov. SINGAPORE 19th Jany.
UNITED STATES, Oct. 28. MANILA, 15th Febr.
CALCUTTA, 20th Dec. AMOY,
BOMBAY, 26th Dec. CHUSAN,
JAVA, 10th Jany.

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
Anonyma	—	Hickes	Jardine M. & Co.
Annie	—	Potter	—
*Allerton,	—	Phillips	Macvicar & Co.
Brahmin	—	Mc Arthur	—
*Bombay Castle	—	Fraser	Jardine M. and Co.
*Bombay	—	Purley	—
Bangalore	—	Smith	—
*Coromandel	—	cunningm.	Dent and Co.
*Canopus,	—	Stroyan	Turner & Co.
*Canton	—	Crouch,	Macvicar & Co.
Circassian	—	Marshall	—
Das of Nibhrland	—	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
Emerald Isle	—	Curling	—
*Emperor	—	Keane,	Macvicar and Co.
Fair Barbadian	—	—	—
*Fortitude	—	Buckholm	Lindsay & Co.
Fairlie	—	Roskell	Jardine M. & Co.
Frankland	—	Christie	Holliday Wise & Co.
Forth	—	Baxter	Jardine M. & Co.
Portesue	—	Hall	—
*Guisachan	—	Henry	Dirom, Grey & Co.
Gondolier	—	—	Holliday Wise & Co.
Hope	—	Crawford	Jardine M. and Co.
*Hesperus	—	Killey	Turner and Co.
Isa, Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
John Witt	—	Dunovan	Russell & Co.
John Barry,	—	Balls,	Dent and Co.
*John Laird,	—	—	—
Kestrel	—	Beauvais	Boustead & Co.
Lucy Sharpe	—	McFee	—
Larkins	—	Hibbert	Jardine M & Co.
Nereid	—	Graut	Macvicar & Co.
*Oriental	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
Petrel	—	Gibbon	Dent and Co.
Posidone	—	Valentine	—
Pearl	—	Morison	D. & M. Rastomjee & Co
Rob Roy	—	White	Jos. Pybus.
Ratcliff	—	Garrett	Jardine M. & Co.
*Resolution	—	Wood	Lindsay & Co.
Ruparell,	—	—	A. & D. Furdenjee,
Syed Khan	—	—	J. Hudson.
Salopian	—	Bell	Nye Parkin & Co.
Water Witch	—	Reynell	Dent and Co.
Wm. Hughes	—	—	Macvicar and Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Brandywine,	Commodore Parker.
Don Juan	Harding
Fred. Warren	Pratt
Sarah Abigail	Prescott
*Oscar	Eyre
*Probus	Stunner
Argyle	Cooksey
*Robt. Fulton	Drinker
*Huntress	Lovett
Henry Pratt	Keene
Boxer	Robinson
*Zorgvliet	Ryken
Handelsmaatschappij	Pfeffer
Frige. Cléopatre,	Capt Cécille commanding French
Joseph	squadron in the China Seas.
Dansburg,	Habermere
Swartvik	Hjarne
Gitans,	Salado
Cometa	P. de las Heras.

* At Whampoa.

DIED.—On the morning of the 26th inst., at the Seaman's Hospital, of paralysis, J. SATCHELL, Esq., recently Editor of the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette."

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER.
at the Canton Press Office—N. 4, Travessa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 10.] Macao, Saturday, 9th March, 1844.

[No. 440.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JON: SMITH'S Sale advertised on Thursday last, will continue **THIS-DAY**, and on **TUESDAY NEXT**, the 12th instant.

Macao, 9th March, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Albion Hotel, (Precisely at 12 o'clock,) on Monday, the 11th of March, 1844, **JNO: SMITH**, will have the pleasure to offer for Sale, to the highest bidder, by **PUBLIC AUCTION**; that fine and fast sailing Schooner the "**SPEC.**" of 150 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Spars, Sails, Boat, &c.

The "**SPEC.**" is too well-known in China, and therefore needs no further description of her sailing qualities. She was built in New York, in 1837, (of the best materials,) but now carries an English Flag, and has a British Pass; is remarkably well found in Arms and Ammunition, and other stores.—Inventory may be seen at the Auctioneer's. The Block is Insured to the 13th prox., and the policy will be transferred to the purchaser.

Macao, 8th March, 1844

A CARD.

JNO: SMITH in addition to the Articles advertised for Public Sale on Tuesday next, the 12th instant, will put up, and dispose of to the highest bidder,

Prepared Canvas for Artists; choice Oil Colors, in patent tubes; Oil, Varnish, &c. complete in a box; a Folding Easel; French Tools; Linseed and Drying Oils; Varnish; a variety of Inkstands; Engravings, for scrap books; Albums, with fancy leaves; Steel Pens; Drawing Pencils; Scotch Figure Engravings: "Duncan Gray," &c.; Letter Paper; Mathematical Instruments; Pocket and Toilet Scent Bottles; Penknives; Men and Women's Pocket Books; Bank Post; Blotting and blank Music Books; Travelling Desks; Sealing Wax; REEVES' Colors and other Painting Materials; Chimnies, Lamp Shades, &c.

To-day's Sale will commence at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 A. M. and close at 2 P. M.

Macao, 9th March, 1844.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, (if not sold by private contract), a suit of mahogany **LONDON-MADE FURNITURE**, consisting of 1 Round Centre, one Side, and a pair of Card Tables; one Side Board; a pair of Toilet Tables, with swing glasses; a pair of Loungé Chairs, and a pair of spring-seat Sofas. The whole of these were sent out to a Gentleman's particular order for his own use, and can therefore be strongly recommended to any person requiring an elegant and well-finished set-out. Apply to **JNO: SMITH**.

Macao, 5th March, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NEW BOOKS—English and American editions, will be sold by **JNO. SMITH**, on an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given). Parties are at liberty to take Books, at the Invoice cost, prior to the sale, for Cash.

Macao, 23rd February, 1844.

NOTICE—The undersigned are duly authorised to act as Executors of the estate of the late Mr. MIGUEL ANTONIO CORTELLA. All persons having accounts to settle with the said firm, are hereby requested to send henceforward their letters with direction to them.

FRANCISCO JOAO MARQUES,
MANOEL DUARTE BERNADINO.

Macao, 17th February, 1844.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.

FOR the greater convenience of vessels at Whampoa and Benheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek by which both are united.

M. O'SULLIVAN M. R. C. S. L.
Resident Surgeon, Hospital Ship.

Whampoa, 3d February, 1844.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co., beg to announce that they have taken part of the Godowns of Mr. Duns, 18 Queen's Road, and have just landed from the Bangalore a large cargo consisting of all descriptions of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Carpenters tools, Fire Grates, and best Sheffield plated goods, German Silver and British Plate, Guns, Pistols; Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Telescopes and Spectacles, Table Lamps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks in great variety, Gold and Silver Watch, Guards, Musical Boxes, Accordions, of all descriptions, cut and plain Glass, and a variety of fancy and other Goods to be disposed of by Wholesale only.

Hongkong, February 19th, 1844.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted in China by the late **HENRY PYBUS** will be now carried on by **JOHN MACKEY & Co.** of Calcutta, represented here by Messrs **JOHN LEFFLER** and **CHARLES WILSON MURRAY**, acting as their Agents and under their Procuration.

EDWARD FRANCIS,
Attorney for **JOHN MACKEY & Co.**
Macao, 12th February, 1844.

A CARD—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, Rua de Hospital, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 29th November, 1843r

THE undersigned having received Special Licenses under the Authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the importation of Chinese Immigrant Laborers into the West Indies from the Settlements in the Straits of Malacca will be prepared to enter into arrangements with Agents or Captains of Vessels desirous of providing means of Conveyance from hence, terms and conditions of which with full information will be given by them here, or in Canton by **RICHARD J. GILMAN ESQ.**

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
Singapore, 15th January, 1844.

NOTICE—The undersigned have this day established a House of Agency and Commission at Hongkong, under the firm of **BUSH & MILLER**.

(Signed) T. F. BUSH.
ALEX. A. MILLER.
Victoria Hongkong, 1st Feby., 1844.

MR. LATTEY, CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of Mr. PAIN's new house, Queen's Road, opposite Chinam's Hong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.

Macao, Dec. 8. 1843. "ACVICAR & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF
LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 Cent per Annum

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate

and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR MANILA.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY TOMORROW MORNING,

THE A. I. Teak built Brig "SARAH"
Capt. MOSSMAN, 201 tons register; for freight or passage immediate application may be made to the Captain on Board or to

Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao,
Saturday, March 9th, 1844.

FOR CHARTER FOR A SHORT VOYAGE ON THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO INDIA.



THE very fast sailing and superior British Barque **SALOPIN**, EDWARD BELL Commander, of about 280 Tons Register; is a very desirable vessel for any voyage wherein great despatch is required. Apply to Captain BELL, on board at Whampoa, or to

NYE, PARKIN & Co.—Canton,
Canton, 24th February, 1844.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. Ship "DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

THE SCHOONER "UNION."



HAS just undergone a thorough repair, raised, and newly decked;—well armed and her cabins are most comfortably fitted for six Passengers;—she will now run regularly between Macao, Hongkong, and Canton with Passengers, at the usual rate charged in other passage boats. For passage, in Macao, apply to

JNO: SMITH.

and at Hongkong P. TOWNSEND.



She is for sale, and the owner will accept a fair offer.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE A. I. Ship "QUEEN VICTORIA," Capt. CONNOR, now at Whampoa, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.



THE new and superior built Iron barque **JOHN LAIRD** 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an exceptionally Sea Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working. Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete. Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts. Two new quarter boats with Sails and Awings, Launch and Yawl; 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels; two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to **COMMANDING OFFICER** on board at Whampoa.

WANTED—A copy of Langlet's Mantelion Grammar, and one of L' Amiot's Manchou Dictionary. Any person who may have either of these Books, and is willing to dispose of them, will confer a favor by informing the Editor.

TO LET—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to

JOZE MARIA D' FUNCECA.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR SALE—At the Undersigned to close accounts at a reduced price a few MAPS of the WORLD and of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA on a large Scale with the BOOKS of notes.

W. LANE.
Macao, 29th February, 1844.

FOR SALE—A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, complete. Apply at the "CANTON PRESS OFFICE."

FOR SALE—The following wines received per Foam, from Messrs SANDERMAN, FOSTER & Co., London. Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, in wood and bottles. Fine old MADIRA, in wood and bottles. Fine old PORT, in wood and bottles. SAUTERNE, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE.

LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE—A few Bolls of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to

Capt. MORISON,
on board the "Pearl" in the Tyra,
Macao, November 3d, 1843.

ON SALE ex French Ship **JOSEPH**.
BRANDY in wood and bottle,
VINEGAR, LIQUEURS,
OLIVE OIL, BRANDYFRUITS,
PRESERVES and CONFECTIONARY,
St. Julien
Destournel
Tomys do. } **CLARET**.
Hermitage
Leoville Medoc
CHAMPAGNE,
BURGUNDY,
PORTWINE in wood and bottle,
BORDEAUX PLUMS.

Macao, 9th February, 1844. J. A. DURRAN Jr.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of
China for Sale at the Office of

Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE—Bully RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE,
JAVA ARRACK in cases and casks, SINGAPORE BEANS
and PLANKS. PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and
Whisky in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.**
Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CAR
PETS and RUGS, apply to **FEARON & SON**.
Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do
Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with
Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth Com
passes, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment
of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tum
blers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and
Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE
CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER
CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN
and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.
BILLS ON LONDON.
E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

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CANTON PRESS.

Macao 9th March 1844.

The most important occurrence during the week
has been the opening at Hongkong on Monday last
of the Criminal and Admiralty Court, the first ses
sion of which was held on that day. The Grand
Jury, the gentlemen composing which had been
collected from their respective residences at Hong
kong, Canton and Macao, the quota furnished from
the latter place having gone to Hongkong in H. M.
St. Visen despatched hither for that purpose, con
sisted of the following gentlemen

Patrick Stewart Esq (Foreman) David Jardine Esq.
T. A. Gibb, " Pat. Dudgeon, "
J. F. Edger, " T. D. Neave, "
John Holliday, " Scotland, "
August Fletcher, " R. Strachan, "
John Dent, " Wm. Scott, "
Chr. Fearon, " R. F. Gordon, "
Chs. E. Stewart, " C. Cleverley, "
H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, Governor of Hong
kong, opened the proceedings by the following short
address to the Grand Jury:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

"In addressing you on your being sworn in, my re
marks shall be as few and brief as possible. We are as
sembled to day to assist in the discharge of the most im
portant duties that can devolve on us as men and as
members of society, those of administering justice to
our fellow subjects and upholding the laws of our coun
try and the dignity and honour of our gracious sovereign.
In the wholly unprecedented situation in which I am
placed, it would be equally useless and preposterous for
me to attempt to enlarge on the functions you have to
perform. I am not aware that the cases which will be laid
before you, have anything technical or peculiar in them.
You are after examination of the witnesses and full
deliberation, to say whether these cases come under the
head of murder or the less criminal, though still highly
serious, charge of manslaughter. Should you find any
point of difficulty, I cannot say, that I will instruct you
in it, but this I may say, that I will be happy to give you
my opinion backed by the best advice that I can obtain.
I will not dismiss you to your labours, without remind
ing you that in all cases where you may have doubts it
is a wise and humane principle of the law to give the
advantage of those doubts to the accused, and an ob
servance of this rule is more especially necessary when
it is remembered that he can have no Counsel to plead
for him. I wish to God my share of the investigations
on which we are about to enter had fallen into more
qualified hands, but I can at least promise that I sit here
to exercise the most rigid impartiality as well as to tem
per justice with mercy, and I am assured that you will
most cordially and anxiously unite with me in the same
feeling."

Only two cases were brought under the considera
tion of the Grand Jury, in both of which true bills
were found. The one was against a Manila sea
man for the murder of his officer on board the
schooner Harlequin. He was tried on the same
monday. Sir Henry Pottinger, as Governor, and
Major General d'Aguiar, as Lieut. Governor of the
Colony, acting as judges, and found guilty of wilful
murder, the jury recommending him to mercy on
account of the provocation he received. We believe
it to be the intention of H. E. to refer the case to
the consideration of Her Majesty's government.
The other case (of which we have not heard the is
sue) was of manslaughter against a marine on board
H. M. Steamer *Driver*, for having caused the death
of a Chinese.

The Hongkong papers having teemed of late with
accounts of atrocious robberies, in many cases at
tended with personal violence, distant readers will
be surprized, on reading the account of the pro
ceedings at the first Session of the Criminal and
Admiralty Court, that only two cases should
have been brought before it for adjudication; but
it must not be therefrom supposed that in all cases
the villains have escaped the due punishment of
their crimes, although by far the greater number
have. That such as have been taken were not
brought before the Court chiefly arises from the
Magistrate dealing summarily in most of such cases,
sentencing offenders, after conviction, to fine, cor
poral punishment, or to several years exercise on
the roads. We are however glad to see that the
apathy with which the outrages that were almost
daily committed upon property, were looked upon
has at last made place for some activity, and that
regulations have at length been made and published
for protecting the community against these depreda
tions. We hope they may by strictly enforced,
and have the desired effect.

The following we copy from a letter kindly lent
us, regarding the *Eliza Stewart*, whose wreck we
mentioned some weeks since.

"*Amoy 22d February*. Five small sized junkloads
of Cargo from the *Eliza Stewart* were landed in this
port, consisting of Cotton, Cotton twist, Tea, bower
anchor and cable, and all her masts and gear above
the lower mast heads.

25th February. Lieut. Vansittart brought the
Eliza Stewart into harbour yesterday, and beached
her on Koolungsoo; every tide we shall get her
farther upon the sand. She had seven feet water in

her hold at the time, and during the night of her
passage from Kow-e-too Bay a heavy gale set in,
when she had 6 feet water in her hold, the pumps
choked with the loose cotton. Seven times the water
gained fast upon them. Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Hil
liard, Mr. Roberts, Asst. Surgeon, all took their
turn at the pumps, and bailed with buckets at the
fore hatchway; all hands are quite done up, perfect
ly beaten—Sunday has given them a rest. Words
are not strong enough to express the excellent con
duct of both officers and men of H. M. S. *Serpent*,
who at one time had 45 hands away on this service.
The *Eliza Stewart* during the gale was obliged to
cut away her mainsail, her spanker blew away, and
she was thrown on her beam-ends, when the water,
(from her sides being strained) poured into her in
streams; they had little hope of saving either the
ship or their lives. She came in with only her
lower masts and gibbon standing, under mizen
staysail, a lower studding sail as a main staysail,
foresail split, foretopsail and a jib."

The only arrivals of interest during the week have
been from New York. The new Clipper brig *Eagle*
from that port the 19th November, arrived here on
the 7th, and has consequently made a very fine pas
sage of only 108 days against the monsoon. We
have by her papers to the 15th November, but we
have not found in them any news of interest. The
December mail either by way of Bombay direct or
Calcutta is anxiously looked for, and the Clippers
are longer than usual in arriving after the first Ben
gal Opium sale. This may be owing, it is thought,
to prices of the drug having been driven up very
high by speculators, in consequence of which no
cargoes would be ready for shipment immediately
after the sale. In expectation of their arrival the
China market is very inactive, at prices similar to
those quoted in our last, or perhaps somewhat lower.

We mentioned last week some strange transac
tion at Shanghai in consequence of which about
50 Chests of Opium were thrown overboard, and a
guard put on board of the three vessels concerned.
The *George IV* was fined, we hear, \$500 at Shang
hai; the other two vessels *Amelia* and *Mengui* have
been permitted to discharge their cargoes, but the
consignees we understand have been obliged to pro
mise to pay their proceeds into the hands of H. M.
Consul, pending the decision regarding this property
by Sir Henry Pottinger! The *George IV* after ar
rival at Hongkong, was, we understand, immedi
ately liberated, it being thought that the fine of \$500
was quite enough punishment.

The U. S. Ship *Brandywine*, Commodore Parker,
is at present at Hongkong.

By a mistake in setting up the type the quantities
of Teas were in several instances incorrectly given
in our last week's paper; to correct which we have
again inserted an amended statement.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN in the month
of February, in 16 vessels, viz:

To London.—*Stains Castle*, *Hashemy*, *Ann Bri
dson*, *Ranger*, *Flora Muir*, *Poten
tate*, *John Bull*, *Marmion*, *Louisa
Campbell*, *Rookery*, *Scotia*.

To Leith.—*Belhaven*.

To Bristol.—*Anna Maria*.

To Liverpool.—*Flora*, *Queen Mab*, *Crishna*.

Congou	....	lbs.	4,552,915
Caper	....	"	127,900
Souchong	....	"	340,252
Hungmuy	....	"	38,762
Sorts	....	"	7,634
Pekoe	....	"	21,948
Orange Pekoe	....	"	242,005

total Black lbs. 5,331,416

Twankay	....	lbs.	1,137,302
Hyson	....	"	448,635
Hysonskin	....	"	106,714
Young Hyson	....	"	177,929
Gunpowder	....	"	349,282
Imperial	....	"	203,784

total Green lbs. 2,423,626

Total in February lbs. 7,755,042

Export of Tea to Great Britain in eight months from 1st July 1843 to 29th Feby. 1844 in 66 vessels.

Congou	lbs.	26,517,781
Caper	....	332,423
Souchong	....	1,007,189
Hungmuy	....	196,219
Sorts	....	22,612
Pekoe	....	372,668
Orange Pekoe	....	991,439
total Black lbs.		29,470,326
Twankay	lbs.	2,293,649
Hyson	....	666,384
Hyson skin	....	279,297
Young Hyson	....	1,130,765
Gunpowder	....	936,644
Imperial	....	459,714

total Green lbs. 5,766,453

Total Export in eight months lbs. 35,236,779

From the Hongkong Gazette, 2d March

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Ordinances, passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published for general information.

By order, **RICHARD WOOSNAM.**

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 29th February, 1844.

HONGKONG.

No. 1 of 1844.

Anno sexto et septimo Victoriae Regine.

By His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger Baronet Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath Major General in the service of the Honorable the East India Company Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An Ordinance to define the Law relating to slavery in Hongkong, (28th February, 1844.)

Whereas it is expedient to define and promulgate the Law respecting slavery in the Colony of Hongkong.

1. Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof that the Laws of England prohibitory of Slavery to be in force at Hongkong.

penalties provided therein shall be in full virtue and operation and shall be duly enforced and inflicted in the said Colony save as hereinafter excepted.

Liabilities incurred by every one treating any person as a slave in Hongkong.

as may hereafter be established in Hongkong be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding two years with or without hard labour and corporal punishment and shall forfeit to Her Majesty her heirs and successors for the public uses of the said Colony of Hongkong such sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence and also such other additional sum not exceeding two hundred dollars to be paid to any person giving information of the said offence as shall be adjudged by the said Chief Magistrate or Court aforesaid.

Liabilities incurred by Foreigners coming to Hongkong with Slaves and not conveying them before Chief or other Magistrate.

previous slave before the Chief Magistrate of Police at Hongkong or before the nearest Justice of the Peace such person shall on being convicted thereof as aforesaid be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months with or without hard labour and corporal punishment and shall forfeit to Her Majesty her heirs and successors for the public uses of the Colony such sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence and also such additional sum not exceeding fifty dollars to be paid to the person giving information of the said offence as shall be adjudged as aforesaid.

Slave produced before Magistrate to be set free.

Slavery is prohibited in the Colony of Hongkong and that he is free to depart whithersoever he pleases and such Magistrate as aforesaid shall take due care that such liberty is freely exercised.

Owner of Slave retaining Slave in his service to enter a bond with sureties conditioned for non removal of Slave.

hundred dollars conditioned against the removal of such previous slave from the Colony of Hongkong by his said former owner without the said previous slave having been produced before the Chief Magistrate or any other justice of the peace of the said Colony of Hongkong and examined apart as to his voluntarily departing with his said former owner and being informed that by his so doing he will revert to his former state of slavery.

Slave to be supported and apprenticed in case of his not remaining with former owner or of former owner not entering into bond.

aforesaid is hereby authorized with the approbation of the Governor in Council to apprentice or otherwise place out such previous slave as aforesaid with a view to his obtaining a livelihood by his own labour.

Slave found in service of former owner proof of due hiring to lay upon former owner.

unduly repossessed himself of the said previous slave and such owner in default of rebutting such presumption shall be liable to the penalties herein affixed to the treating or using any one as a slave in Hongkong

Liabilities incurred by any person not giving information of owner of slaves inhabiting his house.

shall upon conviction thereof before the Chief Magistrate or such Court at Hongkong as herein aforesaid be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour and corporal punishment and shall forfeit such sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence and also such sum not exceeding fifty dollars to be paid to the person giving information of the same as shall be adjudged in manner aforesaid.

Penalties to be cumulative.

by the the Law of England for any offence mentioned herein and not in any way in the stead, lieu, or substitution thereof provided always and it is hereby enacted that no part of any sum forfeited and declared by the Laws of England to be payable to any informer shall be paid to such informer without the express direction of the Chief Magistrate or Court aforesaid who shall have full power to make such deduction therefrom as may be deemed expedient.

Rule for interpreting this and other Ordinances.

committed or the offender or the party affected or intended to be affected by the offence, hath used or shall use words importing the singular number or the masculine gender only, yet the Ordinance shall be understood to include several matters as well as one matter and several persons as well as one person and females as well as males and bodies corporate as well as individuals unless it be otherwise specially provided or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Governor &c. &c.

Passed the Legislative Council
the 28th day of February, 1844.
RICHARD BURGASS.
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

HONGKONG.

No 2 of 1844.

Anno sexto et septimo Victoriae Regine.
An Ordinance by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger

Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Major General in the service of the Honorable the East India Company, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An Ordinance to regulate the printing of books and papers and the keeping of printing presses within the Colony of Hongkong. (28th February, 1844.)

No Newspaper to be published save in accordance with the Rules herein after mentioned.

Printer and Publishers to make declaration.

following declaration "I, B. B. declare that I am the "the Printer (or Publisher or Printer and Publisher) of "the Periodical work entitled

New declaration on change of residence.

New declaration on former Printer or Publisher leaving the Colony.

Colony shall be necessary.

Punishment and Penalty for non observance of above Rules.

shall cause to be printed or published any such Periodical work knowing that the said Rules have not been observed with respect to that work shall on conviction be punished with fine to an amount not exceeding Three thousand dollars and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Declaration to be deposited in Office of Chief Magistrate and in the Supreme Court.

deposited among the Records of the Office of the said Chief Magistrate and the other original shall be deposited among the Records of such Supreme Court of Judicature as may hereafter be established in Hongkong and the office in charge of each original shall allow any person to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one dollar and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said declaration on payment of a fee of two dollars.

Copy of Declaration to be evidence.

aforesaid attested by the seal of such Magistrate or Court as are empowered by this act to have the custody of such declarations shall be held (unless the contrary be proved) to be sufficient evidence as against the person whose name shall be subscribed to such declaration (according as the words of the said declaration may be) of every portion of every periodical work whereof the title shall correspond with the title of the periodical work mentioned in the said declaration.

Person ceasing to be Printer or Publisher to make declaration thereof.

declaration may appear before such Chief Magistrate as aforesaid and make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration.

"I, A. B. declare that I have ceased to be the Printer " (or Publisher or Printer and Publisher) of the Periodical work entitled

and each original of the latter declaration shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the said Chief Magistrate and one original of the said latter declaration shall be filed along with each original of the former declaration and the Officer in charge of each original of the latter declaration shall allow any person applying to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one dollar and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said latter declaration attested by the seal of the Magistrate or Court having custody of the original on payment of a fee of two dollars.

6. And be it enacted that in all trials in which a copy attested as is aforesaid of the former declaration shall have been put in evidence it shall be lawful to put in evidence a copy attested as is aforesaid of the latter declaration and the former declaration shall not be taken to be evidence that the deponent was at any period subsequent to the date of the latter declaration Printer or Publisher of the Periodical work therein mentioned.

7. And be it enacted that every book or paper printed after the passing and publishing of this Ordinance within the colony of Hongkong shall have printed on it at the end thereof the name of the printer and of the publisher and the place of printing and of publication and whoever shall print or publish any book or paper otherwise than in conformity with this Rule shall on conviction be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

8. And be it enacted that after the first day of April now next ensuing no person shall within the Colony of Hongkong keep in his possession any press for the printing of books or papers who shall not have made and subscribed the following declaration before the Chief Magistrate of Police of Hongkong and whoever shall keep in his possession any such press without making such a declaration shall on conviction be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

I, A. B. declare that I have a press for printing at and this last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the premises where such press may be.

9. And be it enacted that any person who shall in making any declaration under the authority of this act knowingly affirm an untruth shall on conviction thereof be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars and imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years.

HENRY POTTINGER.
Governor, &c. &c.

Passed the Legislative Council,
the 28th day of February, 1844.
RICHARD BURGASS
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Revd. Charles Gutzlaff Chinese Secretary to-Government is appointed to be Assistant to be Honorable the Chief Magistrate in the Chinese Department and also a member of the Registry and Land Committees.

By order **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 29th February, 1844.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Captain Bruce of H. Majesty's 18th Regt. Royal Irish is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Superintendent of Police in consequence of Captain Haly's services being required with his Regiment.

Captain Bruce has this day been sworn in as one of Her Britannic Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and the Dominions of the Emperor of China.

By order **RICHARD WOOSNAM,**
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1844.

From the Hongkong Gazette, of 5th March.

At the desire of R. A. Tir Thos. Cochrane, we publish for general information, the following Addenda to the Sailing directions for the Coast of China, brought up to February 1844, from the Surveys of Captain Collinson.

Page 7. The anchorage under the N. W. side of Quemoy cannot be recommended as there are many half tide rocks.

The Channel between Quemoy and the main leading into Hootow bay has only 3 feet at low water.

There is a sunken rock E. b. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from Dodds Island. (The position of which has not yet been fixed by the surveying vessels).

Page 9. There is a reef which covers at High water 1. and 8 of mile* to the westward of Lootze. From it the N. E. Island of the group bears N. 83° E. And Fort Hill on the main opposite to Lamyet N. E.

Off the SW. point of Lamyet is a shoal extending $\frac{1}{2}$

mile to avoid which do not bring the Islet off the south end of Lamyet to the Eastward of S. 82° E. until the West point of the Island bears to the Eastward of North.

There is good shelter on the south and West sides of Lamyet but no vessel should attempt to pass to the Northward of it without the chart. The sunken rocks being numerous, and the channel from hence through the Haitan Straits so attended with dangers, that any attempt to explain the courses to be steered without a reference would be useless.

Page 14. S. 28 W. 1. 1 mile from the Sea Dog is a rock which is seen only at low water when on it. The West end of Matssooshan bears N. 26° W. and the breakwater at the West end of the White Docks S. 18° W.

Tinghae Bay which lays N. 42° W. 11 miles from the summit of Matssooshan if a safe anchorage in the N.E. Monsoon. There is a cluster of Islets N. 51° W. from Matssooshan 8 miles, between which and Flat Island which is 2 miles N. 55° E. from them is a Channel, but sunken rocks extend half a mile from Flat and one third of a mile from the cluster. Therefore vessels had better pass south of the latter.

Tinghae Bay will be recognised by the small Islets off the South point; there are the remains of the city wall but the place appears now to be nearly deserted. The Junks frequenting a bay further to the Eastward which affords them good shelter but cannot be recommended for larger vessels. It is called by the Chinese Wang-ke and has a rock in the centre of the Bay 0.7 of a mile from the shore (which I suppose to be the one on which the Phlegethon struck.)

To the S. Eastward of this bay are several small Islets with detached reefs between them and the main which is distant $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. And S. 40° W. 5 cables from the southern Islet are two patches of rock which are covered at High Water. When on them, the hill over Tinghae bears W. 33° N. and the summit of Matssooshan S. 12° E.

The E. extremity of the main is eleven miles from Tinghae Bay. The whole being a narrow peninsula in some places only $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide. Off the E. point a quarter of mile distant is a Double Island with a reef $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cable to the East of it. The junks use the channel West of the Island, but vessels without the aid of a scull had better keep to the Eastward.

N. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the summit of Changchesan a small Islet has been inadvertently omitted in the copying of the Charts. There is a reef 2 cables south of it.

Page 15. N. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W. 5 miles from Larne Island is broken water, from it the N. end of Tungtyung, bears E. 7° S. The Black rocks S. 69° W. and Cone Island N. 37° W.

S. 48° E. 0° of a mile from the Cones another rock which shows only at Low water. The South end of Spider Island bears N. 85° W. from it.

To the W. N. W. of Spider Island are three Islets; between the first Islet and Spider is a sunken rock; between the first and second (which has a sandy Isthmus) is a good channel. Between the second and third are two half tide rocks; and between the third and the main which is 3 miles distant is a clear channel with 4 fms. water. Opposite to the third Island, on the main is a cove which was pointed out as the rendezvous for the pirates.

S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the second Island $\frac{1}{2}$ mile are two reefs which are covered at high water.

H. M. S. Vixen saw discoloured water 7 miles to the northward of Tanzyung. The Plover in this neighbourhood passed over several patches without changing, her depth of water, and a pilot denied the existence of any rock in the neighbourhood, although there is one inserted on the Chinese Chart.

Page 16. Opposite to Double Peak Island on the main is a village called Seonytin the inhabitants of which assisted the pirates in escaping from the Plover's pinnace, and the merchant Junks which were boarded in search of arms, pointed this place out as the Head quarters of pirates when in this neighbourhood.

Page 17. There is very good anchorage, to the West of Namguan.

Page 18. The Harbor mentioned as Pe-pashan is called Ta New and is too shallow for any thing drawing more than 9 feet.

There is a reef showing only at low water three and a half miles from the shore to the northward of this Harbor. It bears from the highest part of Namkeshan S. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W. : a cleft rock at the entrance to Ta New harbor bears from it S. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W. and a Peak on the main to the Northward N. 23° W.

The Eastern of the two groups mentioned in the fourth paragraph will afford secure shelter in the N. E. Monsoon.

The main land opposite is shoal to.

Page 19. The channel between Miaoshan and the main is shoal; and vessels intending to enter the River Ngau which leads to Wanchowfoo must pass to the

northward and eastward of that Island, and between it and Hootowshan off the South point of which is good anchorage, from thence the entrance to the river bears N. 66° W. 6 miles and will be known by an isolated range of hills with a square fort at their East end and a small walled city at the West end. The depth of water varies from three to four fathoms in the channel which is more than a mile wide but the mud dries upon each side of you and shoals suddenly. Having passed the range of Hills keep the left bank of the river or North shore on board until the first hill on the flat island on the south side of the river bears S.W. by S. (when you will be passed amidst ground which is half a mile from the south shore and is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E. N. E. of this hill. The highest Peak of Hootowshan on with the South foot of the Hills at the entrance bearing E. 3 S. will place you on its north edge) then edge over to midchannel passing a large city on the north side and gradually haul in for the first point on the South side at which the Hills come down to the water's edge keep that side on board passing a point with a circular fort and a building like a Jar upon it, close.

Do not go above 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the Jar point as the water shoals and the channels become too intricate for explanation, you will then be in from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 fms. water and $\frac{5}{2}$ miles from the city of Wanchowfoo which is on the South side of the river: The water contains a great deal of sediment and is not used by the inhabitants for culinary purposes.

To the Northward of Hootowshan is a deep inlet running back 20 miles, in the Southern parts of which there is good anchorage but the upper end is all shoal excepting a narrow channel which forms the Island of Wasing and comes out opposite to Ta Lukshan.

Page 21. All the channels among the group to the Westward of Chichoe are shoal, none affording shelter to vessels drawing more than 12 feet.

Page 22. The entrance to the river leading to Tachowfoo called by the Chinese Hocmun is west 17 miles from the Peak of Chubsen. The water shoals gradually for the first 8 miles to 2 fms. after which there is not more than 9 feet at low water: until you are within the Headland when it deepens to 3 and 5 fms.

Page 25. With reference to the second paragraph two sunken rocks have been discovered between Cliff Island and the rock. The channel therefore must not be used but vessels should pass to the Eastward of the rock. Not borrowing too much on the Cape Montague side as it is shoal.

Signed, **RICHARD COLLINSON.**
Captain.

H. M. S. Plover, River Min,
February 18th, 1844.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, publishes in English (and Chinese) the following translation of Rules for the regulation of boats and junks, and in order to repress the lawless practices of vagabonds.

It appearing that a number of outlaws, have from time to time come from the main land, and adjacent islands, to this harbour, purposely to rob and steal; with a view to preventing similar outrages in future, the following regulations are published for general information, and will be carried into execution half a month from this date.

1. All boats whether small or large, no matter in what business they are engaged, shall be registered, after having obtained a security from some respectable native on shore; those that cannot find a valid security, shall be obliged to leave this Colony, and should they again return, they shall be immediately seized and burned.

2. The number which a boat or vessel bears in the Registry, is to be inscribed in Chinese as well as in English, in large letters on the sides of the boat, as well as on a flag made for the purpose. And if failing to do so, or neglecting to carry the flag; the offending boatman will be fined, and on a second omission, will be expelled the Colony.

3. For every class of boats, a superintendent shall be appointed, who shall be held responsible for the good behaviour of those placed under his charge, and also be made answerable for any of his boats moving during the night, and for allowing interlopers, and strangers to come into his line.

4. Every boat or vessel failing to conform to the above regulations, shall be sent away from the Colony, and should she return will be confiscated.

5. Boats or junks of every description on arrival, must within six hours if by day, and twelve hours

if by night, report themselves at the Chinese Secretary's Office, state the object of their coming to this harbour, and the nature of the cargo on board, and place their papers in the hands of the Marine Magistrate, until their departure, when they will be returned to their owners. And whilst the junks or boats are in this harbour, the Masters or Owners will be held responsible for the behaviour of their crews, and should they discover that any of the sailors have committed a theft, or other offence, they must give information forthwith to the Chinese Secretary, or Marine Magistrate, that may lead to the discovery of the criminal.

6. To prevent mariners pleading ignorance of these regulations, all vessels will be boarded immediately on their arrival by a Government boat, which will convey these orders in writing. And should the principal man in the vessel neglect to report himself, after the lapse of six hours, if by day, and twelve hours if by night, he will be fined for his first offence ten dollars, and on the second his boat or junk will be confiscated.

7. Boatmen who can give no account of themselves, nor show the object of their coming to Hongkong, will forthwith be handed over to the Chinese authorities at Cowloon.

8. Every honest trader or boatman, engaged in lawful pursuits, will meet with full protection, and no obstacles or delays of whatsoever nature will be allowed to obstruct the object of his voyage.

9. Boats are not to anchor during the night, nearer than one hundred and fifty fathoms from low water mark. Buoys will be put down to define the limits, and the Harbour Master's Establishment will through the Superintendent of boats, see this rule strictly enforced.

10. Severe example will be made of those, who throw any kind of ballast overboard, viz: for the first offence, a fine of five dollars will be levied, for the second ten dollars, and for the third confiscation. Headmen or Superintendents, are to show and explain the regulations to those under their supervision, and to give information of infringement. If not, they will be held personally responsible.

11. No boats are to leave their anchorage, after nine o'clock p. m. and on no account are they to fire guns, let off fireworks, or beat gongs after eight p. m. nor are they to come with shotguns into this Harbour, under a penalty of five dollars.

12. The masters of all passage boats, shall on their arrival bring their passengers to the Chinese Secretary's office for examination, and if any of them come with the intention of residing at Hongkong their names shall be then entered into the Registry. On the first omission of the master of a passage boat, a penalty of five dollars shall be inflicted, and of ten dollars the second, whilst the third will lead to the withdrawal of the licence.

13. Licences to boats will be issued annually. If any boat having got a licence should wish to quit the Harbour immediately, that is before the expiration of a year, for good, her licence is to be returned to the Chinese Secretary's office. Any new boat coming to ply in the harbour, must be registered within 24 hours, and not attempt to ply until she is registered.

The following is the scale of fees, to be paid on Registry and licence.

Cargo Boats each	1 1/2 dollar.
Large Fast Boat	1 "
Small do do	1/2 "
Sampans	1 mace.

The above is published for general information, and these laws will be carried into full effect, with the utmost rigor, from the moment the boats belonging to this place are registered.

A most important Proclamation.

L. S. (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

A true translation.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council &c.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1844.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Rates of Boat Hire, are established and published under the authority of Govern-

ment to be in force at Hongkong until further notice
Cargo boats, exceeding 7 Tons, 3 dollars per day.
in all ordinary cases.

Cargo boats not exceeding 7 Tons in all ordinary cases. or one dollar the trip.
or 2 dollars per day.

Fast boats with two masts and a crew of five adults. or 1 dollar the trip.
or 25 dollars per month, and if taken for 15 days 12 1/2 dollars.

Fast boat with one mast, and a crew not exceeding 3 adults. 1/2 dollar per diem.
or 12 dollars per month.

Sampans, one mace the trip of two hours.
Large Cargo boats to Chekchu, five or six dollars the trip according to size.

A boatman demanding a higher rate of fare unless under some peculiar circumstances, will be visited by the Marine Magistrate, by a fine in the first instance, to an amount equal to his unauthorized demand, and for the second offence, will forfeit his licence. By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

WILLIAM PEDDER.

Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate.

EXCHANGE

On LONDON, 5 mps, sight 4s. 5d. a 4s 4d
On BENGAL, Government bills, 30 days sight 22 1/2 Rs per 100 £.
SYCEE, large, 2 a 3 per Cent Premium.
MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5 per Cent Discount.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

February, ARRIVED

29, (B.) Sarah, Mossman, Sandwich Islands.

March,

2, (B.) Zemindar, King, Manila

3, (Sp) Feltz, Calder, do.

5, (A.) Horatio, Howland, New York, 2d Nov.

6, " Eagle, Sherman, do. 19th do.

7, " Bazaar, Kilham, do. 1st do.

PASSENGERS per

Horatio: Messrs. S. M. Wetmore, J. Halstead, and J. T. Baldwin.

Bazaar: Messrs. Jos. H. Weed, J. R. Peters jr., S. W. Goodridge jr., Thos. Perkins jr., Jas. Hazard, M. D. W. Moonie and C. J. Macdonald.

March,

SAILED

2, (P.) bimplicia, Langa, Batavia.

3, " Indiana, Carvalho, do.

4, (Sp.) Cometa, Pardo, Manila.

4, (B.) Rob Roy, White, Sing. and Calcutta.

6, " Ratcliff, Garrett, England, (with part of H. M. 55th Regiment)

6, H. M. S. Samarang, Sir E. Belcher, Manila.

7, (B.) Emerald Isle, Curling, London.

7, " Lucy Sharp, McFie, Manila.

7, " Annie, Potter, do.

7, H. M. Troop Ship Sapphire, Mr Comg Fittock, R. N. for Madras, (with part of the 41st Regiment M. N. I.)

8, (B.) Feirtie, Roskill, and Canton, Crouch, for England, (with remainder of H. M. 55th Regt.)

8, (B.) Water Witch, Reynell, Sing. & Calcutta.

9, " Anonyma, Hickes, Sing. and Bombay.

PASSENGERS per

Water Witch, Mrs. Harton and 2 children, Mr. A. G. Clunes.

Anonyma, Capt. Jauncey.

The Horatio reports having spoke on 21st Feb. Point Pigot S. W. 90 miles, Barque Athyn, 64 days from Bombay for China.

Capt. Howland (of the Horatio) has sent us the following:

GOVERNORS SHOAL. Pitts Passage—the following cross bearings (by compass) of this shoal, may be relied on taken when passing over it.

East point of Boo Islands N by E 1/2 E.
South West do. N W 1/2 W.
Pulo Pisang do. W by S.
Pulo Pops do. E by N 1/2 N.

Latitude 1° 20' S.
Longitude 120° 21' E.
it being 6 miles N. W. of the position laid down by Horsburgh and it is uncertain as to its true position.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Singapore, — Kestrel, this day at 4 p. m.

LATEST DATES,

ENGLAND, 15th Nov.	SINGAPORE 19th Jany.
UNITED STATES, Nov. 19	MANILA, 18th Febr.
CALCUTTA, 20th Dec.	AMBOY.
BOMBAY, 26th Dec.	CHUSAN,
JAVA, 10th Jany.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	CONSIGNEES.
*Allerton,	—	Phillips	Macvicar & Co.
*Brahmin	—	McArthur	"
*Bombay Castle	—	Fraser	Jardine M. and Co.
*Bombay	—	Furley	"
*Bangalore	—	Smith	"
*Comandant	—	Gunningham	Dent and Co.
*Carnotus,	—	Stroyan	Turner & Co.
*Circassian	—	Marshall	Macvicar & Co.
*D'AlNthbrland	—	Scott	Jardine M. & Co.
*Emperor	—	Keane,	Macvicar and Co.
*Fair Barbadian	—	—	—
*Fortitude	—	Buchhelm	Lindsay & Co.
*Frankland	—	Christie	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Forth	—	Baxter	Jardine M. & Co.
*Fortescue	—	Wall	"
*Guinichan	—	Heary	Dirom, Grey & Co.
*Gondolier	—	—	Holliday Wise & Co.
*Hope	—	Crawford	Jardine M. and Co.
*Hesperus	—	Killey	Turner and Co.
*Isis, Robertson,	—	Kelly,	J. Hudson.
*John Witt	—	Donovan	Russell & Co.
*John Barry,	—	Salts,	Dent and Co.
*John Laird,	—	—	—
*Kestrel	—	Beauvais	Boustead & Co.
*Larkins	—	Hobbert	Jardine M. & Co.
*Neroid	—	Groat	Macvicar & Co.
*Oriental	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
*Petrel	—	Oliver	Dent and Co.
*Possidone	—	Valentine	"
*Pearl	—	Morison	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
*Reputation	—	Wood	Lindsay & Co.
*Rapparell	—	—	A. & C. Furdensee.
*Syed Khan	—	—	J. Hudson.
*Sarah	—	—	Jardine, M. & Co.
*Salopian	—	—	Nye Parkin & Co.
*Water Witch	—	Reynell	Dent and Co.
*Wm. Hughes	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
*Zemindar	—	King	Holliday Wise & Co.

AMERICAN.

U. S. S. Brandywine,	—	Commodore Parker.	
Don Juan	—	Harding	Russell and Co.
*Fred. Warren	—	Pratt	"
*Sarah Abigail	—	Prescott	"
*Eagle,	325	Sherman	"
*Bazaar	—	Kilham	"
*Oscar	—	Eyre	Wetmore and Co.
*Probus	—	Sumner	"
*Argyle	—	Cookrey	"
*Robt. Fulton	—	Drinker	C. H. Tiers.
*Huntress	—	Lowett	Glyphant & Co.
*Henry Pratt	—	Keane	"
*Boxer	—	Robinson	W. P. Peiscoe.
*Horatio	—	Howland	Nye Parkin & Co.

DUTCH.

*Zorgvliet	—	Ryken	Turner & Co.
*Handelsmaatschappij	—	—	Pleyder | Dent & Co.

FRENCH.

Frig. Cleopatre,	—	Capt. Cécille commanding French squadron in the China Seas.	
Joseph	—	—	J. A. Durrau jr.

DANISH.

Dansborg,	—	Habermere	J. Burd & Co.
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SWEDISH.

Swartrick	—	Hjarns	Anderson, Chalmers & Co.
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SPANISH.

Citana,	—	Salado	P. de las Heras.
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* At Whampoa.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLIN, at the Canton Press Office—N° 4, Travasse de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 11.] Macao, Saturday, 16th March, 1844.

[No. 441.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.—This day SATURDAY, the 16th of March, 1844, on the Premises, back of the house facing Messrs. Macvicar & Co., and adjoining to that of Sr. Silveira, (in the lane leading from Prava Grande to the Senate Square.) JNO. SMITH, has the pleasure to acquaint the Public, that he will sell off, to the highest bidders, by PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of the valuable and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, belonging to a Gentleman, consisting of: American and China-made Tables; Chest of Drawers; Wardrobes, Chairs, Toilet Tables, Bedsteads, Couches, and spring-seat Sofas; Clothes Horses; Wash-hand Stands; Table and Hanging Lamps; Skreens; a few Prints, in frames; Sideboard; Book and Book Cases; Dinner Services; Looking Glasses; Fenders and Fire Irons; Curiosities, and a variety of other useful Sundry Articles.

The Sale will commence at half past 10 o'clock.
Macao, 16th March, 1844.

SALE THIS DAY, (if not sold by private contract.) In one lot will be put up to the hammer, the whole of the following London-made and handomely finished FURNITURE, consisting of: one Side Board, one Round Table, a pair of Card ditto, two Lounge Chairs, two Toilet Glasses, and two Spring seat Sofas. The sale of these will take place immediately after the termination of the Public Auction advertised to-day by JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 16th March, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—English and American editions, will be sold by JNO. SMITH, on an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given). Parties are at liberty to take Books, at the Invoice cost, prior to the sale, for Cash.

Macao, 23rd February, 1844.

THE undersigned her to intimate their having commenced business here from this date as Merchants and Agents under the firm of JARDINE, SKINNER & Co. DAVID JARDINE. JOHN SKINNER.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1844.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is this day removed to Victoria, Hongkong.

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 15th March, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are duly authorized to act as Executors of the estate of the late Mr. MIGUEL ANTONIO CORTELLA. All persons having accounts to settle with the said firm, are hereby requested to send henceforward their letters with direction to them. FRANCISCO JOAO MARQUES. MANOEL DUARTE BERNARDINO.

Macao, 17th February, 1844.

FOR the greater convenience of vessels at Whampoa and Blenheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek by which both are united. M. O'SULLIVAN, M. R. C. S. Resident Surgeon, Hospital Ship.

Whampoa, 3d February, 1844.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co., beg to announce that they have taken part of the Godowns of Mr. Duns, 18 Queen's Road, and have just landed from the Bangalore a large cargo consisting of all descriptions of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Carpenters tools, Fire Grates, and best Sheffield plated goods, German Silver and British Plate, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Telescopes and Spectacles, Table Lamps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks in great variety, Gold and Silver Watch, Gunns, Musical Boxes, Accordions, of all descriptions, cut and plain Glass, and a variety of fancy and other Goods to be disposed of by Wholesale only.

Hongkong, February 19th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted in China by the late HENRY PYBBS will be now carried on by JOHN MACKEY & Co. of Calcutta, represented here by Messrs JOHN LEFFLER and CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, acting as their Agents and under their Procuration.

EDWARD FRANCIS, Attorney for JOHN MACKEY & Co.

Macao, 12th February, 1844.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that this day established a House of Agency and Commission at Hongkong, under the firm of BUSH & MILLER.

(Signed) T. F. BUSH. ALEX. A. MILLER.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st Feby., 1844.

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, Rua de Hospital, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

THE undersigned having received Special Licenses under the Authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the importation of Chinese Immigrant Laborers into the West Indies from the Settlements in the Straits of Malacca will be prepared to enter into arrangements with Agents or Captains of Vessels desirous of providing means of conveyance from hence, terms and conditions of which with full information will be given by them here, or in Canton by RICHARD J. GILMAN Esq. HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.

Singapore, 15th January, 1844.

MR. LATTEY, CHRONOMETER and WATCH MAKER removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of Mr. PAIN's new house, Queen's Road, opposite Chinam's House.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.

Macao, Dec. 8 1843. MACVICAR & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:—
1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum.
2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum.

Rate of 1 per Cent per Annum.
Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.
Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents.

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. J. Ship "Duchess of Northumberland," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE new and superior built Iron barque JOHN LAIRD 270 Tons N. M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an exceptionally Sea Boat, Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working, Standing and running, rising of, bolt rope Yarn, best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts, Two new quarter boats with Sails and Avings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Gun, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels, two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated

with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to COMMANDING OFFICER on board at Whampoa.

THE SCHOONER "UNION."

HAS just undergone a thorough repair, raised, and newly decked—well armed and her cabins are most comfortably fitted for six Passengers;—she will now run regularly between Macao, Hongkong, and Canton with Passengers, at the usual rate charged in other passage boats. For passage, in Macao, apply to JNO. SMITH.

and at Hongkong, E. TOWNSEND.

MONEY WANTED ON BOTTOMRY BOND.—Captain BRENIARD of the French Ship JOSEPH having been authorized by Consular decision of this date to borrow \$9000, for the repairs of said vessel to be secured by a Bottomry bond for a voyage from China to Bordeaux. Tenders will be received by J. A. DURRAN, Jn.

Macao, 13th March, 1844.

WANTED.—A copy of Langie's Mantchou Grammar, and one of L'Amiot's Mantchou Dictionary. Any person who may have either of these Books, and is willing to dispose of them, will confer a favor by informing the Editor.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to JOZE MARIA D' FONCECA.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Alhion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.—At the Undersigned to close accounts at a reduced price a few MAPS of the WORLD and of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA on a large Scale with the BOOKS of notes.

Macao, 29th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, complete. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—The following wines received per Foam, from Messrs SANDERMAN, FOSTER & Co., London. Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, Fine old MADEIRA, in wood and bottles, Fine old PORT, in wood and bottles, SAUTERNE, MOSELE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE.

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolls of CAN as of different Nos. Apply to Capt MORRISON.

on board the "Perit" in the Typo.

Macao, November 3d, 1843.

ON SALE ex French Ship JOSEPH. BRANDY in wood and bottle, VINEGAR, LIQUEURS, OLIVE OIL, BRANDYFRUIT, FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, St. Julien, Distillery, Tombs do, Hermitage, Leville Medoc, CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDY, PORTWINE in wood and bottle, BORDEAUX PLUMS.

Macao, 9th February, 1844.

J. A. DURRAN & Co.

HOMSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BUNNIES and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and Goods, apply to PEARSON & SON.

Macao, 6th Oct. Feby. 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Palatial Table LAMPS, on Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete, Ships Steering and Azimuth Compasses, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Danish TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feby. 1843.

W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rich, COCOANUT oil, COFFEE, JAVA ARABIC in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old ROM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to **JOHN BURD & Co.** Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842. Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER COLORED PATTERNS CARPETING, TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS Rugs, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets. Maceo, 17th February, 1843. **WM. LANE**

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. **BILLS ON LONDON.** **E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA,** accepted. Apply to Maceo, 4th March, 1842. **RUSSELL & Co.**

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lastest assestment of Miss **KEAU LWAN WANG.** A Chinese Tale; translated by **SLOAN;** price one Dollar. **ESOP'S FABLES** in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SLOAN;** price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The **LAW** relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN,** arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William, Scimons,** price one dollar.

THE CHIEFS FOR ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING, at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, $\pounds$ 100— $\pounds$ 1.
Policies and folio pages, $\pounds$ 5.
Letter paper size, $\pounds$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships, $\pounds$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines, $\pounds$ 1.
For 3 months, $\pounds$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance, $\pounds$ 12.
For six Months, $\pounds$ 7.
For three, $\pounds$ 4.
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office, No. 4, Travessa de S6, at 30 cents each.

Gwalior.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, 13th January.

Letters from the Army of the 4th instant, mention the junction of the two Divisions at Gwalior, and the possibility of their being employed in an attack upon the enemy's entrenched camp. The Fort has however been put in possession of the Infantry of the Contingent under Brigadier Stubbs.

We have had several letters from the Fort received direct or placed at our disposal, for which our sincere and grateful thanks are due, but as they for the most part have contained repetitions of the same points, we have only availed ourselves of such items as contained any additional intelligence. The following letter however although it relates to much that is already known, contains so full and clear an account not only of the action of the 29th, but of the movements before and after, that we hesitate not a moment in giving it prominent insertion, as we feel confident that it will be perused with general interest.

Camp on the Sunk River, 31st Dec. 1843.

I should have written to you yesterday, as I know that you must be anxious for some particulars of our late doings, including the Action on Friday, but until now I have not had time; yesterday and the day before we were out all day and did not get our tents up till night, and then I was obliged to send off sundry assurances of my being alive and well to those that you wot of. But now without further excuse I will give you, or endeavour to give you, an outline of our movements since I last wrote. On our arrival at Agra we found most of the Corps forming the Army of Exercise had already joined, the Commander-in-Chief had been there some time and all was bustle and preparation, particularly in and about the Magazine, where a splendid Train of about 50 pieces of all sorts was in preparation. On the 11th, the Governor General arrived, and forward was the order of the day, the whole force having now assembled excepting two Troops of Horse Artillery, Grant's and Alexander's, which came in on the 12th. On that day the advance under General Valliant commenced its march, consisting of the 3rd Brigade of Infantry, the 1st Light Cavalry, a detail of the 4th Irregular Horse and Captain Brown's Field Battery (9 Pioneers). On the 13th two Columns of the main body marched by different routes for Dholpore; one of Infantry by Jehow, the other of Cavalry and 2 Troops of Horse Artillery by Moke-be-gur; on the 15th two more Columns followed: the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief with the Head Quarters and a Brigade of Infantry forming one, and the remainder of the Cavalry with Major Grant's Troop of Horse Artillery the other. On the

17th the Engineers' Park and a portion of the Artillery Park started, on the 18th a second instalment of the Artillery Park, and on the 19th the remainder of the Trains was to march; the 6th Brigade of Infantry forming the escort and bringing up the rear with a detail of the 4th Irregulars.

In the mean time the Khagsewallah had been given up, and the Governor General anticipating from this that no opposition would be made, sent Orders to halt the Siege Artillery, directing the return of the whole to Agra, with exception to 4 Iron 8-inch Howitzers and 6 Eighteen Pounders. The remainder accordingly retrograded, accompanied by the 1st and 3rd Battalions of Artillery, but they were ordered to keep up their establishments and remain at Agra in a state of immediate preparation for a move if required. On the 19th, the Army was all assembled at Dholpore with exception of the heavy guns and their escort, which came in on the 21st, and on that day, General Valliant with the 3rd Brigade of Infantry, the 3rd Brigade of Cavalry and two Troops of Horse Artillery, marched to Khetrie Chat on the Chamboul and forded it on the 22nd. The remaining Troops crossed on the 23rd and on the 24th the heavy guns and stores were brought over.

We now took up a position in line on the Koharee Nullah drawn up in regular Brigades. The 3rd Brigade of Cavalry with 2 Troops of Horse Artillery on the right, then the 31st N. I. (the escort), next came the 3rd, 4th and 5th Brigades of Infantry according to their numbers, with a Field Battery in the intervals between them.

The Artillery Park came next, then the 4th Brigade of Cavalry with a Troop of Horse Artillery, the 6th Brigade of Infantry thrown a little back forming the left of the Line.

Here we remained inactive until the 29th, as if for the sole purpose of giving the enemy time to prepare for us, whilst every day brought in contradictory rumours of their movements and intentions, and still more contradictory orders and reports emanated from the Head Quarters, where all appeared to be uncertainty and vacillation. On the morning of the 29th, Col. Garden went out to reconnoitre the enemy's positions, but they were wide awake and received him with so warm a fire that he was compelled to take the hint and come back but little wiser then he went. It being now tolerably evident that the enemy meant to oppose us, arrangements were made for the attack and the proposed plan of operations was explained to Commanding Officers. The force was to cross in 3 Columns; the right Column with the bulk of the Cavalry to move by the right and turn the enemy's left, the centre Column to engage them in front, and the left with a weaker Brigade of Cavalry to protect our left and watch their right as the ground in that direction was not considered favourable for attack. The 4 heavy Howitzers were ordered to join this Division and to flank the enemy's position. All these arrangements which looked very pretty and judicious on paper, were made under the impression that the enemy were snugly ensconced behind the Absin nullah, where they certainly were on the 27th, their centre opposite to the village of Kunota. The attack which was ordered for the 28th was countermanded, but early on the 29th, we advanced in good order according to the plan laid down.

The Cavalry of the right Column had much the most ground to go over and did not get into their positions at Monguliah until 8 past 8 o'clock, the cannonade having commenced some time: here they formed up to the right of the 3rd Brigade of Infantry consisting of H. M.'s 40th Regiment and the 2nd and 16th Grenadiers which had already arrived; the action soon became general, and I fancy that a more determined affair or a heavier cannonade has seldom been witnessed in India.

As to giving you any details of the action it is impossible, as there was no system and but few orders: and although we have all discussed the matter pretty constantly ever since, no two persons agree every one forming his own opinion according to the position he occupied and what he personally witnessed.

The fact is, instead of taking up a quiet position as intended and advancing from thence upon the enemy, whom we expected to see on the Absin, we found a portion of our destined position in their hands, they having boldly moved out to meet us in the open Maidan.

Their left occupied the village of Maharajpore, round which they had posted a battery of heavy guns, from thence their line extended to within less than a mile of Chonda, having numerous batteries at intervals, forming one row of Cannon apparently; beyond that, their right was thrown back to join the nullah near Chonda, on the other side of which they had a powerful battery that protected their rear and was evidently intended to cover their retreat in case of defeat.

One fact however is admitted by all parties, viz. that the brunt of the action rested on the 3d and 5th Brigades of Infantry and the Field Artillery, and that by these two Brigades of Infantry the battle was won. Maharajpore was carried by the 3rd Brigade consisting only of two Corps, H. M.'s 39th and the 56th N. I. under a murderous fire from the guns and matchlocks of the enemy. Their advance unfortunately masked the fire of Major Sander's Field Battery stationed to their left, and the Heavy Howitzers which had just arrived were left defenceless near the village of Jowrah. But nothing could

exceed the brilliancy of this charge or the determined courage with which the village was carried, though unfortunately not without very heavy loss. On the other side the 3rd Brigade had also pushed forward and following up the enemy drove them after a desperate struggle from their position at Chonda. During the advance of the Infantry Capt. Grant's and Major Alexander's Troops from the right had moved forward at different points to support the advance and become engaged with the enemy's batteries, as did also Major Lover's Troop which was attached to the Cavalry. The courage and coolness of the men of these Troops exceeded anything I could have fancied, and notwithstanding that they were each opposed to batteries far outnumbering them in guns, most of them of heavy calibres and splendidly served, they held their own in the most gallant style. The concentrated fire of the enemy was like a shower of hail, carriage after carriage was struck; one wagon in Grants and another in Lear's troop was blown up, and numbers of wheels shivered to pieces; at last the ammunition in Grant's troop was nearly exhausted and it appeared that they must be annihilated, when fortunately the 5th Brigade arrived in their rear. The fire directed at the troop was so heavy that the Infantry were at first ordered to lie down to let it pass over, but soon afterwards seeing the only chance was to storm the opposing battery they rose and took ground to the left by threes as steadily as if on parade, when they had gained a sufficient distance they wheeled up and made a gallant charge upon the guns, taking the whole of them, the enemy standing by them to the last and fighting like devils till they were nearly all bayoneted.

Whilst these two Corps were advancing the enemy poured in one incessant shower of round and grape, but all in vain, the noble fellows were not to be denied.

At this Battery there were 14 pieces chiefly 24 and 18 Pounders so you may suppose that Grant and his 6 Pounders were pretty well mangled. The Battery opposed to Lane's troop was I believe even heavier.

It was very evident from the commencement that we had too few Artillery, and that they were fearfully over-matched by the enemy's heavier metal.

Brown's 9 Pounder Battery however which was on the left of the 4th Brigade took up a good flanking position and annoyed the enemy considerably with little or no loss to themselves. The Heavy Howitzers did not get beyond Jowrah and I believe never had an opportunity to fire a shot; it is greatly to be regretted that we did not wait for them, if we had had them in position, we might have had a different tale to tell as regards our casualty list. The Action was all over before noon, and the enemy's position with 50 of their guns in our possession, but occasional shots and continued explosions occurred to a much later hour by which a number of Camp followers suffered.

I suspect the enemy must have carried off a number of their guns for I do not think there could have been less than 100 in the field. Their loss was very heavy and many of their wounded were burned to death in the villages. Had they been followed up by the Cavalry they must have been cut to pieces, as the ground was very favourable for that arm generally, and we had full 3000 sabres in the field, whilst they had nothing worthy of the name to oppose to us. But as I have already said there was no system, and the Cavalry were left stationary for the most part in bad ground, without receiving any orders, whilst every now and then their officers and men were dropping from the effects of the cannonade. The commander-in-chief was at the head of the columns of infantry leading them on wherever the fight was thickest, and the Staff were bent on the following, his example, the consequences were what I have mentioned and heavy casualties in that Department. Little more than half of the infantry can be said to have been engaged, the casualties therefore are unequal. The 4th Brigade which was in the centre was held in reserve, by order, until near the close of the action, and the 6th Brigade was in the rear bringing up the heavy guns.

All this you will say is wretched management and very disgraceful to our boasted military science, but it afforded the opportunity of proving the stuff our men are made of. The unflinching courage of the Artillerymen when opposed to such overwhelming odds, and the splendid charges of the infantry made one feel truly proud of the service.

Our list of casualties is a fearful one, H. M.'s 39th and 40th the 2nd, 16th and 56th N. I. have from 100 to 150 killed and wounded, the 39th have 9 Officers hors-de-combat, the 40th have 8, the 16th 5 European and 7 Native Officers, the others I have not heard. Regarding the officers there are many conflicting statements, but I believe the list amounts to near 40 killed and wounded, General Churchill has his leg amputated and died in the night. Col. Sanders of the Engineers, killed, Lieut. Newton of the 16th Grenadiers 5 or 6 wounds dead, Lieut. Leathes, Artillery, killed; his body was found near one of the enemy's Batteries without the head and 5 or 6 balls through him. Major Crommelin 1st L. C. severely wounded, a cannon shot carried away all the back part of his thigh and killed his horse; Captain Somerset badly wounded, Capt. Frenz A. D. C. lost an arm, Cavanagh 4th Irregular lost a leg, Major Stopford and Capt. Coddington of Her M.'s 40th badly wounded, Generals Valliant and Littler slightly wounded, Lieuts

St. John of the 4th and Shaw of the 10th L. C. badly wounded each has lost a leg I believe; these are all I can remember at present.

I must not forget to mention that the Governor General was in the field and I believe not altogether out of danger; he was very active, encouraging the men and giving money to the wounded. The troops are in a state of great delight with Sir Hugh Gough, who is certainly a lion-hearted old man and well calculated to win their regards; but he has already proved his daring sufficiently and it would perhaps be better to let others lead the columns and look a little more after general arrangements himself. Had he been in the rear watching the fight he might not have been so warmly cheered by the soldiery, but the victory won in all probability have been more complete and the casualties might have been fewer.

We spent the evening of the 29th and yesterday morning in collecting the dead and wounded and repairing our losses and damages of all sorts, after which we arrived here viz. the 3d and 5th Brigades of Infantry, the 3rd Brigade of Cavalry and two troops. Gwalior is in sight and we hope to be there in two morrow.

We expected to have had another fight yesterday, and were all ready for it, but we heard during the day that General Gray had also given the enemy a sound thrashing on the other side of Gwalior, and we marched here without seeing a soul.

The Raje and the young Rajah are coming in to make their submission to the Governor General this afternoon, and a grand parade and Royal salute is ordered for the occasion. The 4th and 5th Brigades of Infantry, the 4th Brigade of Cavalry, Lane's troop and the heavy guns are at Choonoda where they arrived yesterday.

All is considered settled now and the enemy must have had a tolerable sickener, but dare say we shall have some trouble before we are done.

It has been very hot the last two days, the sun exceedingly powerful and we have had the full benefit of it, as may be clearly seen by the state of the European fancies.

Jan'y 1st.—I was unable to send this off yesterday. You will be sorry to hear that poor Cromwell died this morning.

Stubb's Contingent, we hear, cut up the enemy that escaped from the Left Wing on the 29th; the Division have lost about 200 killed and wounded in the affair, including two officers killed.

(From the Englishman.)

We have extracted an article from the *Bombay Times*, which mentions the report that Colonel Outram is to succeed Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of Hongkong and Plenipotentiary to China. The wish may probably have been father to the thought, as the Bombay editor has ever been a zealous partizan of Colonel Outram; but we should rejoice to hear that it is true, because it would show a disposition in the Home Government to reward the services of Indian Officers beyond what might be expected. There is no longer any great occasion for oriental experience, as there was when Sir Henry Pottinger was chosen to succeed the most naïf man of all the world. The blunders of Capt. Elliot had proved the necessity of supplying his place by something more than mere courage, and the rapidly increasing expense of a war so distant had alarmed the ministry for their sinking revenue. On such an occasion the claims of mere party connexions would have been overlooked, even by a much less disinterested ministry than that of Sir Robert Peel and the question of fitness for an appointment involving interests of such magnitude was the only one to be considered. But now it may be imagined that the prize which Sir Henry Pottinger's services has secured will not be in want of applicants, and it may be doubted whether the claims of party connexion will not far overbalance those of mere personal service.

As far as experience of the very same kind as Sir Henry Pottinger's acquired in the same school, and proved by unusual and important services, there can be no doubt, that Colonel Outram possesses qualifications which appear to us most requisite for the successor of Sir Henry Pottinger. Skill in managing oriental officials, and practice in negotiating with their courts, are not very likely to be much wanted for some years to come. In these, Colonel Outram would undoubtedly possess a great advantage over any man of no eastern experience; in the protection of British trade and control of British subjects, there might be found many as well qualified. If we should feel any regret at seeing him in such a position, it would only be on account of its withdrawing him from the active duties of his own profession, in which he is so likely to acquire the highest distinction.

By the *Red Rover* we have received Commercial advices from Calcutta to the 19th instant. The first Opium sale of the season took place on the 6th and the following is the result:—

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Patna 4,000	1,380 Rs.	1,350	1,362
Benares 2,000	1,255	1,225	1,230

The *Cowajee Family*, *Red Rover* and *Nutcut* sailed at the same time with about 2,500 Chests for

China and about 4,500 more were in progress of shipment by the *Ariel*, *Rustumjee Cowajee*, *Hera*, and *Black Dog*—as well as 800 chests for the Straits. Cotton is stated to be plentiful at 9 1/2 for *Sellore* and 10 per maund for *Banda*. China produce in fair demand at 16 *Cassia*, 55 *Camphor*, 48 *Alum*—Straits produce also in fair demand at 9 a 3 1/2 *Black Pepper*, 8 a 9 *Long*, 4 *Bellnut*, 6 *Sago*, 3 8 *Gambier*, 4 *Beleatut*, 5 8 *Rattana*, 93 1/2 *Tin*, 4 a 5 *Manilla Cigars*; Exchange in London 90 1/2 Freight 28 1/2 a 4.—*Sing. Free Press*, 8th February.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 16th March 1844.

The *Cowajee Family* arrived on the 10th from Calcutta 15th January, and was followed next day by the *Hed Rover*; the *Rustumjee Cowajee* and *Nutcut* have since also come in. Amongst our extracts our readers will find the result of the first sale of Opium, at which prices have not gone beyond what was, we believe, generally expected, although too high for the present state of our market; these vessels have not brought the December *Overland Mail*, which may however be daily expected either per *Ariel* via Calcutta, or per *Anna Edna* and *Lawrick* from Bombay. We understand that H. M. Steamer *Spitfire* will be despatched from Bombay with the January Mail, and may therefore also be daily looked for; last year H. M. Steamer *Vixen* arrived at Hongkong with the Mail on the 16th. From India we have the very important news of a severe battle having been fought in Gwalior, in which the British troops were victorious, but suffered severe loss. A full account will be found in preceding columns. From Singapore we learn that the *Royal Sovereign*, Steamer, despatched to the wreck of the *Polaris* had returned from her trip, having been so far successful as to save all the passengers and crew to the number of twenty, who had remained on board, and to take on board between forty and fifty chests of Opium, which in its damaged state was sold at Singapore by public auction at 505 1/2 per chest. Of the raft which had previously left the wreck with 26 men no tidings had been learned, although the Steamer in going to the wreck took such a track as was thought possible might make her fall in with them. The weather having been very bad it is much to be feared that the raft went to pieces, and that those upon it have perished.

RIOT AT CANTON.—On Monday last one of those riots, similar to others, which on one occasion (in Dec. 1842) caused the destruction of three foreign houses, occurred at Canton, again caused by the disorderly conduct of some seamen, although we are happy to say that on this occasion it was quelled without producing any such disastrous consequences. It appears that some Manila seamen belonging to a Swedish ship at anchor at Whampoa had had some quarrel with the Chinese, who began to pelt them with stones, upon which the Manila men charged the mob, and it is said stabbed a Chinese. The mob however, after having been dispersed in the first instance, soon returned, and threw stones at the Seamen in the Company's garden and the latter had to take to their boat. As usual in such cases the mob then assembled in front of the Factories in formidable numbers, and some apprehensions were entertained that they might proceed to violence, but a detachment of police and soldiers was sent by the authorities from the city and the mob was dispersed soon after dark, without having done any damage. H. M. Consul had meanwhile, we understand, sent to Whampoa for assistance, and in consequence about 300 men from the ships arrived in boats early next morning, at which time however we are happy to say, everything had returned to its wonted quiet.

We understand that H. M. St. *Vixen* will leave Hongkong for the Northward on the 20th of this month. Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, and Capt. Bruce of H. M. S. *Cornwallis* proceed in her to visit the various ports on the coast of China.

We have been kindly favored with the following notes of intelligence brought by the Schooner *Godess* from Peru.

Peru as usual is in a state of revolt; contending

parties for the Presidency are MM. Bibanco and Costilla.

"H. M. Sloop of war 'Moderate' at Valparaiso in December in 40 days from Portsmouth; sailed from Valparaiso 1st January for Mazatlan to convey from thence General Miller, M. M. Consul General to the Sandwich Islands.

M. M. Chargé d'Affaires for Peru had arrived at Callao in the Steamer *Cormoran*. The U. S. schooner *Shank* was to sail for P. name in a day or two with despatches for Washington."

Accounts have lately been received here, we understand by way of the Sandwich Islands, that the French have actually destroyed Poor Queen (Pomare) of Otaheite, and taken possession of the Society Islands. We do not know what provocation the Queen may have given to warrant this aggression. As colonies or for commercial purposes we believe the possession of these islands, as well as of the Marquesas will be found utterly valueless. The approaching visit of a French frigate to the Peiho is the theme of much wonder and astonishment to the Chinese, and a report has become current among them that the French will not be satisfied unless the Emperor gives them also an island, as he has done to the English. *Nous verrons*. We have heard that another merchant vessel may soon be expected to arrive from France.

The U. S. frigate *Brandywine* left Hongkong last Sunday for Manila, where we understand she is to be joined by two or three smaller ships of war, then return to Macao for Mr. Cushing, and with the southern monsoon proceed with the squadron to the Peiho. Commodore Parker was received by the Hongkong authorities with all the honors due to his rank.

On Tuesday evening, two gentlemen, walking on the newly-made road out over the hills to Cassina Bay, which very great improvement of the thoroughfare of the town, and boon to pedestrians we owe in great part at least to the munificence of a Portuguese resident, were set upon by some eight or nine Chinese who by throwing sand into their eyes momentarily blinded them, then threw them down and robbed them of their watches and even whilst prostrate filled their eyes and mouths with sand, so as to disable them completely for the time to see what was going on, or to identify any of the thieves hereafter. This is the first time we believe that the Chinese thieves have dared to attack two gentlemen at once; these latter had unfortunately on this occasion not even a walking stick to defend themselves with. Notice of the outrage was immediately sent through the Procurador to the Cass Branca authorities, but we have not heard with what success.

The market for the new drug has we understand opened but languidly, and while but very little is doing prices are quoted for Patna 440, Benares 600—old Patna, 680 1/2. These prices leave a considerable loss upon those paid in Calcutta at the first sale.

After a residence of nearly five years in Macao (next Monday is the anniversary of the two famous Edicts from Lin to the foreign and Hong merchants) many of the British merchants have either left or intend leaving for Hongkong shortly, so that after another month or two shall have elapsed, very few will remain domiciled here. We sincerely hope that the many cases of sickness we had to deplore last year, will be found by experience to have been produced by local causes, such as too free exposure to the sun, living in houses but ill protected against the weather, and others, rather than to any inherent unhealthiness of the climate of Hongkong. The experiment, from the painful experience of last year, is however a hazardous one; most of the new residents of Hongkong have now substantial houses to reside in and may therefore avoid many causes of sickness. We most heartily wish them health and happiness in their new abodes, and that they may have no cause to regret the change.

We observe that in our statement of the late remarkable transactions at Shanghai, we named the vessel on board of which the Opium was in the first instance transhipped, the *George IV*; this was a mistake, the vessel's name was *William IV*.

We have private advices from Canton to the 7th. A meeting was held at the Consulate on the 6th to take into consideration the plan to be adopted for building upon the ground leased by Government. Three plans were submitted of which No. 3 appears the least objectionable. The meeting was thinly attended and nothing definitely arranged. The Consul appears to take little interest in the matter, probably from his contemplated removal. It will be a tedious business unless Government push it forward, and considering the present uncomfortable way in which we are housed they should suffer on possible delay.

A. Subarber has obligingly sent us the following placard which has been circulated in written handbills among the European inhabitants of the town. Its appearance in our columns will give it greater publicity—we therefore, as it is a matter of some consequence to the inhabitants of Victoria, bring it before their notice.

The importance of this Notification might almost have warranted the expense of an advertisement in the public papers of the Colony; but the Chief Magistrate is probably of a different opinion.

We are no advocates of half and half measures, and are perfectly satisfied that until there is a registration of every Chinese inhabitant of the Island, and surely given for their good conduct, we will never live in a state of security.

The late excellent regulations for Chinese boats, have caused some inconvenience, many of the boatmen having left for Whampoa and other places. This will only be of a temporary nature; respectable men will be found in abundance for the wages paid in Hongkong.

Chief Magistrate Office, Victoria.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1844.
NOTICE.

Householders and all persons having hired Watchmen for protecting their houses are hereby informed that the Reverend Charles Gutzlaff Assistant to the Chief Magistrate in the Chinese Department has volunteered to make enquiry into the character of all the Watchmen in the Island, many being suspected of having leagued with robbers. It is therefore proposed that Mr. Charles Gutzlaff should give to the Watchmen (who may be sent to him for inquiry) certificate in all cases where he is satisfied with the parties examined but no certificate will given to Watchmen regarding whose conduct Mr. Gutzlaff may have doubts, and these precautionary measures it is hoped will enable householders (should they please so to do) to discharge Watchmen who are not able to give a sufficient security for their good conduct. It is clearly to be understood that Mr. Gutzlaff's by no means responsible and that it is perfectly optional which parties to profit by this offer.

(Signed) W. CAINE, Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Gutzlaff will devote 2 hours per day to the proposed measure from 10 to 12 A.M. commencing on Friday next the 15th instant, until the examination is concluded.

From the Hongkong Gazette and Friend of China of 9th March.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Ordinances are published for General information.

By Order, RICHARD WOOSNAM, Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 7th March, 1844.

An Ordinance for Her Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China or within any Ship or Vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China.

Anno Sexto et Septimo Victoriae Reginae, No. 2, of 1844.

By His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Major General in the Service of the East India Company, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An Ordinance to give Judicial Authority to Her Majesty's Consuls within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

(28th February, 1844.) Whereas a certain Ordinance was passed by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong in the seventh year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen

Victoria intituled an "Ordinance to render Her Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China or within any Ship or Vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China subject in all matters to the Law of England" and to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice at Hongkong over the same.

And whereas to carry the said recited Ordinance into effect it is expedient to invest Her Majesty's Consuls in China with judicial Authority.

1. Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong that from and after the passing of this Ordinance Her Majesty's Consuls shall within the limits of the Port in China where they may be officially resident possess the same jurisdiction power and authority that is now or shall hereafter be possessed by any Court of Judicature at Hongkong save always as is hereinafter mentioned and excepted.

2. And he it enacted that such Consuls as aforesaid shall have full power to inquire concerning and record the evidence of all Witnesses in any felony misdemeanor or other criminal offence and also in all civil actions suits and matters whatsoever but not to determine the same save as hereinafter mentioned.

3. And he it enacted that the evidence so recorded shall be transmitted together with the remarks of the said Consul thereon and on the demeanour of the witnesses giving the same to such Court of Judicature at Hongkong as is now or shall hereafter be erected which shall thereupon duly proceed to hear try and determine the said civil or criminal matters and for that purpose shall admit and read the said evidence so recorded of such of the said Witnesses as shall be absent from Hongkong aforesaid saving all exceptions thereto which may appear to the said Court to be valid and just.

4. And he it enacted that the said Consul shall have full power (if he think fit to use the same) to adjudicate upon and determine alone and in a summary way all misdemeanors and other minor offences which shall appear to him not to deserve a greater punishment than he is hereinafter authorized to inflict and also all civil suits and actions wherein the sum claimed shall not exceed 500 dollars and which shall not be founded on any libel trespass or other personal wrong.

5. Provided always in all such cases so adjudicated upon that the evidence recorded therein shall be forthwith transmitted together with the said Consul's reasons for his sentence or decision to such Supreme Court of Judicature at Hongkong as is now or shall hereafter be erected which shall have power to remit the case so decided for explanation or the taking of further evidence or to proceed to examine further witnesses therein or alter or reverse the said sentence or decision or increase or diminish the amount of punishment or damage awarded thereby as shall seem just and expedient.

6. And he it enacted that the said Consul shall have power and authority to sentence any person committing any misdemeanor or other minor offence to pay a fine to Her Majesty Her Heirs and Successors not exceeding 200 dollars and to suffer imprisonment for any period not exceeding two months and in case of non payment of any fine to suffer a further imprisonment not exceeding two months in lieu thereof or until the same shall be paid.

7. And he it enacted in all suits or actions wherein the sum claimed does not exceed 25 dollars that such Consul as aforesaid may appoint by writing under his hand any one or more persons to hear and determine the same on his behalf and under his supervision revision and control which said person or persons so appointed shall have the same power and authority and shall in all things demean him or themselves therein as the said Consul himself.

8. And he it enacted in any criminal proceeding, except for felony against the Master or crew of the crew of any vessel about to leave such Port as aforesaid wherein the evidence shall have been duly recorded as aforesaid and it shall appear that on adequate punishment can be awarded by way of fine without imprisonment that it shall be lawful for the said Consul (if he thinks fit) to take security for the due payment of any fine which may be awarded therein and thereupon to permit the departure of the master or the crew of the said ship without their trial before the said Court at Hongkong and in such cases the said Court shall proceed to adjudicate therein in the absence of the accused party.

9. And he it enacted that such Consul as aforesaid shall have full power to grant probates of the wills and letters of administration to the Estates of Her Majesty's Subjects dying or leaving property within the limits of such Port as aforesaid provided always that in all cases of doubt or difficulty or of any caveat being entered against the grant of any probate or administration such Consul may if he thinks fit remit the same together with all the proceedings therein duly authenticated for decision to the Court of Judicature at Hongkong aforesaid and in the interim the said Consul shall grant administration to such person or persons of the best credit and repute within such Port as aforesaid as may be willing to accept the same and give the usual security and in default thereof the said Consul shall and he is hereby required to act as administrator himself and to take a Commission

of 2½ per centum on such property as may come to his hands according to the statute in that case made and provided.

10. And he it enacted that the said Consuls in the execution of the powers given to them by this ordinance shall in all matters and thing obey and conform to such rules and instructions as may from time to time with the sanction of the Superintendent of Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China be made and issued by such Supreme Court of Judicature as may hereafter be erected at Hongkong.

11. And he it enacted. That the said Consuls shall take such fees in judicial proceedings as are now authorized to be taken in the office of the Honorable the Chief Magistrate at Hongkong or such other fees as may hereafter from time to time with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China be fixed by such Supreme Court of Judicature at Hongkong as aforesaid.

12. And he it enacted in case any Judge of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Hongkong shall come within the limits of any such port as aforesaid that the power authority and jurisdiction hereby given to the said Consuls shall (as the Judge by writing under his hand shall order) either cease and determine during the presence of such Judge or shall be exercised conjointly with the said Judge or continue to be possessed by the said Consul alone.

13. And he it enacted that all the records process minutes and other proceedings of Her Majesty's Consuls made or issued in pursuance of this ordinance and transmitted to Hongkong as herein before provided shall to all intents and purposes be deemed and taken to be records of the said Court of Judicature at Hongkong.

14. And he it enacted that the word Consul in this and all other ordinances shall extend and be applied as well to any Consul duly appointed by Her Majesty as to any person who for the time being shall actually be the Chief Consular Agent at any such Port or Ports as aforesaid.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Supt. of Trade &c.

Passed the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong the 28th day of February, 1844.

RICHARD BURGASS,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

HONGKONG.
No. 3 of 1844.

Anno Sexto et Septimo Victoriae Reginae
By His Excellency Sir HENRY POTTINGER Baronet Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath Major General in the Service of the East India Company Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An Ordinance to provide for the Registrations of deeds wills judgments and conveyances affecting real or immovable property in Hongkong. (28th February, 1844.)

Whereas it is expedient to prevent secret and fraudulent Conveyances in the Colony of Hongkong and to provide means whereby the title to real and immovable property may be easily traced and ascertained. Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and its Dependencies with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof that from and after the passing of this Ordinance the Land Office in the said Colony shall be a public office for the registration of deeds conveyances and other instruments wills and judgments in a manner herein after mentioned; and that all Conveyances and other deeds wills and judgments and other instruments in writing now or hereafter to be made or executed and all judgments hereafter to be obtained by which conveyances deeds and other instruments in writing wills and judgments any parcels of ground tenements or premises in Hongkong aforesaid or its dependencies now are or shall or may hereafter be affected may be entered and registered in the said Office in the manner hereinafter directed.

2. And he it further enacted. That all such judgments and conveyances or instruments in writing obtained made or executed respectively after the passing of this Ordinance and registered in pursuance hereof shall have priority one over the other according to the priority of their respective dates of registration and that all such judgments deeds conveyances or instruments in writing as last aforesaid and all future deeds which shall not be registered in pursuance of this Ordinance shall (as against any subsequent bona fide purchaser or mortgagee of the same parcels of ground tenements or premises for valuable consideration) be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes. Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to bona fide leases at rack rent for any time not exceeding three years.

3. And he it enacted that no notice whatsoever either actual or constructive of any prior unregistered deed judgment will conveyance or instrument in writing shall affect the priority of any such instrument as aforesaid as shall be duly registered in pursuance of this Ordinance.

4. And he it further enacted that all judgments deeds wills conveyances or instruments in writing hereafter obtained made or executed which shall be duly registered

within the respective times next mentioned: "that is to say" all deeds Conveyances and other instruments in writing (except wills) which (if executed in Hongkong or its dependencies) shall be registered within one month, or which if executed in any other place shall be registered within twelve months after the time of execution thereof respectively and all wills which (if the testator die in Hongkong or its dependencies) shall be registered within one month or which (if the testator die in any other place) shall be registered within twelve months after the decease of every testator respectively and all future judgments which shall be registered within one month after the entry or recording thereof shall severally be in like manner entitled to priority and shall take effect respectively by relation to the date thereof only in the same manner as if this Ordinance had never been made.

5. And be it further enacted. That the registration intended by this Ordinance shall be made in manner following "that is to say" a Memorial containing the particulars hereinafter specified shall be delivered into the said Land Officer signed (in case of deeds conveyances or other instruments in writing except wills) by some or one of the parties to the Original deed or instrument or if such parties be dead or absent from the Colony then by one or more of the Witnesses to such deed or instrument and (in case of wills and devises) signed by some or one of the devisees or his or her guardian or trustees and (in case of judgments) signed by the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs; and every such Memorial shall be verified by the Oath of some competent person that the same contains a just and true account of the several particulars therein set forth which Oath shall be taken before the Chief Magistrate of Police or before any Justice of the Peace of the said Colony.

6. And be it further enacted. That every memorial of any judgment shall contain the following particulars "that is to say" the names and additions of the Plaintiffs and Defendants respectively the same thereby covered or secured the time of entry or recording of the same and the sum of money bona fide due thereon and every memorial of any deed or conveyance will or other instrument shall contain and set forth the date of such deed conveyance will or other instrument and the particular nature and object thereof the names and additions of all the parties to such deed conveyance or instrument and of the divisor devise or devisees of such will and the names and additions of all the Witnesses thereto and shall especially particularize and express the parcels of ground tenements and premises affected or intended to be affected by such deed conveyance will or instrument and the proper and ordinary or accustomed names of the places where the same shall be situated (and except in cases of Wills) the pecuniary or other consideration for the same in the form or to the effect of the form numbered I in the Schedule hereto annexed. Provided always. That when there shall be more writings than one for perfecting the same conveyance devise or security affecting the same parcels of ground tenements and premises all such writings shall be stated in one and the same memorial in which it shall be sufficient to particularize such parcels tenements and premises only once.

7. And be it further enacted. That on delivery of any such memorial as aforesaid the said Land Officer shall number the same according to the order of time in which it shall have been so delivered and shall give a receipt for the same in which receipt shall be specified the certain day and time of day when such memorial shall have been so delivered and the proper number thereof in the Register of the said Land Officer and he shall also in like manner immediately indorse on the back of such memorial a certificate containing the day and time of day when the same was so delivered and the name and place of abode of the person verifying the same and shall sign the said certificate when so indorsed and such certificate shall be taken and allowed as evidence of the registration and time of registration of every such judgment deed will devise conveyance or other instrument whereof such memorial shall be so made.

8. And be it further enacted. That every such memorial shall as soon after the receipt thereof as practicable be carefully registered by the Land Officer in regular succession as received according to its proper number in a particular book to be kept by him for that purpose and shall afterwards be deposited by him in some secure place in his office and there kept for future reference when required and he shall also keep an index of the parcels of ground tenements and premises mentioned in every such memorial and also a like index or indexes of the names of the several parties to conveyances and other deeds and instruments and of devisees and devisees in wills and of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in case of judgments with accurate references in all such indexes respectively to the number and page of registry of the memorial to which any entry in such index or indexes shall relate.

9. And be it further enacted. That in case of mortgages and judgments registered in pursuance of this ordinance if at any time afterwards such verified certificate as is herein after next mentioned shall be brought to the said Land Officer signed by the respective mortgagors and mortgagees or Plaintiffs and Defendants or their Agents respectively and attested by two credible

witnesses whereby it shall appear that the whole of the monies due on any such mortgage or judgment have been fully paid or that such mortgage or judgment is otherwise satisfied then the said Land Officer shall make a short entry or memorandum thereof on the memorial and on the margin of the registry of such mortgage or judgment and shall afterwards carefully register the same certificate in one of the registry books of his office and the Land Officer shall make an entry thereof in his index or indexes referring accurately to the page of registry of such certificate.

10. And be it further enacted. That every such certificate shall contain the following particulars "that is to say" (in case of judgments the names and additions of the Plaintiffs and Defendants the time of entering up or recording the same the sum or sums thereby recovered the date or dates of payment or other satisfaction of the amount bona fide due thereon and in cases of mortgages the names and additions of the original parties the date of the instrument the sum thereby secured or other satisfaction thereof and every such certificate shall be verified by the oath of some competent person that the same contains a just and true account of the several particulars therein set forth which oath shall be made and taken before the said Chief Magistrate or before any Justice of the Peace of the said Colony; and on the back of such verified certificate the Land Officer shall immediately indorse the date when the same was received by him and the name and place of abode of the person verifying the same and the said certificate shall after being so indorsed and entered as aforesaid be safely kept in his office for future reference when required.

11. And be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to deposit in the said Land Office for safe custody any conveyance deed power of attorney or instrument in writing whatsoever or his or her last will and testament of which deeds wills conveyances or other instruments the said Land Officer shall (first giving a receipt for the same) immediately make an entry or entries in a book to be kept for that purpose to which book he shall keep an accurate alphabetical index having reference therein as well to the name of the testator or parties to each such deed or instrument as the person or persons depositing the same and the said Land Officer shall carefully and securely keep all such deeds wills or other instruments in his said office until required by the party or parties depositing the same to deliver them back again. Provided that every such will or testament shall be enclosed within a cover or envelope sealed with the seal of the testator or of testatrix whose name shall be endorsed by the Land Officer on such envelope or cover and every such will shall remain in the said Office until the decease of the testator or testatrix unless he or she shall previously require the same to be delivered back and upon the death of the testator or testatrix the said Land Officer shall (after examining such will) deliver the same to the executor first named therein or to such other person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same.

12. And be it further enacted that if the said Land Officer or any other person employed in the said Land Office shall wilfully neglect or omit to number register or enter in manner hereinbefore directed any memorial or certificate delivered into the said Office he shall for every such offence forfeit and be liable to pay to Her Majesty her Heirs and Successors for the public purposes of the said Colony the penalty or sum of five hundred dollars and be further liable in damages to the party injured to the extent of the loss or injury sustained. And if the said Land Officer or any Clerk or person, whatsoever shall wilfully destroy embezzle or secrete forge counterfeited or alter any memorial or any part thereof or any indorsement made thereon or any entry or registry thereof in any book in the said office with intent to defraud or injure any person or persons such Land Officer Clerk or person so offending shall be guilty of felony and being thereof duly convicted shall be liable to be transported beyond seas for any term not less than 7 years and not exceeding 14 years.

13. And be it enacted that all corrections by erasure interlineation or otherwise in any memorial of the registry of any Document required to be registered by this Ordinance shall be noted and set forth at length in red ink in the margin of the memorial wherein they may be made together with the reasons for making the same and shall be attested and verified by the signature of the Land Officer for the time being.

14. And be it further enacted that the several fees or sums of money mentioned in the List numbered 2 in the said Schedule (and no higher or other fees) shall be demanded and paid by and to the said Land Officer for and in respect of the several matters and things to be by him performed and done under or by virtue of this Ordinance and the said Land Officer is hereby required to keep an accurate account of such fees and to pay over the same to the Colonial treasurer for the public purposes of the Colony of Hongkong.

HENRY POTTINGER.
Governor, &c. &c.

Passed the Legislative Council,
the 28th day of February 1844.

RICHARD BURGASS.
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO BY THIS ORDINANCE.

- No. 1.
1. Date of will or Instrument.
 2. Nature and object thereof.
 3. Names and additions of the parties or devisees or devisees.
 4. Names and additions of the witnesses thereto.
 5. Description of the land or premises conveyed in or affected by the deed or will.
 6. Name and description of the place where situated.
 7. Consideration and to whom and how paid.
 8. Any other particulars the case may require.
- No. 2.
1. For registering every assignment mortgage or other alienation. 5 Dollars
 2. For consigning every will or Judgment or receiving any verified certificate. 1 "
 3. For receiving for safe custody any deed will or other Instrument. 5 "
 4. For every search. 1 "
 5. For Certificate of receipt of any document or certifying a copy thereof and every other certificate. 6 "
 6. For every unverified copy of any will deed memorial or other instrument per folio of 80 words. 25 Cents.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 12th March
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
The following Ordinances are published for general information.
By order, **RICHARD WOONAM.**
Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1844.

HONGKONG.
No. 4 of 1844.
Anno Sexto et Septimo Victoriae Reginae.
By His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger Baronet Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath Major General in the Service of the East India Company Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.
An Ordinance to restrain masters of merchant Vessels belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects from leaving seamen and others in a destitute state in the Colony of Hongkong and from refusing to convey distressed seamen from thence to England and also to provide for the good conduct of the seamen within the same. (28th February, 1844.)

Whereas by reason of the distance of Hongkong from Great Britain great delay and expense are incurred in recovering such sums of money as are expended on her Majesty's behalf in conveying home destitute seamen unlawfully left behind in Hongkong by masters of British Merchant Vessels.
And whereas it is expedient to effectually provide against masters of merchant Vessels belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects leaving behind seamen or other persons in a destitute state in Hongkong and against masters of merchant vessels refusing to convey distressed seamen thence to England and also to provide means of affording satisfaction to persons who may have suffered injury from the crew of any vessel belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects.

1. Be it therefore enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof that the master of every merchant Vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's Subjects as such master and in that character on his arrival at Hongkong shall together with sufficient sureties subject to the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice at Hongkong enter into a bond conditioned as and in the form in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed Provided always that only one such bond shall be required within the space of one year unless the same shall become forfeited and that any bond of a similar nature taken at any Port in the Dominions of the Emperor of China and conditioned to extend to Hongkong shall be of the same force and effect as if entered into at Hongkong aforesaid Provided also that the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China may demand and take such other security as he may deem necessary or sufficient from the owners master consignees or other persons interested in any vessel for the due performance of the conditions in such bond as aforesaid conditioned to extend both to Hongkong and the dominions of the Emperor of China and that thereupon no master of any vessel in respect of which such other security shall be taken shall be required to enter into such bond as hereinbefore mentioned.

2. And be it enacted that the Harbour Master at Hongkong or such other Officer as may be duly

authorized in that behalf shall be entitled to demand and take possession of such bond and shall deliver a certificate of the taking thereof to such master as aforesaid and that the sureties therein shall be to the satisfaction of and approved by the said Harbour Master or other Officer.

3. And be it enacted if any master of such vessel as aforesaid shall neglect for the space of ten days after his arrival at Hongkong or after the forfeiture of or after the expiration of the space of one year from the previous taking of any such similar bond or shall at any time upon lawful demand made by the said Superintendent of Trade for such other security or by such officers as aforesaid for such bond neglect or refuse to enter into the same or to provide such sureties or other security as aforesaid that it shall be lawful for the said Superintendent of Trade or for such officers as aforesaid to arrest and detain such master and the vessel commanded by him until such time as the said demand shall be complied with and also summarily to impose on the said master a fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars to be paid to Her Majesty Her Heirs and Successors for the public purposes of the colony of Hongkong and in case of nonpayment thereof to forthwith cause the same to be levied of the apparel boats tackle or furniture of the vessel commanded by the said master.

4. And be it enacted that the said master and the said ship whilst so detained or arrested shall be subject in every respect to the same liabilities as if such bond or other security had been duly entered into.

5. And be it enacted, upon any complaint made of any injury either in person or property sustained from the act of any of the crew of any vessel belonging to Her Majesty's Subjects done or committed within Hongkong or the dominions of the Emperor of China or within 100 miles from the coast of China which said vessel shall not then be in Hongkong or in any Port in China at which a British Consular Establishment may exist and in respect whereof such bond or other security as aforesaid shall have been entered into that it shall be lawful for any competent Tribunal to summon the sureties in such bond or other security as aforesaid to appear and answer such complaint and thereupon to proceed to enquire of hear and determine the same in the absence of the party alleged to have committed the injury complained of and to award such damages (to be paid and borne by the sureties in the bond or other security aforesaid) to such injured party as may be just and reasonable. Provided always that such adjudication shall not be pleadable in bar of any criminal proceeding instituted in respect of the subject matter thereof and that no such complaint shall be inquired of or heard unless it shall clearly appear that the party preferring the same has used all possible diligence in so doing whilst such vessel was in port and no such adjudication of damages or compensation shall be made if the said sureties show special cause for delaying the same or shall undertake to produce the party alleged to have committed the injury complained of within a reasonable time to be then fixed by such Tribunal as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted. That upon any such bond or other security as herein mentioned becoming forfeited the same shall be put in suit by such person as may hereafter be duly authorized in that behalf by the Superintendent of Trade and the whole penalty thereof recovered and levied but that it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Trade aforesaid upon petition being made to him to that effect to order that such part thereof as shall not be actually expended in consequence of the breach of the conditions of the said bond or other security or as may not be required to liquidate any legal penalty which may have been incurred by the master or other person bound thereby to be returned to the party or parties from whom the same may have been levied at such time and on such conditions as the said Superintendent of Trade may think fit and reasonable.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Governor &c. &c.

Passed the Legislative Council
the 28th February, 1844.

RICHARD BURGASS.

Clerk of Legislative Council.

THE SCHEDULE TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE
REFERS.

Know all men by these presents that
master of the vessel the

of
and we
British Merchants resident at

are held and

firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Vic-

torial by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith in the full sum of one thousand lawful current dollars of the currency of the Colony of Hongkong to be paid to Her said Majesty Her Heirs and Successors for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us for himself in the whole our and every of our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by those presents Sealed with our seals
Dated this day of 184

Whereas the within bound
have agreed to execute this obligation as sureties for the within bound

Now the Condition of this obligation is such that if the within named
master of the vessel the
aforesaid do not within one year from the date hereof unlawfully discharge or leave behind any of the crew of the said vessel the

in Hongkong and also within the space of one year aforesaid within the limits do not refuse to receive on board the said vessel the

such distressed seamen as may be sent on board thereof for conveyance to Great Britain according to the provisions of the Statute made and passed in the first year of the reign of His late Majesty William the Fourth intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the "pay of the Royal Navy" and if no person formerly a seaman of the said vessel or no subject of Her Majesty conveyed in the said vessel the

to Hongkong shall within three calendar months from having been such seaman or from having been so conveyed be found destitute or requiring public relief in Hongkong aforesaid and also if the within named obligors shall forthwith discharge all or any sums of money which shall be awarded by way of satisfaction (in the manner provided by the Ordinance in pursuance of which this bond is entered into) to any person or persons by any competent Tribunal for any injury sustained within one year from the date hereof from the crew of the said vessel the or any one or more of them. Then this obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue

Signed Sealed and Delivered }
at in the presence of } L. S.

An Ordinance for Her Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China.

Anno Sexto et Skiptime Viatorie Regine.

No. 3 of 1844.

By His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Barr., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major General in the Service of the East India Company, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An Ordinance to restrain masters of merchant vessels belonging to Her Majesty's subjects from leaving seamen and others in a destitute state in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and from refusing to convey distressed seamen from thence to England, and also to provide for the good conduct of seamen within the same. (28th Feby, 1844)

Whereas by reason of the distance of China from Great Britain great delay and expense are incurred in recovering such sums of money as are expended on Her Majesty's behalf in conveying home destitute seamen unlawfully left behind in China by masters of vessels: And whereas it is expedient to effectually provide against masters of merchant vessels belonging to Her Majesty's subjects leaving behind seamen or other persons in a destitute state in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and against masters of vessels refusing to convey distressed seamen thence to Hongkong or to England, and also to provide means of affording satisfaction to Chinese subjects and others who may have suffered injury from the crew of any vessel belonging to Her Majesty's subjects.

1. Be it therefore enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, that the master of every merchant vessel belonging to any of her Majesty's subjects, as such master and in that character on his arrival at any port in China at which there shall be a British Consular establishment, shall together with sufficient

sureties subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of justice at Hongkong, enter into a bond conditioned as and in the form in the schedule to this ordinance annexed, provided always that only one such bond shall be required within the space of one year, unless the same shall become forfeited, and that any bond of a similar nature taken at Hongkong, and conditioned to extend to the dominions of the Emperor of China, shall be of the same force and effect as if entered into at any of the ports aforesaid; Provided also that the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China may demand and take such other security as he may deem necessary or sufficient from the owners, master, consignees, or other persons interested in any vessel for the due performance of the conditions in such bond as aforesaid, and that thereupon no master of any vessel, in respect of which such other security shall be taken, shall be required to enter into such bond as herein before mentioned.

2. And be it enacted that the British Consul at any such port as aforesaid shall be entitled to demand and take possession of such bond, and shall deliver a certificate of the taking thereof to such master as aforesaid, and that the sureties therein shall be to the satisfaction of and approved by the said Consul.

3. And be it enacted, if any master of such vessel as aforesaid shall neglect, for the space of ten days after his arrival at any such port as aforesaid, or after the forfeiture of, or after the expiration of the space of one year from the previous taking of any such similar bond, or shall at any time upon lawful demand made by the said Superintendent of Trade, or by the Consul aforesaid, for such other security or for such bond, neglect or refuse to enter into the same, or to provide such sureties, or other security as aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the said Superintendent of Trade, or for the said Consul to arrest and detain such master and the vessel commanded by him, until such time as the said demand shall be complied with, and also summarily to impose on the said master a fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and in case of nonpayment thereof, to forthwith cause the same to be levied of the apparel, boats, tackle, or furniture of the vessel commanded by the said master.

4. And be it enacted, that the said master, and the said ship, whilst so detained or arrested shall be subject in every respect to the same liabilities as if such bond or other security had been duly entered into.

5. And be it enacted, upon any complaint made of any injury, either in person or property, sustained from the act of any of the crew of any vessel belonging to Her Majesty's subjects, done or committed within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within one hundred miles from the coast of China, which said vessel shall not then be at Hongkong, or in any port in China at which a British Consular establishment may exist, and in respect whereof such bond or other security as aforesaid shall have been entered into, that it shall be lawful for any competent tribunals to summon the sureties in such bond or other security as aforesaid, to appear and answer such complaint, and thereupon to proceed to enquire of hear, and determine the same in the absence of the party alleged to have committed the injury complained of, and to award such damages (to be paid and borne by the sureties in the bond or other security as aforesaid) to such injured party as may be just and reasonable: Provided always that such adjudication shall not be pleadable in bar of any criminal proceeding instituted in respect of the subject matter thereof, and that no such complaint shall be inquired of or heard unless it shall clearly appear that the party preferring the same has used all possible diligence in so doing whilst such vessel was in port, and that no such adjudication of damages or compensation shall be made if the said sureties show special cause for delaying the same, or shall undertake to produce the party alleged to have committed the injury complained of, within a reasonable time to be then fixed by such tribunal as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted that upon any such bond or other security as herein mentioned becoming forfeited the same shall be put in suit by such person as may hereafter be duly authorized in that behalf by the said Superintendent of Trade and the whole penalty thereof recovered and levied but that it shall be lawful for Superintendent of Trade aforesaid upon petition being made to him to that effect to order that such part thereof as shall not be actually extended in consequence of the breach of the conditions of the said bond or other security or as may

not be required to liquidate any legal penalty which may have been incurred by the master or other person bound thereby to be returned to the party or parties from whom the same may have been levied at such time and on such conditions as the said Superintendent of Trade may think fit and reasonable.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Supt. of Trade &c. &c.

Passed the Legislative Council
the 25th day of February, 1844.

RICHARD BURGASS.
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

THE SCHEDULE TO WHICH THIS ORDINANCE
REFERS.

Know All men by these present that
master of the vessel the
of
and we
British Merchants resident at

are held and

firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith in the full sum of one thousand lawful current dollars of the currency of the Colony of Hongkong to be paid to Her said Majesty her heirs or successors for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us for himself in the whole our and every of our heirs executors and administrators firmly by these presents Sealed with our seals thus
day of 184 . Whereas the
within bound

have agreed to execute this obligation as sureties for the within bound

Now the condition of this Obligation is such that if the within named

the master of the vessel aforesaid do not within one year from the date hereof unlawfully discharge or leave behind any of the crew of the said Vessel the in Hongkong or in the dominions of the Emperor of China or within 100 miles of the Coast of China and also within the space of one year aforesaid within the limit aforesaid do not refuse to receive on board the said Vessel the such distressed seamen as may be sent on board thereof for conveyance to Hongkong or to Great Britain by any of Her Majesty's Consuls in China and if no person formerly a seaman of the said vessel or no subject of Her Majesty conveyed in the said vessel the to the dominions of the Emperor of China shall within three calendar months from having been such seaman or from having been so conveyed be found destitute or requiring public relief in the said dominions and also if the within named obligors shall forthwith discharge all or any sums of money which may be awarded by way of satisfaction (in the manner provided by the ordinance in pursuance of which this bond is entered into) to any person or persons by any competent tribunal for any injury sustained within one year from the date hereof from the crew of the said vessel the or any one or more of them then this Obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed Sealed and Delivered }
at } L. S.
in the presence of }

PROCLAMATION

Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled "An Act for punishing offences committed by transports kept to labour in the Colonies, and better regulating the powers of Justices of the Peace in New South Wales," it is amongst other things enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any order or orders to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued, with the advice of his Privy Council, to appoint or by any such order or orders in council to authorise the Governors, Lieutenant governors, or other persons for the time being administering the government or any of His Majesty's foreign possessions, colonies or plantations, to appoint the place or places within His Majesty's dominions to which any offender convicted in any such foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent or transported; and," that "all such persons, shall, within the place or places to which, in pursuance of any such order or orders in Council, they shall or may be so sent or transported, be subject and liable to all such and the same laws, rules, and regulations as are or shall be in force in any such place or places with respect to convicts trans-

ported from Great Britain." And whereas Her Majesty, by an order by Her issued, by the advice of Her Privy Council on the 22nd day of May, 1840, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby in Her in that behalf vested, did order the Governors, Lieutenant governors, or other persons for the time being administering the government of any of Her Majesty's foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, shall, by proclamations to be by them respectively for that purpose issued, appoint the place or places within Her Majesty's dominions to which any offender convicted in any such foreign possessions, colonies, or plantations, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent or transported, provided that neither the colony of Bermuda nor any of Her Majesty's colonies in New Holland or in the Southern Ocean be so appointed for that purpose other than the island of Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island, and the islands adjacent to and comprised within the government of Van Diemen's Land. Now therefore, I, Henry Pottinger, Governor, &c. of the colony of Hongkong, in pursuance of the said order in Council and Act of Parliament respectively, and in exercise of the powers thereby respectively in me, as such Governor as aforesaid, vested, do appoint that any offenders convicted in the said colony, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent by the first convenient opportunity to Van Diemen's Land.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Governor, &c.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong 11th March, 1844.

DECEMBER OVERLAND MAIL.—Saturday, 16th March, 1844. After the first part of our paper had gone to press, we received last night per *Ariel*, from Sandheads 3d, and Singapore 22d February, Calcutta papers to 31st January, and the London Mail of 6th December. From the latter we have made extracts of the most interesting items we found in it, but everything was quiet in England, as well as in Europe—in general, so that the news are not of a very exciting nature. In Ireland the approaching trial of Mr. O'Connell continued to be the all engrossing topic; in Wales several arrests of Rebeccaites had taken place, and the seceding Church of Scotland appears to be gaining strength. In commercial matters we have to regret the continued depression of prices of Tea, which at no former period have been so cheap as at present. In foreign Europe nothing of much importance has happened. The following are arrivals in England from China from 15th November to 6th December: Nov. 20, *Morley*, Evans, Portsmouth; H. M. S. *Algerine*, Dilling, Portsmouth; 29th *City of Derry*, Vincent, West India Docks; 30th *Deer Druid*, Ritchie, (from Manila) Downs.

Sailed from England for China: Dec. 4th *Alexander Baring* London; Nov. 25th *Thomas Lawrie*, Graham, Liverpool.

Loading for China at Liverpool: *Tupley* and *Elvira*; at Glasgow, *Herald*; at London, *Erin*, *Lady Mary Bannatyne*; *City of Derry*.

The *Ariel* at the Sandheads met the *Audax* just arrived from China. The price of Opium had fallen considerably at Calcutta since the first sale. Patna being quoted 150 Rs and Benares 1100 Rs per Chest. The *Landrick* from Bombay with the December Overland Mail was at Singapore when the *Ariel* left, and may therefore be hourly expected. On Indian affairs we find not much of interest in the papers, beyond what we have already extracted; since the battle everything had remained quiet at Gwalior where the Governor General had placed the young Rajah on the throne, and appointed a Resident to his Court.

Dec. Overland Mail.

(From the London Mail, November 8.)

GENERAL REMARKS.

The news conveyed by the present Mail will be found in many particulars extremely interesting.

As our readers are no doubt anxious to be made acquainted with the progress of events in Ireland, we proceed at once to notice, very briefly, what has transpired in that country since the date of our former despatch, especially in so far as relates to the prosecution of the State Trials. The extraordinary length of the indictment, the number of acts alleged, and the nature and extent of the matters involved, would, it was expected, afford some ground of serious attack. But no so. The Attorney-General, notwithstanding what has been said, appears to have been guarded on all points, as the result has shown; for the traversers having exhausted every expedient

which legal ingenuity could devise, in order to create delay, and embarrass the counsel for the Crown, have been compelled to answer the indictment. A plea in abatement was delivered, on the ground that witnesses examined before the grand jury had not been sworn in open court, as required by the 56th of Geo. III; but, by the foreman, under the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, which it was contended applied only to proceedings on circuit and at quarter-sessions. The effect of this plea if sustained, would have been to quash all that had been done in this case, and to compel the Government to commence *de novo*. Nay, it would have invalidated every conviction which has taken place in Dublin subsequent to the passing of the last-named act, some of which were followed by capital punishment. The step was a bold one, and for that very reason at first occasioned some apprehension; but Mr. Smith declared the plea to be untenable, and at once demurred. This gave the traversers six days, after which they came in and joined, when the case was argued at great length, and decided for the Crown by the unanimous judgment of the Court. Deprived of this last shift, the traversers were compelled to appear next day, when they pleaded the "general issue," or in other words, "not guilty." The Attorney-General then demanded a trial at bar, to be fixed for the 11th Dec; but this was opposed on the grounds—first, that the time would be insufficient to prepare the defence, and secondly, that the revised jury panel would not be in operation, till when the accused could have no possible chance of a fair trial. Supposing the guilt of the parties to be clear, still the purposes of justice would not be served by a conviction, while there existed the slightest reason to question the impartiality of the tribunal. The law officers of the Crown appear to have felt the necessity of giving no room for captious imputation, and therefore most properly consented to a postponement to the 15th Jan, when the trial is to commence, and will probably last for some weeks. So much for the past. Now a few words as to the future. If a conviction shall be obtained, which is every day becoming more and more doubtful, the case will probably be taken by writ of error to the House of Lords. But what if there be an acquittal—if the accused should show themselves stronger than the government—who can tell what may result from an outbreak of that popular feeling which O'Connell finds it almost impossible to control. Monster meetings have been suppressed, but the excitement remains, and the people seem possessed with the belief that Repeal must be won by force. The beacon fires in the south have excited serious apprehensions, so much so, that some of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church have requested Mr. O'Connell, whose rent by the way has this year quadrupled, to proceed to Tipperary in order to allay, if it be not too late, the reckless frenzy he has himself aroused. Judging from the present aspect of the times, some crisis would seem to be at hand.

In consequence of some complaints having been made of an increase in the force of the police of about 150 men, the commissioners caused an inquiry to be made into the number of additional houses which have been erected in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis since the establishment of the force; when, from an official return just presented to the Government, it appears that, since the year 1819, no less than 45,000 new houses, forming 750 new streets and squares, have been erected, or are in the course of building, in London and its suburbs.

Barnard Gregory, the editor of the filthy *Saffrist*, has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for libels on the Duke of Brunswick and his solicitor, Mr. Vallance. The Duke has succeeded in convincing the publisher and proprietor of the no less filthy *Age* of an abominable libel.

John Gill, a labourer employed at the Royal Barracks, in Dublin, was arrested while at work, on the 15th, by two policemen from Queen's country, on a charge implicating him in the murder of Lord Norbury. He at once recognised one of the policemen, and said, "I know you, and know what you want with me." The policeman replying, "Do you?" the prisoner added, "Yes; but you are mistaken." When informed that he was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Lord Norbury, he made no answer, but asked if there was any person in gaol on the charge? He was conveyed to Tellamore gaol.

Twenty six Rebeccaites, apprehended on a charge of pulling down the gates and destroying the toll-houses at Parkmore, on the 11th of Sept., have been committed. The excitement in the town of Fishguard was very great, particularly as regarding the informant, Thomas Williams and his wife, who

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office—N°. 4, Traversa de Sé.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 12.] Macao, Saturday, 23rd March, 1844.

[No. 442.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NEW BOOKS.—English and American editions, will be sold by JNO. SMITH, on an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given). Parties are at liberty to take Books, at the Invoice cost, prior to the sale, for Cash.

Macao, 23rd February, 1844.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Mr. WM. R. LEJEE and Mr. WM. COOPER, in our House have ceased, and Mr. NATHANIEL KINSMAN, Mr. WM. A. LAWRENCE and Mr. WM. MOORE have been admitted partners therein, their interest commencing on the 1st February last.

Our Firm now consists of WM. S. WETMORE of New York, SAMUEL WETMORE JR., NATHANIEL KINSMAN, WM. A. LAWRENCE and WM. MOORE.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, March 16th, 1844.

THE undersigned beg to intimate their having commenced business here from this date as Merchants and Agents under the firm of JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

DAVID JARDINE,
JOHN SKINNER.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1844.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is this day removed to Victoria, Hongkong.

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 15th March, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are duly authorised to act as Executors of the estate of the late Mr. MIGUEL ANTONIO CORTELLA. All persons having accounts to settle with the said firm, are hereby requested to send henceforward their letters with direction to them.

FRANCISCO JOAO MARQUES,
MANOEL DUARTE BERNADINO.

Macao, 17th February, 1844.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.

FOR the greater convenience of vessels at Whampoa and Blenheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek by which both are united.

M. O'SULLIVAN M. R. C. S. I.
Resident Surgeon, Hospital Ship.

Whampoa, 3d February, 1844.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co., beg to announce that they have taken part of the Godowns, of Mr. Duns, 18 Queen's Road, and have just landed from the Bangalore a large cargo consisting of all descriptions of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Carpenters tools, Fire Grates, and best Sheffield plated goods, German Silver and British Plate, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Telescopes and Spectacles, Table Lamps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks in great variety, Gold and Silver Watch, Gharis, Musical Boxes, Accordions, of all descriptions, cut and plain Glass, and a variety of fancy and other Goods to be disposed of by Wholesale only.

Hongkong, February 19th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted in China by the late HENRY PYBOS will be now carried on by JOHN MACKEY & Co. of Calcutta, represented here by Messrs JOHN LEFFLER and CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, acting as their Agents and under their Procuration.

EDWARD FRANCIS,
Attorney for JOHN MACKEY & Co.

Macao, 12th February, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established a House of Agency and Commission at Hongkong, under the firm of BUSH & MILLER.

(Signed) T. F. BUSH.
ALEX. A. MILLER.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st Feb'y., 1844.

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, Rua de Hospital, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 20th November, 1843.

MR. LATTEY, CHRONOMETER and WATCH MAKER removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of Mr. PAIN's new house, Queen's Road, opposite Chiuam's Hong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

THE undersigned having received Special Licenses under the Authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the importation of Chinese Immigrant Laborers into the West Indies from the Settlements in the Straits of Malacca will be prepared to enter into arrangements with Agents or Captains of Vessels desirous of providing means of conveyance from hence, terms and conditions of which with full information will be given by them here, or in Canton by RICHARD J. GILMAN Esq.

HA MILTON, GRAY & Co.

Singapore, 15th January, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.
Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. ACVICAR & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others
Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the
Rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent per Annum
Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ will be charged.

Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "ARIEL" will be despatched from Hongkong 23d, nad Macao 28th instant. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 21st March, 1844.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

With immediate Despatch.

THE LARRICK, Capt. LUNGLEY. For Freight of Silk or Treasure apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong.

or to B. A. BARRETTO,

Hongkong, 20th March, 1844. Macao

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Ship "DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBRIAND," Captain SCOTT, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE new and superior built Iron barque JOHN LAIRD 270 Tons N.M. Sails well, carries a large Cargo, and is an unexceptionable Sea Boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working. Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn best London make; Sails, one suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas. Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts. Two new quarter boats with Sails and Awnings, Launch and Yawl, 30 tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, Small arms and Ammunition complete in patent barrels, two pitch pine Spars 50 by 14 inches and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short Voyages; can or could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a day's notice. Apply personally or by letter to COMMANDING OFFICER on board at Whampoa.

MONEY WANTED ON BOTTOMRY BOND.—Captain BERNARD of the French Ship JOSEPH having been authorised by Consular decision of this date to borrow \$9000, for the repairs of said vessel to be secured by a Bottomry bond for a voyage from China to Bordeaux. Tenders will be received by

J. A. DURRAN, Jr.

Macao, 13th March, 1844. Consignee.

WANTED.—A copy of Langle's Mantchou Grammar, and one of L'Amiot's Mantchou Dictionary. Any person who may have either of these Books, and is willing to dispose of them, will confer a favor by informing the Editor.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to
JOZE MARIA D' FONCECA.
Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let totanv parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.
Macao, 4th November, 1843.

FOR SALE.—At the Undersigned to close accounts at a reduced price a few MAPS of the WORLD and of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA on a large Scale with the Books of notes.
W. LANE.
Macao, 29th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, complete. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—The following wines received per Foam, from Messrs SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co., London.
Fine old pale and brown SHERRY,
Fine old MADIRA, } in wood and bottles,
Fine old PORT, }
SAUTERNE, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE:
LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to
Capt. MORISON,
on board the "Pearl" in the Typa.
Macao, November 3d, 1843.

ON SALE ex French Ship JOSEPH.
BRANDY in wood and bottle,
VINEGAR, LIQUEURS,
OLIVEOIL, BRANDYFRUITS,
PRESERVES and CONFECTIONARY,
St. Julien
Destourmel }
Toms do. } CLARET.
Hermitege
Leoville Medoc
CHAMPAGNE,
BURGUNDY,
PORTWINE in wood and bottle,
BORDEAUX PLUMS.
Macao, 9th February, 1844. J. A. DURRAN Jr.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of
Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to
PEARON & SON.
Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to
Macao, 13th Feb. 1843. W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—Bally RICE, COCONUT oil, COFFEE, Java ARRACK in cases and casks, Singapore BEANS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old Rum and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Queen's Road.
Hoi kong, 17th Oct. 1842.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING; TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets.
Macao, 17th February, 1843. WM. LANE.

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS, accepted. Apply to
BILLS on LONDON.
E. I. Co's DRAFTS on CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to
Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting resentment of Miss. KEAO LWAN WANG
A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal
translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.
THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS.
price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF
THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged
for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Ser-
vice, by Edward William, Symonds, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING,
at the Canton Press Office continue the same as
before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, & 100—\$ 1.

Policies and folio pages \$ 5.

Letter paper size \$ 3.

Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Of Ships \$ 5.

Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.

„ „ for 3 months \$ 6.

Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional.

GWALIOR.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

20th December, 1843.—On the decease of the late
Maharaja Jhankjee Rao Scindiah, the British govern-
ment promptly acknowledged as his successor the Maha-
raja Jyankjee Rao Scindiah who was nearest in blood to
the late Maharaja, and whose adoption by the Maha-
ranee, his highness' widow, was approved by the chiefs.

The Maharanee and the chiefs concurred in conferring
the dignity and power of regent, during the minority of
the Maharaja upon the Mamma Sahib.

The British government communicated to the durbar,
his entire approval of this measure, and the British
resident in the presence of the chiefs, explained to the
regent that he was recognized as the responsible head of
the Gwalior state, and as such, would receive the sup-
port of the British government.

This declaration appeared to give general satisfaction;
nevertheless after a short time, the Mamma Sahib was
violently compelled to quit the Gwalior state in despite
of the remonstrances of the British resident.

The Dada Khassee Walla succeeded to the confidence
of the Maharane without possessing generally that of
the chiefs, and by his influence various acts were com-
mitted insulting and injurious to the British govern-
ment. Persons, heretofore, in compliance with its re-
presentation deprived of offices in which their conduct
had been injurious to both governments, were restored to
power, and others were removed who were known to be
favourable to the maintenance of order, and to the con-
tinuance of the friendship which had so long subsisted
between the two states.

The British resident could not remain a spectator of
transactions of which he vainly disapproved. On the
expulsion of the Mamma Sahib he was instructed to with-
draw from Gwalior.

When the subsequent acts of the Dada, offensive to
the British government, and indicative of the substitu-
tion of hostile feelings for those friendly dispositions
which had so long connected the two states, became
known, the resident intimated to the Maharane the
opinion of the British government, that it had become
necessary to inflict some signal punishment upon that
chief; and it was suggested, that in preference to any
other punishment, he should be delivered as a prisoner
into the charge of the British government. It was not
thereby intended to derogate from the honor of the
Gwalior state, but solely to provide effectually for
the security of the person of the Dada, for which, under
the circumstances of the Gwalior state, it did not appear
to be possible sufficiently to provide within the Gwalior
territory.

When afterwards, it became known to the resident that
the Dada had withheld from the knowledge of the Maha-
ranee and of the durbar, a letter addressed to the Maha-
ranee conveying the sentiments of the British govern-
ment, the resident then peremptorily insisted upon the
delivery of the Dada as a necessary preliminary to the
re-establishment of the customary relations with the
Gwalior state. That act on the part of the Dada could
not be regarded otherwise than as a virtual usurpation
of the sovereign authority in the Gwalior state, which
the British government is bound to maintain in the
house of Scindiah.

With this last requisition the Maharane has at last
complied.

The governor-general regards with satisfaction this
act of her highness, however long deferred, as an in-
dication of the desire of her highness, and of the durbar,
to reestablish on their accustomed footing, the friendly
relations between the two states.

It could not but be felt, that while the late occurrences
at Gwalior were an offence to the British government,

they at the same time created new insecurity to its sub-
jects residing on the frontier.

The want of cordial co-operation on the part of the
officers of the Gwalior state in the maintenance of order
upon the frontier, had long been a subject of just re-
monstrance, and various orders had been issued by the
late Maharaja in accordance with the representations of
the British resident. These orders had but too often
remained without due execution; but, in consideration
of the long illness of his highness, and of the consequent
weakness of his administration, the British government
did not press for satisfaction with all the rigor which
the importance of the subject would have warranted. It
knew the good disposition of the late Maharaja, and was
willing to attribute his failure to effect what was right
to the want of power rather than of will.

But the recent occurrences at Gwalior, and the chang-
ed spirit in which the administration has been conducted,
no longer permit the continuance of this forbearance.
The British government must now peremptorily insist
upon the adoption of permanent measures for the estab-
lishment of order upon the frontier, and for the future
security of its subjects.

The British government has so long deferred interven-
tion in the distracted affairs of the Gwalior state, in the
sincere hope that the chiefs themselves would establish,
in suppression of the disgraceful rule to which they
have recently submitted, an administration willing and
able to satisfy its reasonable demands, and to maintain
the accustomed friendly relations between the two states.

The British government can neither permit the exist-
ence of an unfriendly government within the territories
of Scindiah, nor that those territories should be without
a government capable of coercing its own subjects, and
of maintaining everywhere the relations of good neigh-
borhood with the subjects of the British government
and its Allies.

The deplorable events which have last occurred, at
Gwalior, the hostile conflicts in the camp before the
palace of the Maharaja, and the practical suspension of
all government in his highness' territories, now impose
upon the British government the duty of intervention,
not solely for the security of British interests, but for
the execution, according to its true spirit and intentions,
of the solemn engagement of a treaty.

By the treaty of Boorhanpore contracted with the
Maharaja Dowlat Rao Scindiah, the British government
engaged to maintain a force to be at all times ready on
the requisition of the Maharaja, to protect the person of
the Maharaja, his heirs and successors, to overawe and
chastise rebels or excitors of disturbance in his highness'
territories, and to reduce to obedience all offenders
against his highness' authority.

The tender age and the helpless position of the present
Maharaja render it impossible for him to address to
the British government such firm or requisitions for aid
as circumstances would justify him in demanding, and
compel him to demand under the provisions of the treaty
of Boorhanpore; but it would be inconsistent with the
good faith, and injurious to the good name of the British
government, were it to permit this inability to
demand aid, which only gives the Maharaja new claims,
upon its protection, to deprive his highness of that
friendly support in its utmost need which it was the in-
tention of Maharaja Dowlat Rao Scindiah, to secure for
ever by that treaty, to himself, his heirs and successors.

The governor-general will therefore direct the im-
mediate advance of forces amply sufficient to effect all the
just purposes of the British government—to obtain
guarantees for the future security of its own subjects on
the common frontier of the two states, to protect the
person of the Maharaja, to quell disturbances within his
highness' territories, and to chastise all who shall re-
main in disobedience.

Camp Hingonah, the 25th December, 1843.—The British
army has entered the territory of Scindiah, not as
an enemy but as a friend to the Maharajah, bound by
treaty to protect his highness' person, and to maintain
his sovereign authority against all who are disobedient
and disturbers of the peace.

The governor-general has no object but that of seeing
reestablished in the territories of Scindiah a strong gov-
ernment, willing and able to preserve the accustomed
relations of friendship with the British government and
its allies, a government which may, at all times do justice
to the army as well as to the people, but command both
for the good of all.

The governor-general cautions the evil advisers of the
Maharane, that they will themselves be held responsible
for any resistance which may be offered to the measures
deemed to be necessary for the establishment of the
Maharaja's just authority, and for the security of his
person and rights.

Camp Hingonah, 27th December, 1843.—The British
armies have entered the dominions of Scindiah as the
friends and allies of the Maharajah, whose person and
whose rights the British government is bound by treaty
to protect.

The British government desires only to establish the
just authority of the Maharajah over all his subjects, and
to place upon firmer and permanent foundations that
friendship between the two states, which, for their mu-

tual benefits, has existed so long, and which not the
British government, but the evil disposed advisers of the
Maharane have now interrupted.

The British government known only as enemies those
who oppose its arms, and are disobedient to the Ma-
harajah and disturbers of the peace.

The armies will regard and treat as friends all peace-
ful cultivators and traders. They will pay for all sup-
plies brought to the camp, give compensation for all in-
jury unintentionally done to property, and injure no
one but such as act hostilely.

A strong government, having been established at Gwa-
lior capable of maintaining the Maharajah's authority
over all, and willing as well as able to preserve tranqui-
lity on the common frontier, the British armies will re-
turn to their own territory.

By order of the right honourable the governor-genl. of India,

F. CURRIE.

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

with the R. N. the Govt-Genl.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 23d March 1844.

By the *Lantick*, from Bombay 18th January, the
bulk of the December Overland Mail has been re-
ceived. We gave the heads of the most interesting
news last week, as received per *Ariel* via Calcutta.
H. M. Steamer *Spitfire*, is not as was expected and
as we mentioned last week, coming on from Bombay
with the January mail, she having been sent into
dock for repairs.

Letters from Batavia of 8th February mention
that there has been a serious disturbance at Balli
Badong, of which all particulars had not reached
that port; but that the gentlemen belonging to the
Maatschappij's establishment there had been murder-
ed by the natives, was we regret to learn beyond
doubt. Mr. Lange (of the firm of J. Burd & Co.)
was said to be safe. The Dutch Government, im-
mediately on receiving this account, prepared an ex-
pedition, and a steamer with 300 men on board left
Batavia for Balli on the 8th February, and was to
be joined by a further force at Soerabaya. It seems
that hitherto the native princes of the island of Balli
have been excessively jealous of the Dutch Govern-
ment, not even permitting the residence there of their
agents, until latterly they appeared as commercial
agents for the Maatschappij. Some time ago it is said
a Dutch Government agent lost his life there under
very suspicious circumstances, and his bones, it is
reported, were afterwards paraded about the place in
triumph. The Dutch, it is supposed, will now exact
vengeance for this and the recent misdeeds, and prob-
ably take the island into their own hands; that they
may accomplish this at first, is little doubted, but to
hold the country may be more difficult, the natives ap-
parently caring as little for their own lives as for those
of their enemies. This matter will perhaps require
the attention if not interference of the British au-
thorities, on account of the great number of British
vessels resorting to both Balli and Lomboek for
cargoes of rice. We hope that Sir Thomas Coche-
rane will think it of sufficient importance to de-
spatch a ship of war to Balli to protect the British
shipping and interests if necessary.

A most atrocious case of piracy and murder has
come to the knowledge of the Macao authorities by
means of information furnished them by the Chi-
nese, in consequence of which the *Lorcha* No. 39
has been seized, and her broker and master arrested
and imprisoned, as the chief actors. The matter is
now under investigation, but as far as we have been
able to learn, the Schooner *Falcon*, from the Typa
bound for Whampoa with 15 chests of Opium on
board, was when near the island of Lintin, on the
9th of this month, boarded by the master and crew
of the above *Lorcha*, and some confederate Chinese,
the crew to the number of nine all murdered, the
Opium taken out, and the vessel sunk. It is even
said that the murder of the lascars was perpetrated
on board the *Lorcha* where they had been put
under hatches while the schooner's cargo was being
rifled. After this the booty was divided between
the Chinese and the *Lorchman*: the former
went to Whampoa or Canton, where their being in
possession so large a quantity of Opium, caused sus-
picion, and on being seized and examined they con-
fessed to the piracy. On this the Chinese authori-
ties sent the information to Macao and the arrest
followed. We learn that the name of the *Lorcha*
man is Sanchez (known by foreigners under that

of Goldsmith) that he is a native of South America, and that he was on a previous occasion transported from Macao to Timor for theft. Two of the unfortunate crew of the Falcon are said to have been Chinese. The property belonged, we believe, to a Malwary.

We regret to have to report the total loss of the fine passage schooner *Union* on the rocks near Cassilha Bay on the morning of the 21st inst. The vessel it appears left here with some passengers on the previous evening, but owing to its coming on to blow very fresh from the eastward, east anchor not far from Cassilha bay. At about four o'clock the next morning she again weighed, but missing it was, was by the violence of wind and waves thrown on the rocks. Immediately on the disaster becoming known to H. E. the governor, a guard of soldiers was despatched to Cassilha bay to guard the property in the wreck against thieves, and this guard has remained there ever since, even during the whole of the last boisterous night. The owners of the vessel have much cause to be thankful to H. E. the governor for this kind attention to the security of their property, as also to the Commander of the Portuguese brig of war, the *Tajo*, who in spite of the heavy blowing weather, despatched a boat to the Schooner's assistance early in the morning of the disaster, and her crew has been most useful in saving the property and stores on board. No lives were lost, but the vessel is a total wreck.

We mentioned last week that the market for the new drug had opened at \$640 for Patna, but that but little was doing. At the price then quoted but a very few chests, we are informed, changed hands, and the market has experienced a considerable decline since. A few chests were in the early part of the week sold at \$620, and prices have since fallen to 600 \$, and at these even there are no buyers, so that this quotation may be considered as almost nominal, and a further decline is anticipated. Benares was sold a few days since at 370 \$, but this rate could not now be obtained.

We are glad to learn that since more active measures have been employed at Hongkong against the vagrants on that island, and the Chinese boats in harbour, robberies, of which the inhabitants had almost daily to complain, have ceased. Much credit is due to the Revd Mr. Gutzlaff for his active exertions against the land and water thieves. We learn that the greater number of the thieves who attacked Mrs. White's house some weeks since have been seized, and their energies are likely to be directed to the mending of roads for some years to come.

We have to report another of those daring highway robberies, so frequently occurring in the immediate vicinity of Macao. A gentleman was on Saturday last set upon, when only a few hundred yards distant from the Campo gao, by about 9 Chinese, who robbed him of his gold watch, spectacles and pocket-book.

From the Hongkong Register, 19th March.

Translation from the Peking Gazette.

EXTRACTS.

Keying, has requested the officers of Kwangtung and other provinces, in a circular, to investigate what were the sums received in Transit Duties annually, on Raw silk and other articles on their way to Canton, in order to supply the loss that naturally will accrue to the Imperial Revenue, on account of the trade being now carried on at the other four Ports. The result of these inquiries is by no means satisfactory, and the custom house officers report that the goods have not been always passing by the same road, and that they could therefore form no correct estimate of the quantity of goods transported nor of the sums that were received.

FINANCES.

It was formerly resolved, that the deficiency in the receipts of the Canton custom house, since the opening of the Northern Ports, should be made up by the surplus duties received in Chekeang, Fokien and Keangsoo at the new emporiums. As it however was now impossible to draw up a true account before the lapse of three years, of what would be the annual average receipts, Keying has proposed, that the several custom house officers shall send quarterly returns to Canton, and that matters ought to be managed according to the state of the finances. This like all other suggestions of this celebrated states-

man has been fully adopted, and will be carried into effect from the end of the first month of the present year.

INUNDATION OF THE HWANGHO AND HWAHO.

The Peking Gazette does not mention the day, but describes in general terms the violent storms and the fearful flood, that rushed upon the devoted country situated between the two rivers. When the calamity was at its height, several officers came nobly forward, to rescue the lives of the poor sufferers and succeeded in their humane efforts to their heart's desire. The Governor of the Rivers on hearing of their heroism has represented their case to the throne, and expects that they will be rewarded according to their merits.

BOARD OF OFFICES.

The famous Lin-tsh seu who in 1839 made such a noise, who was transported, and many times pronounced dead, has again appeared amidst the turmoil of public life, in Hoekwang province. What situation he holds, the Gazette does not state, but merely quotes an accusation of the ex-commissioner, against a quarrelsome Captain, whom he denounces in very severe terms.

The son of Yihshan has received from the monarch a peacock's feather, to give an undeniable proof of his father's having again been received into Imperial favour.

The president's chair at the Board of offices being vacated, the all powerful Prime Minister Muh-changah has received this appointment in addition to his many other offices, and stands now without a rival at the head of almost all important affairs.

Le the admiral of Chekeang has frequently been ordered to cruise against the pirates, who swarm amongst the many islands along the coast of this province. He has however excused himself, on the plea of indisposition, and deferred doing his duty up to the present moment. As his dilatory conduct did not accord with the views of the Governor, he denounced the refractory admiral, and the Emperor has sanctioned his dismissal from office. This naval hero was originally a poor boy, and attracted the attention of a high Admiral who took such a delight in the child, that he adopted him forthwith and brought him up to become an ornament in his profession. He rose rapidly, and towards the commencement of the war belonged to the Hoonum station and was present at the naval engagement of Chuenpe. His counsel being always of a peaceful nature, he fell gradually into disgrace, and was sent to Namoa. There he pleaded the cause of our shipwrecked people, who had reached the sea-coast under his jurisdiction, after the loss of the Madagascar by fire. He likewise highly disapproved of the murder of the lascars and sailors by the Taewan authorities, but his voice was drowned in the general clamour for revenge. On the conclusion of peace however his merits were brought forward, and he was advanced to the rank of full admiral and superseded his namesake in Chekeang. In that situation he endeavoured to construct a navy on the old footing, and also sent to Keangsoo several wajunks built on his plan. On perceiving however that a great deal of cabal was forming against him, and being a man of large property, he repeatedly requested to retire from office, but was always ordered to remain until further orders. Recalling his long services, he will by no means be pleased with the sentence passed upon him, for he was quite confident to retire with honor and credit.

Wookeenheun the late admiral of Canton has finally received his doom. Taoukwang however wishing to be lenient, though his neglect of naval matters deserved severe punishment, directs, that he be left at Canton to be employed according to the discretion of the Governor. Laz is confirmed in his new situation as his successor.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

On the representation of Censor Hungkeang, His Majesty has been pleased to issue the following proclamation.

It appears that the seas of Kwangtung, Fokien, and Chekeang are at present very much disturbed, and numerous villains appear and disappear there, whilst traitorous natives take advantage of this opportunity, and assist them in their nefarious practices. More zeal ought therefore to be shown, in cruising about and making seizures, in order to put a stop to growing treason.

During the present year the navy has not been able to provide an effectual force for this purpose, nor acted with that rapidity which the profession requires in order to give protection on the high seas. And as they are in ordinary times incapable to effect

this, what can they do in an emergency? The authors of this carelessness are the various Commanders in Chief, who do not wish to set personally in this matter, and therefore set a bad example to their inferiors. For whenever a time for a cruise arrives, they bring forward some excuse or other, that they are afraid of the winds and tides and remain stationary near the islands framing some pirate cases, and making false and garbled reports, all of which is exceedingly detestable. An instance of this is exhibited in the behaviour of Woo keen heun the Admiral of Canton, who on account of delaying to act against the robbers of Leenchow, was by one express order prosecuted, so that all the Commanders in Chief ought henceforward to fear.

We therefore order the Admirals to send in annual reports of their cruises, and to give a true description of the existing state of naval affairs. If they are unable to go to sea, let them transmit a statement to the Governors of their respective Provinces, that they may investigate the matter, and also institute personal and private enquiries into these affairs. If however they are fond of ease, and cowardly wish to avoid dangers, and send in false statements they must be from time to time denounced.

All you Governors are our choice servants, and have all received the highest favours from our hands, and should you dare in the least to connive at these malpractices, and wink at such misdeeds, I shall find other means for ascertaining the truth, and both you as well as the admirals will be severely dealt with, without any further consideration. Let these our orders be generally made known. — Respect this.

THE IMPERIAL TREASURY.

A new attempt has been made to break open the boxes in the Imperial Palace, in order to carry off the Sycee Silver, but it did not succeed, a small quantity to the amount of only a few hundred taels, being all the booty that the robbers were able to obtain. Suspicion has fallen upon some persons living at court, and a committee of inquiry has been instituted.

DISTURBANCE IN GANIMUY.

Very formidable bands of robbers, consisting of persons who have been driven to despair by the arbitrary acts of the Mandarins, have disturbed during the last year the tranquillity of this province. The Lieut. Governor therefore intends to adopt very severe measures against them, and to repress with a high hand their outrageous proceedings.

YARKAND.

Leenshun a Mantelcho Tartar, formerly a resident at Lassa received orders to proceed forthwith from this capital to the frontier station of Yarkand, which immediately borders upon Cabool. He being a man of the most honorable feelings, was surprised at the rich presents offered him by the native chiefs on assuming his new office. Amongst them were splendid horses, with gold and silver, and other costly trinkets. He however rejected them with the utmost indignation, and wrote a long memorial to the Emperor requesting that these customary gifts should for ever be prohibited.

CANTON.

The civilians as well as military officers of the province, have raised very considerable subscriptions among themselves, for the erection of new fortifications.

Yih, the acting prefect of the provincial city, has received orders to repair forthwith to the capital.

The gentry of Haeyang promised to collect sufficient money for the building of dykes, but could not raise one fourth of the sum requisite, and have therefore applied to Government to make up the deficit.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette of 18th March.

At the request of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane we publish the following remarks by Capt. Sir Edward Belcher of Her Majesty's Surveying Ship Samarang for the information of Mariners proceeding to the Eastward of the Island of Formosa, and also of those visiting the Bashee Islands.

BASHEE GROUP.

The Batan Group, or Southern Bashees, were visited by us during the month of Nov. 1843, and revisited in Feb. 1844.

In the approach to this Group care must be taken to avoid a patch which frequently breaks, situated 2 of a mile from the Northern end of Sabtan.

The Islands composing this Group (or Batanes) are as follows: Batan, Sabtan, Yihayat, Ibugos, Dequey Diego, (or High Island) Mabudis, Sidiyan and Croeta Gable.

Those surveyed by us, were, Batan, Sabtan, Ibugos, and Iduquey. The space between the Island of Sabtan and Ibugos, affords but indifferent anchorage, the bottom being rocky with sandy patches between, but Dampier remained here some weeks.

There are no facilities for watering,* entering at the coral beach, at least a cable from the spot where boats could float.

The Samarang beat up and took up this anchorage in the first instance. We then moved to the bay of Santo Domingo in the Island of Batan, which affords fair clear bottom, fine coral sand, the best berth being with the convent barely open (when moored) off the Northern point of the bay, in 13 fms. This, however, is not very secure with a Norther. Although I believe that the holding ground is good. It can only be resorted to in the N. E. monsoon.

Supplies of Beef, vegetables, and stock are plentiful as well as cheap, but water, although plentiful, and of excellent quality, is not easily procured; owing to the reef preventing the boats from getting in without danger. The authorities (Alcalde, and Priests), recommend San Carlos, situated about 2 miles to the westward. The anchorage off is exposed, and watering could only be effected in fine weather.

The passage through the reef is however perfectly safe for the largest boats, which land on a sandy beach. This channel has been cut through the reefs to admit schooners of 50 tons, which are generally hauled up when they arrive from Manila with the 1st of S. W. Monsoon.

The next anchorage is that of San Vicente, improperly termed the (Vide Plan-book-Admiralty) Bay of Ivana, San Vicente is the Port of Ivana, or landing place for the Pueblo. The spot adapted for anchorage is a very confined space, with sandy bottom, close to the reefs, and must be quitted the moment a Northerly wind threatens. I am informed that several vessels have been driven off and unable to purchase the anchors with the cable. This Admiralty "Plan" therefore, may be considered as the cause of much mischief, as tempting vessels to resort to a very bad anchorage.

During the S. W. Monsoon, other shelter must be looked for, and probably will be found at the N. E. part of the Island Sabtan. It has not yet been sounded.

On Batan, two very deep bays appear to offer shelter on the N. E. side of the Island, the Northern (and best) Sonson; the other Mandinoy; but both contain many rocks. They have not been sounded.

During the N. E. Monsoon strong winds prevail amongst these Islands, the currents are occasionally strong between the Islands, the flood of Batan setting to the S. W. and Ebb to N. E.

The following prices were agreed upon by the Alcalde and Priests as affording them fair remuneration, and to which they guaranteed to conform in future.

Bullocks 1st class	10,0	2d class	8,0	3d class	4,0 cts.
Goats	1,0	"	0,75	"	37,5
Fowls Doz.	2,0	"	1,0	"	"
Pigs	6,0	"	3,0	"	0,75, to 0,25,
Eggs (per 100)	1,0	"	"	"	"

VEGETABLES	
Yams (p. 100)	\$ 1, 50 cents.
Ducats	0, 75
Sweet Potatoes	0, 50
Onions (per cwt)	5, 00
Pumpkins (p. 100)	3, 0
Cocos	0, 25
Cocoa Nuts per Doz	0, 12,5

The following are the positions fixed on these Islands, Ibugos or Bashee Island N. Eastern Angle.

Lat.	20° 19' 30" N.
Long.	121° 48' 0" E.
Var.	0 0 30 W.
San Domingo Casa Real	Lat. 20° 27' 26" N.
	Long. 121° 57' 6" E.
	Var. 0 0 30 W.

MELA-CO SHIMAK GROUP.
H. M. Ship Samarang entered by the west, passing to the Southward of "Hummock" and "Sandy Islands" of the charts.

The ship passed within two miles of the Southern reefs or breakers off Sandy Island, standing on close hauled to the Eastward, intending to make "Ykima," and beat up from it to Typinsan. It was fortunate that she was not tacked that night as on the morning following, not seeing Ykima (which I suspect does not exist, for reasons hereafter to be mentioned) and the weather very boisterous, we stood on to the westward to get under the lee of Patchunguan, and endeavour to reach some place of shelter. On nearing Patchunguan we ran down the Eastern and Southern side, reaching the S. Western extremity of its reef, about 4 P. M.

Here, breakers barred us as far as the eye could reach from the Mast Head, and apparently connecting Sandy Island with the Group of larger Islands.

We were fortunate, however, in finding an opening into the Reef; and after due examination, shot up into 13 fms., furled, and warped the ship into a snug position where she was moored with just sufficient room to swing, the depths up to the coral ledges varying from 13 to 7 fms.

Had the weather been thick, or night caught us before we sighted the Reefs, it is highly probable that the ship would have been endangered as we subsequently found they were a complete labyrinth, similar to Bermudas.

* The stream is near a small rocky Islet on the Farall of the South extreme of Ibugos.

The only directions which will assist the seaman in finding this snug little anchorage, (safe only however, during the N. E. Monsoon), are as follows.

Approaching from the Westward, give the reefs off the South side of Sandy Island a two mile berth and work for the S. W. angle of Patchunguan avoiding the reefs, "which run from it in a direct line."

A high rock (South rock of the charts) will point out the outer Reefs of Patchunguan; the dangers between it and Patchunguan must be avoided by eye; the shoals being visible in five or six fms., and break upon those of two and three.

The opening of the reef lies in the heart of a deep indentation, just to the Northward of the low S. W. point of the Island, and has apparently a centre bar.

The right hand is the proper opening.

From the Eastward, there are no dangers which are not clearly visible. After making the land, edge along the Southern and Eastern breakers until the abrupt turn of the breaker line is seen, at which moment the extreme S. W. point of the Bay will open. The breakers have regular soundings of them, but the course in will probably lead in 7, 8 or 9 fms. deepening to 14 or 15 off the inlet. As the breeze generally blows out, it is advisable to place a boat on the clear ground off the opening, shoot up and anchor. The vessel may then be warped in.

But if merely intending a cursory visit the outer anchorage in 14 fms. appears good.

At this Port which is designated "Port Providence" neither wood nor water can conveniently be procured and the only reason for noticing it, is that a Port of refuge in case of disaster may be found on this side of the Island; and a disabled vessel could not beat round to the more secure harbour of Port Haddington on the North side.

The Latitude of the landing place is 24° 21' 20" N. Long. 121° 23' 30" E. Variation 1° 23' W.

With respect to a distressed vessel, wood and water could be obtained, and the authorities reside at this spot.

No safe anchorage is to be met with between Port Providence and Port Haddington, although during the S. W. Monsoon there are several good Bays on the Northern side where anchorage might be found, but certainly not adapted for reef.

Rounding the N. Eastern extremity of Patchunguan there are two low Islands, situated about 15 or 20 miles off the Eastern extreme, which ought be avoided by night, but the dangers, by day, are clearly denoted by breakers. To the Northward of these Islands the ground is "foul", and the Samarang was compelled to tack to the westward in 7 fms at least 10 miles North of them. After rounding the N. E. end of Patchunguan breakers, and running to the westward the length of the Island, haul close round the N. W. angle and edge along southerly within about 1 mile of the breakers. A spacious Bay, or Port, presents itself into which, with the prevailing breeze of the N. E. Monsoon, it will be necessary to beat. Off the nearest point of the Bay will be noticed a remarkable little rocky Hummock (upon which we left a very large pile of stone).

The bottom for more than a mile off that point (which is Observatory Point and is situated in Lat. 24° 25' 15" N. and Long. 124° 5' 24" E.) is rocky and dangerous; but as all dangers of this Bay are visible from aloft, there is no danger with a decent look out, when the charts are published the dangers can be remarked on. The inner depths of this extensive Port have numerous shoals, but there is still abundance of excellent anchorage without, and where the vessel will be entirely landlocked.

The Samarang took up her berth about 1 mile or less, within Observatory Point in 10 fms. clear bottom. A very convenient watering place was established by sinking a cask and suspending the suction hose of Hearles pump over it, so as to prevent the sand from being sucked in. The stream from above was regulated by dams to ensure not more than a sufficient supply, by which means the water obtained was beautifully clear.

Another plan (always adopted in my former vessel) and by which the water was conducted over instead of through the salt water; was by erecting sheers with light spars in 1 fm. (low water). The kedge being placed about 30 fms. outside, its hawser was led over the sheers and bowed taut on the shore, by luffs. The hose was then stopped at every three feet by a yarn and kept taut from one connecting knot to another. The objects thus attained are; first, sweet water; second, no injury to hoses; third, no injury to copper bottomed boats, and finally, the hose being coiled on the sheer heads when the casks were full were ready at a moment to supply the next boat.

Indeed amongst coral reefs I am satisfied that great labour and expense are not only avoided but I doubt of success under any other system.

Here wood is abundant, and the position is further preferable by being so far from the villages as to prevent the authorities from feeling alarmed. During the N. E. Monsoon this is a most convenient Port. It is land locked, it is true, but there is a long fetch for the sea with a S. W. Gale and at the S. W. Monsoon Typhoons are said to be very violent about this region. We cut sufficient firewood at the beach (of tamarine) to fill the ship, and obtained trees of pine and other woods adapted

for plank.

Of the other harbours of Kukiensan (Ro-cho-o-ko-ko of the Charts) I am not prepared to give any directions until the Charts are in a more forward state; But will merely observe, that there are two or three adapted for shelter for small vessels, or even those drawing 18 feet, where a reef might be accomplished in still water at any Monsoon, and that two others open Bays, well sheltered in the N. E. Monsoon, are admirably adapted for watering.

Of the dangers on the Northern side of this Group I cannot yet venture to treat. But until Charts are furnished I do not think that any vessel should run the risk of being hampered by the shoals, and therefore, should not come further to the Eastward when beating up for Chusan than to sight Hummock Island. The currents as you approach these Islands press more Southerly and Easterly than I experienced on the coast of Formosa and stronger breezes prevail as you advance Easterly. Indeed it blows incessantly at this western Group.

After quitting Port Haddington the Samarang beat to the Northward during the night and endeavoured to weather the two low Islands already noticed as lying to the Eastward of Patchunguan. We had passed the breakers leaving them about five miles under our lee when disliking the swell and colour of the sea and finding the depths decreased to 7 fms. the ship was immediately tacked. We stood to the S. W. and succeeded in effecting a passage between the Islands (remembering such advice had been given to me by one of the Chiefs of Patchunguan) I strongly suspect that extensive banks or ledges of coral connect these Islands (Northerly) with Typinsan; a strong reason for this offers in the fact of their being included by the Natives in the Typinsan Group when they are much closer, by half the distance, to Patchunguan.

About 4 P. M. we had neared Typinsan and nearly at sunset got a sufficient glimpse of the reefs to enable us to select a probable spot for anchorage. The suspected dangers off shore being quite equal to watering boldly up to the reefs. Having tacked twice, rather close to two off lying patches, and obtained soundings with 15 fms, a boat was sent ahead and with a leading wind the ship slowly entered without more light than enough to distinguish our leading boat.

Upon a sudden flash for "danger discovered" the anchor was let go and the ship found to be in a secure berth in 12 fms. the boat being on the reefs.

This turned out to be the only anchorage at Typinsan. It is merely an indentation formed by the Reefs connecting the western Island (Koo-ree-mah) with Typinsan, and is very unsafe, a very heavy sea tumbling in with a Southerly wind.

The Observatory at Typinsan is the most convenient landing place within the reefs, and the last rocky point towards the long sandy Bay, is situated in Latitude 24° 43' 30" N. and Longitude 125° 15' E. Variation 1° 25' 0" W.

EDWARD BELCHER.

5th February, 1844. Captain.

EXCHANGE
ON LONDON, 5 mos. sight 4s. 5d.
ON BENGAL, Government bills. 30 days sight 225
a 226 Rs. per 100 £.
SYCEE, large, 3 per Cent Premium.
MEXICAN DOLLARS, 4 a 5 per Cent Disc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

March, ARRIVED
16, (B.) Lord Petre. Luky, Manila.
18, .. Larriek. Lunghy, Bombay.
18, (A.) Petrel. Rogers, Manila.
21, (B.) Arab, Crickels Singapore.
21, (Sp.) Trint, .. Ylocos.
22, (A.) Noble, Proctor, Boston.

March, SAILED
15, (B.) Roub, Mossman, Manila.
17, .. Wanderer. Smith, Singapore.
18, .. Emperor. Keane, Manila.
18, .. Magnolia, Johnson, Amoy and Chusan.
18, .. Hesperus, Killey, Liverpool.
20, (A.) Probus, Summer, New York.

PA-SENGER per
Probus, Mr. F. Codman.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Sing. and Cal. - Nutrat, Cowasjee Family,
Ariel, Larriek.
For Bombay - Coromandel, on the 25th.
For Sing. & Penang - Adele Marquard, on the 29th.

LATEST DATES.
ENGLAND, 6th Dec. SINGAPORE 22d Feby.
UNITED STATES, Nov. 19. MANILA, 7th March.
CALCUTTA, 31st Jany. AMOY.
BOMBAY, 18th Jany. CHUSAN,
JAVA, 8th Feby.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office - N. 4, Travessa de Sé.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 9, No. 13.] Macao, Saturday, 30th March, 1844.

[No. 443.]

PUBLIC SALE.—This day SATURDAY, the 30th of March, 1844. JNO. SMITH will sell, to the highest bidders, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in his auction room, a quantity of Damaged Cotton, Plump Hams, a few Kegs of Butter, a lot of Iron work, Paint, and Sundry other articles.

The Sale will commence half past 10 A. M.
Macao, 30th March, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NEW BOOKS.—English and American editions, will be sold by JNO. SMITH, on an early day next month, (of which due notice will be given). Parties are at liberty to take Books, at the Invoice cost, prior to the sale, for Cash.

Macao, 23rd February, 1844.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WM. R. LEJEE and Mr. WM. COUPER, in our House have ceased, and Mr. NATHANIEL KINSMAN, Mr. WM. A. LAWRENCE and Mr. WM. MOORE have been admitted partners therein, their interest commencing on the 1st February last.

OUR FIRM now consists of WM. S. WETMORE of New York, SAMUEL WETMORE JR., NATHANIEL KINSMAN, WM. A. LAWRENCE and WM. MOORE.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, March 15th, 1844.

THE undersigned beg to intimate their having commenced business here from this date as Merchants and Agents under the firm of JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

DAVID JARDINE.
JOHN SKINNER.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1844.

NOTICE.—Our Establishment is this day removed to Victoria, Hongkong.

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 15th March, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are duly authorised to act as Executors of the estate of the late Mr. MIGUEL ANTONIO CORTELLA. All persons having accounts to settle with the said firm, are hereby requested to send henceforward their letters with direction to them.

FRANCISCO JOAO MARQUES,
MANOEL DUARTE BERNADINO.

Macao, 17th February, 1844.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.

FOR the greater convenience of vessels at Whampoa and Blenheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek by which both are united.

M. O'SULLIVAN M. R. C. S. L.
Resident Surgeon, Hospital Ship.

Whampoa, 3d February, 1844.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co. beg to announce that they have taken part of the Godowns of Mr. Duns, 18 Queen's Road, and have just landed from the Bangalore a large cargo consisting of all descriptions of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Carpenters tools, Fire Grates, and best Sheffield plated goods, German Silver and British Plate, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Telescopes and Spectacles, Table Lamps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks in great variety, Gold and Silver Watch, Guaris, Musical Boxes, Accordions, of all descriptions, cut and plain Glass, and a variety of fancy and other Goods to be disposed of by Wholesale only.

Hongkong, February 19th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted in China by the late HENRY PYBUS will be now carried on by JOHN MACKEY & Co. of Calcutta, represented here by Messrs JOHN LEFFLER and CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, acting as their Agents and under their Procuration.

EDWARD FRANCIS,
Attorney for JOHN MACKEY & Co.
Macao, 12th February, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established a Household Agency and Commission at Hongkong, under the firm of BUSH & MILLER.

(Signed) T. F. BUSH.
ALEX. A. MILLER.

Victoria Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1844.

A CARD.—Mr. T. HUNTER, Surgeon &c., begs to announce to his Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Macao, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, and may be consulted every morning until 12 o'clock, at his house, Rua de Hospital, where he has a Dispensary.

N. B. Ships visited and Medicine Chests replenished.
Macao, 24th November, 1843r

MR. LATTEY, CHRONOMETER and WATCH MAKER removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of Mr. PAIN's new house, Queen's Road, opposite Chinam's Hong.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN MCKENZIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1843.

THE undersigned having received Special Licenses under the Authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the importation of Chinese Immigrant Laborers into the West Indies from the Settlements in the Straits of Malacca will be prepared to enter into arrangements with Agents or Captains of Vessels desirous of providing means of Conveyance from hence, terms and conditions of which with full information will be given by them here, or in Canton by RICHARD J. GILMAN Esq.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.

Singapore, 15th January, 1844.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are authorized to make a return of 5 per cent amount of Premium to parties insuring in the

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY,
ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE,
CALCUTTA INSURANCE OFFICE.

Macao, Dec. 8, 1843. MACVICAR & Co.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent per Annum.

Assurances for 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ will be charged. Of the 1st class assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2d class, to the extent of £ 8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents:—

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843

MONEY WANTED ON BOTTOMRY BOND.—

Captain BERNARD of the French Ship JOSEPH having been authorised by Consular decision of this date to borrow \$ 9000, for the repairs of said vessel to be secured by a Bottomry bond for a voyage from China to Bordeaux. Tenders will be received by

J. A. DURRAN, JR.

Macao, 13th March, 1844.

Consignee.

WANTED.—A copy of Langlé's Manteau Grammar, and one of L'Amiot's Manichon Dictionary. Any person who may have either of these Books, and is willing to dispose of them, will confer a favor by informing the EDITOR.

TO LET.—A commodious and airy House, situated nearly opposite to the Church of St. Lawrence. Apply to

JOZE MARIA D' FONCECA.

Macao, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.—A NEW and WELL FURNISHED WASHINGTON'S PRESS with all sorts of Type and appurtenances.—The proprietor is willing to let it to any parties requiring a large and well provided press, either for Hongkong, or any of the new ports in China.—Also three or four Compositors are ready to engage on business. For further particulars apply to this office, or to the Albion Press.

Macao, 4th November, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED on Sale.—A few PATENT BALANCES, a variety—weighing from 40 to 2000 lbs. apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 29th March, 1844.

FOR SALE.—At the Undersigned to close accounts at a reduced price a few MAPS of the WORLD and of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA on a large Scale with the Books of notes.

W. LANE.

Macao, 29th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, complete. Apply at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—The following wines received per Foam, from Messrs SANDEMAN, FOSTER & Co., London. Fine old pale and brown SHERRY, } in wood and bottles,
Fine old MADIRA, }
Fine old PORT, }
SAUTERNE, MOSELLE, BURGUNDY, and CHAMPAGNE. LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Bolts of CANVAS of different Nos. Apply to

Capt. MORISON.

on board the "Pearl" in the Typa.

Macao, November 3d, 1843.

ON SALE ex French Ship JOSEPH. BRANDY in wood and bottle, VIOGNE, LIQUEURS, OLIVEROIL, BRANDYFRUITS, PRESERVES and CONFECTIONARY, St. Julien

Destournel

Toums do,

Hermitage

Leoville Medoc

CHAMPAGNE,

BURGUNDY,

PORTWINE in wood and bottle,

BORDEAUX PLUMS.

Macao, 9th February, 1844. J. A. DURRAN JR.

HORSBURG'S CHARTS of the East Coast of China for Sale at the Office of

Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 28th Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS and RUGS, apply to

FEARON & SON.

Macao, 6th October, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Bronzed Pedestal Table LAMPS, do Hanging LAMPS with three and four lights with Shades complete. Ships Steering and Azimuth COMPASSES, Hour and half Hour GLASSES, also an assortment of superior GLASSWARE, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers of Sizes, Hock, Champagne, Wine, Liqueur, and Finger Glasses, and some very fine Damask TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS. Apply to

Macao, 13th Feb. 1843.

W. LANE.

FOR SALE.—BILLY RICE, COCONUT OIL, COFFEE, JAEN ARRACK in cases and casks, SINGAPORE BEAMS and PLANKS, PORT WINE, SHERRY, old RUM and WHISKY in bottles. Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

Hongkong, 17th Oct. 1842.

Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER CHOICE PATTERNS CARPETING, TURKEY, PERSIAN and BRUSSELS RUGS, also a few CHINAWARE Dinner sets

Macao, 17th February, 1843.

WM. LANE

FOR SALE.—MEXICAN DOLLARS. BILLS ON LONDON.

E. I. Co's DRAFTS ON CALCUTTA, accepted. Apply to

Macao, 4th March, 1842. RUSSELL & Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—You will much oblige me by inserting in your valuable paper the following discoveries made by the "Nateut" under my command, on her voyage from Singapore to this on the 27th and 29th of February last.

A Reef 10° 18' N. 114° 9' 0" E.

.. do, ... 10° 12' N. 114° 14' 0" E.

An Island 10° 18' N. 114° 20' 30" E.

A Sand bank 10° 51' N. 115° 52' 0" E.

A Reef 10° 52' N. 116° 9' 0" E.

none of these can I find marked in any of Horsburgh's Charts.

Your obedient Servant.

T. LONSDALE.

Macao, (China) 27th March, 1844.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao 30th March 1844.

The present being the last issue of the CANTON PRESS, we cannot take leave of our readers without

expressing our deep sense of gratitude to the supporters of the paper, which during its existence of upwards of eight years has to boast of the unwavering support of the whole foreign community in China, and this we flatter ourselves would still continue unabated, had not the unsettled state of the foreign mercantile community in China, as to residence, rendered its existence precarious and in a manner unnecessary. Macao is about to lose by far the greater number of its foreign residents, who have either gone or are preparing to go to Hongkong or Canton. In the former of these places two papers already exist, and they seem to be quite sufficient for the wants of the new colony. We had some intention of having again removed the paper to Canton, but independent of the difficulty of finding accommodation there for our establishment, the circumstances of Canton are much changed, as regards residence of foreigners there, from what they were before the violence of Lin's acts drove us to seek shelter in Macao. At that time Canton was the only spot on which the commerce of this country was carried on, and the whole foreign community lived there. It was then the centre where all information regarding the movements of the Chinese government, and concerning trade could be obtained, and as such offered great facilities to the labors of the journalist, which also were sufficiently well remunerated by a number of foreign residents all equally interested in the general news of the day. In this respect matters in Canton have during the last five years undergone material changes, and although we doubt not that it will for many years to come continue to be the principal port of trade in the Chinese Empire, yet we shall probably never again see assembled there the same numbers of foreign merchants, most of whom will spread over the several ports in the north, and many of them remain at Hongkong. Canton, besides, has ceased to possess that political interest, which formerly attached to it, when to its authorities alone foreigners were permitted to appeal, and when all such appeals or any transactions with the local government were carried on through the Hong merchants. Under these circumstances therefore a paper published at Canton would at best possess but local interest, and not be able, exclusively, as was the case formerly, to inform the public at large of what was doing in the Celestial Empire; it can scarcely be expected that, thus shorn of most of what used to render it useful and interesting, it would find sufficient support to meet the very considerable expenses of its reestablishment and maintenance. These considerations and others of a nature personal to the Editor, have induced us to take our leave of the public, conscious, that while we gratefully acknowledge the most liberal support that has been given us during a long number of years, this was chiefly deserved by our desire and exertions to promote the interests of the foreign community in China, and but little, we fear, by the ability with which we could advocate them.

We are glad to be enabled to lay before our readers the correspondence between British merchants, occupiers of land at Hongkong, and H. E. the Governor of that Colony. We some time since when the conditions of the tenure of land were made known, thought them so very oppressive, that we recommended a public meeting to be held, for the purpose of addressing Sir Henry Pottinger on the subject, and to ask for more liberal terms, and rejoice to find that such a step has at length been taken. We regret that the nature of Sir Henry's reply should be so unfavorable, and hope that the arguments of the merchants' rejoinder will not be thrown away on H. E. the Governor. We think that the occupiers of land and purchasers at the late sales might with justice have urged another point against Sir Henry's answer, which is, that the conditions of the tenure of land sold at the recent sale, were never published before that sale took place; that something supposed to have been them, or part of them, was read in the room of sale before the auction began, but in such a manner that very few if any of those present understood much of what was said, and it may therefore with full justice be said that the purchaser of the lots of ground then offered for sale were ignorant of the conditions until they saw them in the newspapers.

The *Prosperine* Steamer left Hongkong on Thursday morning last for Canton, having on board Major General d' Aguilar and Mrs d' Aguilar, who after their visit to that city, intend, we hear, returning to Hongkong by way of Macao.

The American ship *Paul Jones* arrived here on the 23d from New York 10th December, thus having made a remarkably short passage of only 104 days. Our papers from New York are to the 9th December, but we find in them nothing of particular interest.

The vessel run from the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope to that of St. Paul's in 12 days 17 hours and passed Sandalwood Island in 76 days from New York. She brings the first ice ever brought to China from the United States. We followed the advice of a friend who last night sent us a large lump of it, as the weather was rather sultry, to cool a bottle of Champagne, and succeeded admirably.

The lorchaman Sanchez, who as we stated last week, was arrested on an accusation of having been guilty of piracy and of the murder of the crew of the Schooner *Falcon* will, we understand, shortly be tried. The evidence is generally said to be conclusive against him and some others implicated in this most atrocious crime.

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE TENURE OF LAND AT HONGKONG.

TO H. E. SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1844.

Sir,—Having had an opportunity of perusing the form of the leases intended to be granted to the occupants of land at Hongkong, we deem it our duty respectfully to represent to your Excellency our great surprise and disappointment at some of the stipulations therein contained.

The lands we hold consist partly of Marine lots purchased at a public sale held under the sanction of Capt. Elliot, and partly of suburban lots granted by Captain Elliot and A. R. Johnston, Esq. while acting Governor of Hongkong. We were never given to understand that the lands were only to be held under a lease of 75 years duration, far less that at the end of that period the buildings erected thereon were to become the property of Her Majesty without compensation of any kind; on the contrary we understood that the tenure was to be perpetual, though the details were left open for after arrangement.

Indeed, in a letter from Capt. Elliot, H. M. Plenipotentiary, under date Macao 17th June 1841 the principle of granting leases on very moderate terms, either in fee simple, or at a low annual quit rent, was distinctly promised. We beg leave to annex to this letter a copy of the Document in question. At the time of sale it was stipulated on behalf of Government that we were to expend a certain sum in the way of buildings &c. on the lands in order to secure their possession to us, which we cheerfully assented to, never doubting that we should be dealt with by the Government on fair and equitable principles.

On the faith of this pledge by the representation of government and before the terms of the proposed leases became known to us we had expended on Sea Walls, Warehouses and Dwellings very considerable sums, but had we been previously aware of the conditions now proposed, we certainly should not have expended one farthing on buildings at Hongkong.

We would remind your Excellency that the current interest of money in China is from ten to twelve per cent per annum, so that a building costing \$75,000 will stand the owner in the annual interest of \$7,500 in addition to the quit rent payable for the ground, and by the proposed form of lease, to this would have to be added the annual depreciation of a property to be given up without compensation of any kind at the end of 75 years, forming altogether so heavy an annual burden, as to be without a parallel in any British or other colony.

We trust therefore that your Excellency will see the expedience of modifying the terms of the lease so far as to make it perpetual, government still retaining the power of increasing the ground rent, at fixed periods say of 75 years, according to what may then be the value of land in the colony. We have the fullest conviction that this would tend greatly to the prosperity of the settlement. Indeed, rather than expend money on building under the proposed tenure, most foreigners will prefer resorting to Macao, Canton, and the other Chinese ports where buildings can be rented on far more moderate terms.

We may be allowed to point out to your Excellency that an adherence on the part of government to the proposed terms of lease would thus eventually be placing those who first commenced improving their property at Hongkong and who from the sums already expended cannot withdraw from the occupation of their buildings without ruinous loss, most unfavorable terms compared with others who have the option of resorting to places where land can be bought or rented on much more moderate conditions; and we submit that it never can be the wish or intention of H. M. Government to place the early occupants of land in the new settlement in such a position.

Should your Excellency consider it within your power to accede to our request as to a revision of the leases, we would at a future period venture to suggest alterations on

some of the minor points which we have not deemed it expedient to notice in our present communication.

We have the fullest confidence in your Excellency's sense of justice and in the assurance that our claims to a more equitable tenure will meet with due consideration.

We have the honor to remain

Sir,

Your Excellency's, most obedt. humble servts.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
DENT & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.
TURNER & Co.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
CHARLES FEARON.
Wm. SCOTT.
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
R. OSWALD.

SALE OF LANDS ON HONGKONG ISLAND.

Macao, 47th June, 1844.

Gentlemen,—Having had under my consideration the particulars of the first sales of lots in Hongkong on the 14th instant, I am of opinion that I shall be consulting the best interests of the establishment in making immediate public declaration of my purpose to move Her Majesty's Government either to pass the lands in fees imple for one or two years purchase at the late rates or to charge them in future with no more than a nominal quit rent, if that tenure continues to obtain.

My own object respecting the disposal of lands, pending the pleasure of her Majesty's Government, was to secure to firms and all other persons (British or foreigners) having permanent interests in the country, sufficient space for their necessities, at moderate rates, with as little competition as might enable parties to accommodate themselves according to their respective wants. I feel assured upon attentive reflection that steady adherence to this rule will be found most conducive to the well understood interests of the establishment, and to the fair claims of persons upon the spot; parties falling within the description I have specified, not yet supplied with lots, will soon be in a situation to accommodate themselves.

May I request you, gentlemen, to circulate this letter.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent, charged with
the Government of Hongkong.

To Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. and
Dent & Co.

No. 92.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.
Government House, Victoria
Hongkong, March 6th, 1844.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th instant to the address of Sir Henry Pottinger—with one enclosure, and am to acquaint you that copies of those documents will be transmitted by an early opportunity for the consideration and commands of Her Majesty's Government.

I am at the same time directed to say, that His Excellency in Council is by no means prepared to admit the validity of the general reasoning made use of in your letter, or to recommend to Her Majesty's Government an acquiescence in the sweeping terms of your application.

You must be already perfectly aware from the various notifications which have been published regarding Crown Lands in this Colony of three points; 1st, That the Governor in Council has been positively prohibited by instructions from England from alienating land in this Colony either in perpetuity or for any period beyond that which might be sufficient to induce persons to erect substantial Buildings &c. 2ndly, That Her Majesty's Government did not see fit to recognize Grants or Sales of Land that had been made by, or under, any authority whatsoever up to the period of the exchange of the Ratification of the Treaty of Nanking, and 3rdly, That a Committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the equitable claims of all Holders of land, to define the classes to which particular lots should henceforward belong, as well as their future annual rent, and to arrange for the disposal of further lots by Public Auction &c.

That Committee on being appointed, proceeded to fulfil the important and invidious trust reposed in it with the most anxious and painstaking impartiality and not only did the local Government see reason to consider its valuations, arrangements, and recommendations liberal and just and as such to sanction and confirm them;

But it may be observed that this opinion was very shortly after absolutely demonstrated, and confirmed by the public voice as evinced in the fact that at the recent sale of Crown Lands every single lot fetched above the upset price, which upset price was the rent of corresponding lots averaged and fixed by the Committee.

I am also desirous to remind you that not one individual in twenty of the purchasers of land at the Sales or Grants authorized by Captain Elliot or Mr. Johnston fulfilled the prescribed terms of those Sales or Grants, that it thence followed that the greater number of those Sales and Grants might have been declared to be null and void and the land again put up to public competition when its value had been greatly enhanced as shown by the late Sales by Auction. That that enhancement is proved as well by the result of those Sales as by the undeniable and notorious circumstance that perhaps more than three fourths of the money laid out in this Colony has been expended since the publication of the Notifications already quoted in this letter or, in other words, since the Island became a bona fide possession of the British Crown; but the local Government willingly availed themselves of the discretion left to them (under the peremptory restrictions as to alienations) to disturb as little as was consistent with the general interests of society and the well being of the Colony, the acts of former authorities.

At the same time His Excellency the Governor in Council distinctly and unhesitatingly declares that whatever may be the decision Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to come on your appeal, he should esteem any arrangement grounded however remotely, on the principle alluded to in Captain Elliot's letter to your address of the 17th of June 1841 of which you have thought it worth while to submit a copy, to be utterly inapplicable to the present state and future prospects of this Colony and obviously and wholly unjust towards the rights of the Crown.

Having thus explained to you the sentiments of the Governor in Council, I am desirous to add that looking to the Instructions from England, although it has not been considered that a positive stipulation on the subject could be introduced into these acts, yet Her Majesty's Government will be moved to place on record that it shall be understood that at the expiration of the present leases, the offers of the occupants of the different premises shall have a preference over all others (ceteris paribus) and that they shall be allowed to renew their leases on favorable terms for such further period as may be then deemed just and expedient.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,
-RICHARD WOSNAM.

MESSRS JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
MESSRS DENT & Co.
MESSRS TURNER & Co.
&c. &c. &c.

To RICHARD WOSNAM, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th instant in reply to one we addressed to H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger on 4th inst. and we beg to be allowed to offer the following observations in reply.

You remark that we must have seen from various Notifications which have been published regarding Crown Lands that "Her Majesty's Government did not see fit to recognise Grants or Sales of land that had been made by or under any authority whatsoever up to the period of the exchange of the ratification of the Treaty of Nankin"; but it is proper to remark that in the Government Notification of 21st August 1843, it is added that "an enquiry should be instituted into the equitable claims of all holders of Land to a confirmation either permanent or temporary of their Titles so far as they could be confirmed consistently with a just regard to the interest of Society at large."

The Sales of Land, under the authority of Capt. Elliot, H. M. then Plenipotentiary in China, were first held on 4th June 1841; and in the interval between that date and 26th June 1843, the date of the exchange of the Ratification of the Treaty of Nankin, many of us had invested considerable sums in Buildings, on the faith that the acts of all H. M. Authorities in China would be fully confirmed; in this conviction we have been borne out by the decision of H. M. Government above quoted, in which the principle of a complete confirmation is recognised with merely the qualification that it is to be granted with a just regard to the interests of Society at large.

As the Local Government has in all cases resumed Land, and altered Boundaries wherever the general interests of Society required such interference, we submit that the existing holders of Land, for which Leases are now in course of preparation, are possessed of property of which it is admitted they are Proprietors without any injury to the interests of

Society or the just rights of the Crown; and we beg respectfully to observe that we cannot but consider the spirit of the instructions from H. M. Government above alluded to would appear to sanction our expectation that our Property should be held on the terms and conditions which we were first led to expect would be imposed; we mean either on the principle named by Capt. Elliot, or at any rate on as favorable terms and conditions as those to which Land in other British Colonies is subject.

With reference to your remark that "perhaps more than three fourths of the money laid out in this Colony has been expended since the publication of the notifications already quoted, or in other words since the Island became a bona fide possession of the British Crown," we beg leave to observe that we cannot subscribe to the correctness of this statement. The notification named was published on 26th June 1843; but on 4th April 1843 a Government Notification was published in which there was the following clause: "the Land Officer has been authorized and instructed to prevent the commencement of any further Buildings or clearing away of Locations until final arrangements can be made," and this restriction has never been removed until the sale of land on 22nd January 1844. We submit therefore that on enquiry it will appear altho' many buildings previously commenced may have been finished in the interval, that no private buildings have been undertaken during the period in which you seem to suppose nearly all the money has been expended; and that in point of fact early the whole of the expenditure or at least such a day as rendered the remainder unavailable has been made long antecedent to the holders of Land being led to anticipate that any onerous conditions would be imposed on them.

It remains for us to observe on your remark that the valuation and arrangements of the Committee prior to the recent sales of land were absolutely demonstrated and confirmed to have been liberal and just by the fact that at that sale every lot fetched above the upset price. With reference to this strong and important declaration we feel it incumbent on us to assure H. E. in the most unreserved manner of our firm conviction that result will prove such sale to have been in a great measure of a delusive and delusive character; and that probably not one out of five of the purchases made at that sale will ever be carried into bona fide effect. The lots sold on the 22d January, were to the number of 116 of which some were composed of portions of land formerly granted by Capt. Elliot, but resumed by the existing Government, and which the Parties who considered themselves the Proprietors were compelled to purchase, even at an exorbitant price, or abandon Ground, on which, on the faith of what was previously deemed a valid Title, they had expended considerable sums. Of the whole 116 lots only 3 have as yet any buildings commenced on them; and we beg leave to subjoin a memorandum showing the nature of such buildings.

We have not the most remote intention of importing to the Committee any but the most fair and impartial feeling, and had all proceedings and buildings in the Colony commenced with the Ratification of the Treaty of Nankin we should not have had a word to say on the subject; but we cannot too strongly urge upon the Government at Home, thro' H. E. the Governor, our claim as holders of land under grants and sales which we have expended so large an account of time and money, to as moderate conditions and tenure of property as obtain in other British Colonies; a principle which, under the circumstances, we feel the greatest confidence will be conceded.

We have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedt. humble Servants,
(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
DENT & Co.—and the others.
Victoria Hongkong, 25th March, 1844.

Buildings in the course of erection at Hongkong on leases sold February 22d.

Lots	Purchaser.	Description of Building.
11	Rev. Wm. Legge £26 5	Out offices for the Malacca College.
34	W. Scott £13.10	A Bungalow to cost about \$ 2000.
116	Estracham £21.	A Cottage 54 and 34 to cost \$ 1 00.

From the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette of 23rd March.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

The following Ordinances are published for general information.

By order, RICHARD WOSNAM:

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1844.

An Ordinance for Her Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within one ship or vessel at a distance of not more than any hundred miles from the Coast of China.

Anno Sexto et Septimo Victoriae Regine.

No. 4 of 1844.

By His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Major General in the Service of the East India Company, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An Ordinance to restrain Her Majesty's subjects from trading in the Empire of China, to the Northward of the 32nd degree of North Latitude. (26th March, 1844)

Whereas to secure the due observance of the treaties between the Empires of Great Britain and China, it is expedient to confine the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects to the limits included by the five ports in China provided by the said Treaties for the same.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong. That all trade whatsoever by Her Majesty's subjects in or from any part of the Coast of China to the Northward of the 32nd degree of North Latitude, shall be and is hereby declared to be unlawful.

And be it enacted if any subject of Her Majesty within the dominions of the Emperor of China or within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China shall export or carry or contract for exporting or carrying or shall ship or embark or contract for shipping and embarking from to or in the limits aforesaid any treasure goods or merchandise whatsoever or shall fit out man navigate equip despatch use employ let or take to freight or on hire any vessel or so contract in order to embark in the trade hereby declared unlawful or shall knowingly and wilfully lend and advance or become security for or contract for the lending or becoming security for the loan of money or effects employed or to be employed in such trade as aforesaid or shall knowingly and wilfully become guarantee and security for or contract for guaranteeing any agent employed, or to be employed in conducting such trade as aforesaid or in any other manner engage or contract to engage directly or indirectly therein as a partner agent or otherwise or shall knowingly and wilfully ship transship lade receive or put on board or contract for shipping goods money, or effects to be employed in such trade as aforesaid or shall take the charge of or command or navigate or enter or embark on board of any vessel or contract to do so as captain master mate surgeon or supercargo knowing that the vessel is employed or intended to be employed in such unlawful trade as aforesaid or shall knowingly and wilfully insure or contract for the insuring of any property or effects whatsoever employed or intended to be employed in such trade as aforesaid then and in every such case the persons so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars and in default of payment of such penalty shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years.

3. And be it enacted if any person shall enter and embark on board of ship or vessel as petty officer seaman marine or servant or in any other capacity knowing that the vessel is actually employed or intended to be employed in the trade hereby declared to be unlawful such person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three months.

4. And be it enacted that if any person offending as a petty officer, seaman, marine, or servant against any of the provisions of this ordinance shall within one year after the offence give information on oath before any competent Magistrate against any person whatsoever who shall have committed any offence against this ordinance and shall give evidence on oath against him before any Magistrate or Court before whom such offender shall be tried or if such petty officer, seaman, marine or servant so offending shall give information so that such offender shall be convicted then and in such case such informer shall receive such part of any forfeited sum of money as is hereinafter provided and shall not be liable to any of the pains or forfeitures provided by this ordinance.

5. And be it enacted That the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China and no other person whatsoever unless duly authorized by him shall commence institute and conduct all proceedings for any offence against this ordinance which may be taken in Her Majesty's Courts in China.

6. And be it enacted That it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China to remit wholly or in part any penalty or forfeiture

provided by this ordinance and to award a part not exceeding the moiety of any sum forfeited by any offender convicted under the provisions of this ordinance to any person who shall have given information or assistance as shall have led to the conviction of such offender.

7. And be it enacted That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls in China or the Commanders of any of Her Majesty's Ships within one hundred miles from the Coast of China or any other officers duly authorized in that behalf to seize and send for adjudication to Hongkong any ship or vessel sailing under the British flag the master whereof shall appear on sufficient grounds to such Consul-Commander or other officer to have offended against the provisions of this ordinance provided always that the said Consuls Commanders of Her Majesty's Ships and others shall be specially instructed and authorized by the Superintendent of Trade aforesaid so to do and that nothing herein contained shall be construed to so give such power as aforesaid without the said special instructions and authorization of the said Superintendent of Trade.

8. And be it further enacted That all ships or vessels sailing under the British flag which shall have been employed in any way so as to offend against the provisions of this ordinance shall together with their cargoes be liable to be seized and sold to satisfy any penalty incurred by such employment and that all bills of sale mortgages and other transfers of property therein made within three months after such vessel shall have been so unlawfully employed or within three months from the time of any suit having commenced against the owner or master thereof for any offence against this ordinance or made at any time whatsoever to the knowledge of the purchaser with the view to evade recovery of the penalties herein provided shall against the said liability to be sold for the purposes aforesaid be void and of none effect.

9. And be it enacted That wherever this or any other Ordinance in describing or referring to the offence or the subject matter on or with respect to which it shall be committed or the offender or the party affected with the offence hath used or shall use words importing the singular number of the masculine gender only, yet the ordinance shall be understood to include several matters as well as one matter and several persons as well as one person and females as well as males and bodies corporate as well as individuals unless it be otherwise specially provided or there be something in the context repugnant to such construction.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Governor, &c. &c.

Passed the Legislative Council,
the 20th day of March 1844.
RICHARD BURGASS.
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

HONGKONG.

Anno Sexto et Septimo Victoriae Reginae.
No. 5 of 1844.

By His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Major General in the Service of the East India Company, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An Ordinance for the preservation of good order and cleanliness within the Colony of Hongkong.

(20th March, 1844.)

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the preservation of good order and cleanliness within the Colony of Hongkong, be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that if any person, after the passing and publication of this Ordinance, shall throw, or lay, or cause, or knowingly permit to be thrown or laid any rubbish, dirt, soil, straw, or dung, or any other filth, rubbish, or noisome or offensive matter whatsoever on any of the roads, streets, ways, or public passages, or into any of the drains or sewers made or to be made within the said Colony, or shall permit or suffer any such noisome or offensive substance as aforesaid to remain exposed in any drain, sewer, or elsewhere, opposite to or within the immediate neighbourhood of his house, or shall allow any accumulation of filth or offensive substances within the premises occupied by him, or shall commit any nuisance by causing himself, or otherwise, in the neighbourhood of any dwelling house or place of public passage, or shall set out or leave, or cause to be set out or left, any scaffolding, carriages, bricks, lime, barrels, hales or cases of merchandise, or any other matter or thing which shall obstruct, incommode, or endanger any person or carriage in any public passage or road, or shall erect any shed, or house of wadding, or other easily inflammable material, so as in case of fire to endanger any neighbouring building, or shall encroach on any public way, or crown land, by erecting any building, either on or projecting over the same, or shall construct any spout which shall project the rain water thereon, or shall neglect to repair or remove any building, erection, or bank of earth in a ruinous or unsafe state, and which shall endanger any person on any public passage or road, or shall cast or throw any ballast, rubbish, or other substance, either from the shore or from any vessel into the harbour of Victoria, or shall neglect, within a reasonable time, to remove any sunken vessel in the said harbour, belonging to him, or in his charge or keeping, or shall ride or drive on any foot path without obvious necessity, or shall ride or drive in a furious manner in any public road, or in passing or

meeting another horse or carriage shall not keep to the customary side of the road, or being a foot passenger, shall not keep as much as possible on the footpath, or shall keep any dog accustomed to annoy passengers by barking or otherwise, or shall not properly confine any dangerous or savage dog or other animal belonging to him, or shall blow any horn, beat any cang or drum, or explode any firework or firearm, or shall make any other improper noises likely to endanger, annoy, or terrify any persons or horses in any public road or passage, or shall commit such or other acts anywhere whatsoever in the night-time, so as to create unnecessary alarms, or if any person shall expose or proffer for sale in any market, or elsewhere, any liquor, meat, fish, vegetable, or other article of food in a tainted, noxious, adulterated or unwholesome state, or shall sell any spirituous liquor, without being duly licensed, or to any intoxicated person, or shall commit any act of mischief, by destroying, defacing, removing, or otherwise injuring any property whatsoever, or shall neglect to affix to his house and keep a light during the night, such lamp or lantern as may be required and approved of by the Superintendent of Police, or shall keep any house for the occupancy of public prostitutes, or shall keep or be found in any gambling shop whereof notice shall not have been given to the Chief Magistrate of Police, or shall have in his possession any spear, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, or any crowbar, picklock, skeleton key, or other instrument fit for unlawful purposes, with intent to use the same for such unlawful purpose, or if any persons shall assemble together in the night time without a lawful reason for so assembling, or if any person seeing any such assemblage, or knowing or having reason to suspect that such assemblage was about to be or had been made, shall not raise an alarm and give immediate notice thereof to the nearest guard house or police station, or if any person shall behave in a riotous, noisy, or disorderly manner, although no actual breach of the peace shall take place, or shall be seen drunk in any public road or passage, or shall use any profane or indecent language, or insult any female in public, or shall make any offensive jokes, gestures, or threats towards any one present which shall be likely to create a breach of the peace, or shall challenge any one to fight, or if any person shall beg, or expose any sore or infirmity to view with the object of exciting compassion and obtaining alms, or shall lewdly or indelicately expose his person by bathing or otherwise near any public road, or shall not be able to give a satisfactory account of himself and of his way of living, or who being abroad at night time shall not give a satisfactory reason for so being, or if any persons shall pretend to tell fortunes, or to exercise any magic arts, or shall otherwise impose on the credulity or superstition of any one whatsoever, with a view to gain, or shall attempt to defraud any person of any money by pretending that the same is counterfeit, or if any person shall play at any game in any public passage or road so as to obstruct the same or create a noisy assembly therein, or shall resist any justice of the peace constable peace officer or police man in the execution of his duty or shall neglect to assist such officer therein when called upon so to do or if any person employed as a domestic servant or otherwise shall quit his employers service without giving such warning thereof as shall afford reasonable time to his employer to procure another person to act in his stead or shall neglect or absent himself from his duty without leave so as to destroy injure or endanger the safety of his employers property or shall wilfully disobey such employers lawful and reasonable order or if any person employed as a guard or watchman shall sleep at his post or be negligent remiss, or cowardly in the execution of his duty or if any person shall wantonly and cruelly mutilate or otherwise illuse any horse mule dog or other animal without necessity. Then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty Her Heirs and Successors for the public purposes of the Colony of Hongkong such sum not exceeding two hundred dollars as shall be adjudged in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

2. And be it enacted that after conviction for any offence against this ordinance the offender shall be ordered by the convicting justice or justices to do such act as the subject matter of the case may require and shall be allowed a reasonable time to perform such order but that at the expiration of such time if he shall still be an offender against the provisions of this ordinance he shall be liable to be convicted in double the penalty formerly inflicted notwithstanding such double penalty shall amount to more than the sum of two hundred dollars, and if such offender shall still persist in offending against this ordinance he shall be liable to be repeatedly convicted in such double penalty.

3. And be it enacted that it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Police of the Colony of Hongkong or other officer duly authorized by the Chief Magistrate of Police of the said Colony to require any person whose duty it shall be to remove any filth or obstruction or do any other matter of thing required to be done by this ordinance, to do so within a certain time to be then fixed by the said Superintendent of Police or other officer and that in default of such requisition being complied with the said Superintendent of Police or other officer shall and may cause to be removed such filth or obstruction or do or cause to be done such other matter or thing as aforesaid himself and the person so in default shall in addition to the penalties herein before mentioned be liable to pay double the expense thereof which shall be recoverable in the same manner as any penalty provided by this ordinance.

4. And be it enacted that the penalties provided by this ordinance shall be recovered in summary manner by proceeding to be had before the Chief, Marine or Assistant Magistrates of Police sitting singly or before any two Justices of the Peace for the said Colony of Hongkong.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Governor of Hongkong &c. &c.

Passed the Legislative Council
this 20th day of March, 1844.
RICHARD BURGASS.
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

HONGKONG.

Anno Sexto et Septimo Victoriae Reginae.

No. 6 of 1844.

By His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger Baronet Knight Grand Cross of the Honorable Order of the Bath Major General in the Service of the East India Company Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An Ordinance to authorize His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong to refer all civil actions or suits to arbitration.
(20th March, 1844.)

1. Whereas the accumulation of public business prevents His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong from being able to give his time or attention to the hearing and decision of civil actions and suits, be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof. That his said Excellency the Governor of Hongkong shall have full power and authority by any Order of Reference under his hand to refer all civil actions or suits whatsoever, whether now pending, or hereafter instituted and a/s all matters indifferent between the parties thereto to the award order and arbitration of such persons and on such terms or conditions as shall be named or set forth in the said Order of Reference.

2. And be it enacted that the said Order of Reference shall to all intents and purposes be as valid and effectual as if the parties named therein had consented thereto and that the same proceedings in every respect shall be had therein as if the same had been duly made a Rule of any competent Court of Judicature in England.

3. And be it enacted that any award made in pursuance of such order of Reference shall be liable to be set aside by the said Governor in like manner as any award made in pursuance of any Order of Reference made by any competent Court of Judicature in England.

4. And be it enacted that the said power and authority hereby vested in the said Governor shall cease and determine upon the arrival in the said Colony of and the assumption of his functions by any Judge of such Supreme Court of Judicature as shall be hereafter erected in Hongkong.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Governor of Hongkong, &c. &c.

Passed the Legislative Council
this 20th day of March, 1844.
RICHARD BURGASS.
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

ARRIVED.

16 (F) Sloop of war *Alemene*, Capt. Duplan, Manila.
18 (B) *Crest*, Wilkinson, Bombay.
21, " *James Matheson*, Cushing, Liverpool.
21, " *John Bibby*, Cawkit, do.
23, " *Mercury*, Lawson, Madras.
23 (A) *Paul Jones*, Watkins, New York.
24 (Sp) *San Benito*, Gonzales, Yloco.

PASSENGERS per

Paul Jones, Mr. and Mrs Warren Delano, Miss Delano, and servant.

SAILED

11 (B) *Dss of Northumberland*, Scott, London.
23, " *Circassian*, Marshall, Batavia.
25 (A) *Henry Pratt*, Keene New York.
25 (B) *Cowanjee Family*, Durham, Sing. & Calcutta.
27, " *Salopian*, Bell, London.
27, " *Adele Marquard*, Britton, Singapore.
27 (Swed) *Swartwick*, Hjarne, Batavia.
28 (B) *Carmandel*, Cunningham, Bombay.
28, " *Lanrick*, Lunglej, Sing. and Calcutta.
29, " *Nutcut*, Lonsdale, do.
30, " *Bombay Castle*, Fraser, Bombay.
30, " *Ariel*, Burt, Singapore and Calcutta.
30 (A) *Paul Jones*, Watkins, Bombay.

PASSENGERS per

Henry Pratt, Mr. W. H. Tingley.
Salopian, Mr. and Mrs G. F. Davidson and family.

UNDER DESPATCH

For Bombay.—*Paul Jones*, and *Bombay Castle*, this day; *Gnisachan* loading.
For Manila.—*Trini*.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND, 6th Dec.	SINGAPORE 22d Feby.
UNITED STATES, Dec. 10.	MANILA, 7th March.
CALCUTTA, 31st Jan'y.	AMOY.
BOMBAY, 18th Jan'y.	CHUSAN.
JAVA, 8th Feby.	

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office—N^o. 4, Travessa de S^e.